



# **GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI**

## **EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN DELHI**

**N.S.S. 60<sup>th</sup> Round**  
**(State Sample)**  
(January 2004 to June 2004)

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## **PREFACE**

The Present Report on “Employment & Unemployment situation in Delhi” is the second of it’s kind brought out by this directorate on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 60<sup>th</sup> NSS (2004) round in respect of state sample.

This report contains valuable data on labour force, work force and unemployment in Delhi. Labour participation rates were worked out sex-wise, sector-wise, activity-wise. The details about the Unemployed lot in terms of qualification, gender was also given in the report. The break up of persons out of the labour force was also presented activity status-wise for prospective planning. The data available from the report will be useful in the process of devising schemes for eradication of un-employment,, preparation of state income estimates and a host of other closely related purposes in both government departments and other public and private institutions.

This report was prepared by Shri Sabir Ali, Statistical Officer of Data Processing & Analysis Unit of this Directorate under the able guidance of Sh. N.T.Krishna, Deputy Director. The extraordinary efforts put in by Sh. Manish Dev, Statistical Investigator, in the data analysis and report making stages deserves special mention. The role-played by socio-economic unit in collection of data from the field against all odds is appreciated. The data processing was done by the EDP unit under the close guidance of Sh. K.S. Bansal, System Analyst.

The technical assistance provided by NSSO (FOD), SDRD, DPD Government of India and the cooperation extended by the households is acknowledged.

Place : Delhi  
Date: OCTOBER 2006

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# **EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN DELHI**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The following are the main highlights of the report on “Employment and Unemployment situation in Delhi”.

### **ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION:**

- i) Total number of households in Delhi were estimated as 31.62 lakhs, out of them 2.07 lakhs were in Rural and 29.55 lakhs in Urban. The average household size worked out to 4.78.
- ii) The average household employment size worked out to 1.46, 1.54 and 1.54 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- iii) About 43.42% rural population took recourse to self-employment, another 31.88% of rural population belonged to casual labour. Among urban Delhi regular employment was the mainstay of 54.86% of urban population. Another 38.89% population has income from self-employment.
- iv) About 29.40% of population are children belonging to the age group of 0-14 year. The youth of age 15-29 years comprised of 30.89% of population.
- v) The overall Literacy rate (Population excluding 0-6 Years) of Delhi stood at 86.37%. In case of males it was 91.63% while in case of females it stood at 79.95%.
- vi) Literacy rate of population of 15 years and above was found to be 84.56%. Literacy of males was 90.64% and that of females was 77.17%.



**LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE :** Labour force comprises of employed and unemployed and the number of such persons per 1000 persons in the population constitutes its rate.

- i) Labour Force Participation Rate worked out to 317, 342 and 341 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 555 per thousand population and among females this rate was only 79 per thousand population.
- iii) Sex ratio refers to number of females in labour force for every 1000 male persons in the labour force. According to the survey, this rate worked out to 118, 117, 117 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.

**WORK-FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE:** Work-force participation rate refers to number of persons employed per 1000 persons in the population.

- i) Work-force Participation Rate worked out to 293, 323 and 321 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 526 per thousand population and among females this rate was only 72 per thousand population.
- iii) Sex ratio refers to number of females in Work force for every 1000 male persons in the Work force. According to the survey, this rate worked out to 120, 112, 112 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- iv) Out of the total work force 39.41 % were self-employed, 58.38% were wage/ salaried and 2.21 % persons were in others category.
- v) Three Major activity groups namely, Manufacturing, Trade & Hotel etc. and Public Administration, Health, Education etc. together accounted for 74.03% of the total work force.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:** Unemployment rate refers to number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the Labour Force.

- i) Unemployment Rate worked out to 78, 56 and 57 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 53 per thousand labour force and among females this rate was 95 per thousand labour force.



- iii) Sex ratio refers to number of females unemployed for every 1000 male persons unemployed. According to the survey, this ratio worked out to 98, 223 and 211 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- iv) Age Group wise unemployment percentage revealed that Age-Group 20-24 years was having highest unemployment percentage namely 6.44.
- v) Age group wise unemployment percentage revealed that age group 20-24 years was having highest unemployment percentage namely 6.44.
- vi) The survey reveals that 2.75% of Delhi's population (persons aged 15 years & above) were unemployed.
- vii) Distribution of unemployed persons in terms of their education attainment revealed that 11.08% were not literate, 13.48 % were literate up to primary standard, 21.14% completed up to middle, 14.95% completed education up to secondary, 11.75% were 10+2 level qualified, 0.41% were diploma holders and 27.19% were graduate & others.

#### **PERSONS OUT OF LABOUR FORCE:**

- i) 65.95% of the Delhi's total estimated population was out of labour force.
- ii) 42.23% of the persons of this category were students in various educational institutions, about 34.14% attended domestic duties and about 2.75% were living on remittances like pension, rent etc. Only 0.28% of this category were engaged in Domestic Duties as well as in free collection of goods, (Vegetables, roots, fire woods, cattle feed etc) sewing, tailoring, weaving etc. for household use.

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## **SECTION ONE**

# **INTRODUCTION**



## **SECTION ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**E**mployment – Unemployment is a hotly debated subject among academicians, government circles as this is viewed as one of the important indexes of ultimate success or otherwise of public policies. This aspect is of great concern for the public at large because standard of living, disposable income, savings, education, health and overall psyche of the people is determined by current levels of employment and un-employment. Social behavioural analysts, of late, hold the view that unrest among the youth in the present day highly lop sided society is mainly due to high levels of un-employment which in turn leads to insecurity and related consequences thereof. Such a conclusion calls for the study of this sensitive issue with care, as factual position will serve as an eye opener for policy makers/administrators to initiate suitable measures to remedy the situation.

Generation of gainful employment both skilled and unskilled has been one of the important target areas vigorously pursued under the planning process both by central/state governments. However, the ambition of planners/administrators to mitigate the problem of un-employment and thereby poverty levels remained an unreachable destination due to high rate of population growth. The gap between the job seekers and avenues of employment remained an unbridgeable gap. In this respect the state of NCT of Delhi is on a firm wicket with a relatively low un-employment rate when compared to the position at all-India level due to ever growing economic activities.

#### **SCOPE AND COVERAGE:**

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics had participated in the 60<sup>th</sup> NSS round (Jan 2004 – June 2004) of socio-economic survey which was mainly devoted to employment and unemployment besides studies on Morbidity & Health Care and household consumer expenditure. The main object of the survey was to find out the work force statistics, unemployment and employment rate, details of subsidiary employment, intensity of

employment, underemployment if any, activity wise employment and a host of other related issues. In fact this subject covered once in a gap of five years and the present was seventh in a row. The previous such surveys were conducted during 27<sup>th</sup> (1972-73), 32<sup>nd</sup> (1977-78), 38<sup>th</sup> (1983), 43<sup>rd</sup> (1987-88), 50<sup>th</sup> (1993-94) and 55<sup>th</sup> (1999-2000) NSS rounds.

## **SCHEME OF THE REPORT**

The report is presented in five sections. Section two and three dealt with ‘sample design and estimation procedure’ and ‘conceptual framework’ respectively. The analysis of Main findings relating to Employment & Unemployment were presented in Section four under sub heads, namely, 4.1 Estimates of Household and Population, 4.2 Labour Force, 4.3. Work Force, 4.4 Unemployment, 4.5 Persons Out of Labour Force and 4.6 Comparison of Key Results. Section five contains detailed statistical tables.





## **SECTION TWO**

# **SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE**

## SECTION TWO

# SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The sixtieth round was of six months duration starting from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 and ending on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2004. Six months period was further sub- divided into two sub-rounds as given below:

SUB ROUND	PERIOD
1	January – March 2004
2	April – June 2004

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of samples villages/blocks (FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

A stratified multi-stage sampling design, for rural as well as urban areas, was adopted in this round. The first stage units were villages (as per 1991 census) in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The final stage units were households in both the sectors.

### STRATIFICATION

**RURAL:** In the rural sector, each district was treated as a separate stratum. However, if the 1991 census population of the district was greater than or equal to 2 million, the district was split into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous tehsils to form strata. But in case of Delhi State and district was the same for all purposes.

**URBAN:** In the urban sector, strata were formed, within each NSS region by grouping towns on the basis of the their population size. Stratification adopted for state sample (Delhi) is given in table below:

STRATUM NO.	COMPOSITION OF STRATA ( Population as per 1991 Census)
1	All towns with population less than 50,000
2	All towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs
3	All towns with population 2 lacs or more but less than 10 lakhs
4,5,6,...	Each town with population 10 lakhs or more

#### **FORMATION OF HAMLET-GROUPS/SUB-BLOCKS:**

Depending upon the values of approximate Present Population, decision is taken to divide the FSU into a fixed number of hamlet groups (hg's –term applicable for rural samples)/sub-blocks(sb's the term applicable for urban samples)as per the rules given below:

POPULATION CRITERIA	
Approximate Present Population of fsu's	No. of Hamlet Groups/Sub-Blocks
Less than 1200	1 @
1200 – 1799	3
1800 – 2399	4
2400 – 2999	5
3000 – 3599	6
.....and so on	

Note: @ no of hg's/sb's = '1' means the whole FSU is considered for listing.

In case hg's/ sb's are formed in the sample FSU, the same is done by more or less equalising population. Two hgs/sbs were selected from a large village or UFS block, wherever these were formed, by SFSWOR. Listing and selection of the households were done independently in the two hgs/sbs so formed. The main object of forming hg's/sb's is to rationalise the workload at listing stage of survey.

#### **STRATIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS:**

For both rural and urban sector, all the households listed in a village/UFS block in case there was no hamlet group/sub-block formation and all the households listed in a hamlet group/sub-block in case of hamlet group/sub-block formation, were stratified into two second

stage strata (SSS). Composition of households for the two second stage strata were as follows:

sss number	composition of households
1	households with at least one member of age below 30 years with educational level secondary or above
2	other households

### **GENERAL PROCEDURE OF SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS**

From each sample village/block, 8 households were selected for canvassing schedule 10. Four households were selected from each SSS in case there was no hamlet group/sub-block formation. In case of hamlet group/sub-block formation, two households were selected from each SSS within each hamlet group/sub-block. The sample households from each SSS were selected by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). If a household was selected for more than one schedule, only one schedule was canvassed in that household in the priority order of Schedule 1.0, Schedule 10 and Schedule 25.0 and in that case the household was replaced by another household for canvassing the other schedule.

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

### Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward) / block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/sb's formed in the sample village (panchayat ward) / block

D\* = 1 if D = 1 = D / 2 for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in rural stratum 1 or in any urban stratum

Z = total size of a rural stratum other than stratum 1 (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a rural stratum other than stratum 1)

z = size of sample village used for selection.

n = number of sample village / block surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a hamlet-group/sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a hamlet-group/sub-block of sample FSU

$\hat{x}, \hat{y}$  = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

$\hat{X}, \hat{Y}$  = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

### Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular Sub-sample and Stratum in Rural / Urban sector:

#### Rural:

(a) Estimation formula for stratum 1:

i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum(j=1,2):

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} D_i^* \left[ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

(b) Estimation formula for other strata:

i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* \left[ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

**Urban:**

(a) Estimation formula for a stratum:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum(j=1,2):

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} D_i^* \left[ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

**Overall Estimate for Aggregates:**

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum ( $\hat{Y}_s$ ) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

**Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT:**

The overall estimate  $\hat{Y}$  at the State/ UT level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates  $\hat{Y}_s$  over all strata belonging to the State/ UT.





## **SECTION THREE**

# **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

## SECTION THREE

### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The concepts and technical terms used in the report are explained in detail for the benefit of users of this report.

**Economic Activity:** Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that adds to national product was considered as an economic activity. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market (Market activities) i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities.

**Labour force:** Persons who were either ‘working’ (or employed) or ‘seeking or available for Work’ (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. Persons who were neither ‘working’ nor ‘seeking or available for work’ for various reasons during the reference period were considered as ‘out of labour force’. The persons under this later category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, smugglers, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

**Workers (or employed):** Persons who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constituted workers. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities were also considered as workers. All the workers were assigned one of the detailed activity statuses under the board activity category ‘working’ or ‘being engaged in economic activity’ (or employed).

**Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or

relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work remuneration, were considered as those who were 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

**Not in Labour Force:** Any person reported to be engaged in or as belonging to one or more of the activities under the categories 91 to 99 (91 to 97 and 99 for usual status) was classified as "not in Labour Force"

**Usual activity status:** The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on Which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered as the *principal usual activity status* of the persons. To decide the principal usual activity of a persons he/she was first categorized as belonging to the Labour force or not during the reference period on the basic major time criterion. Persons thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' was ascertained based on the same criterion viz. relatively longer time spent in accordance with either of the two broad statuses within the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status of a person pursuing more than one such activities. In terms of activity codes (stated earlier in pare 1.3.1), code 11-51 were applicable for persons classified as workers, while code 81 was assigned to people either seeking or available for work (unemployed persons) and codes 91-97 for those who were out of labour force.

**Subsidiary economic activity status:** A person whose principal usual status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity for a *relatively shorter time* (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status in which such economic activity was pursued was the subsidiary economic activity status of that person. Thus, activity status codes 11-51 only were applicable for persons reporting some subsidiary economic activity. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity could arise out of the following two situations, viz.

- a) a person could be engaged for a relatively longer period during the last 365 days in one economic/non-economic activity and for a relatively shorter period in another economic activity, and
- b) a person could be pursuing one economic activity/ non-economic activity almost throughout the year in the principal usual activity status and simultaneously pursue another economic activity.

**Current weekly activity status:** The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status pursued by a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of Survey. It is decided *on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion*

**REFERENCE YEAR:** In many cases small manufacturing and repair enterprises do not maintain usable books of account. In such a situation, for an enterprise maintaining books of account, reference year is the accounting year ending on a date lying within the period of 365 days prior to the date of survey. In all other cases where it is not possible to choose an accounting year as reference year, the period of 365 days immediately preceding the date of survey is taken as reference year.

**HOUSE:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc., is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

**HOUSEHOLD:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from common kitchen constitute a household. The word 'normally' means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus a son or daughter residing in hostel for studies is excluded from household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident servant or paying guest (but just not a tenant in the house) is included in the employers/host's household. 'Living together' is usually given more importance than 'sharing food from a common kitchen' in drawing the boundaries of a household. In case the two criteria are in conflict; however in special case of person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of mess, hotel, boarding house, etc. is considered as single member household but a family living in a hotel

is considered to be one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

**HOUSEHOLD SIZE:** The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stayaways but exclude temporary visitors and guests.

**LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE:** LFPR is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons.

**WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE:** Similarly, the number of persons employed per 1000 persons is referred to as work force participation rate (WFPR) or worker population ratio (WPR).





## **SECTION FOUR**

# **EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN DELHI**

## **SECTION FOUR**

# **EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN DELHI**

During the 60<sup>th</sup> NSS Round a multidimensional approach was adopted for obtaining data on employment and unemployment on the basis survey held during January to June 2004. The main results of the state sample are presented in this section under different sub-headings viz. Estimates of Households and Population, Labour force, Work force, Unemployment and Persons out of Labour force. The findings are explained with the help of statements and graphic presentation. Comparison with earlier survey (55<sup>th</sup> NSS Round) was also made to ascertain the degree of variation between the two sets of data. The estimates are based on 127 rural & 1524 urban households and 646 sample population of rural & 7499 sample population of urban.

### **4.1 ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION**

To study the employment – unemployment situation of a state, it is necessary to look into the socio-economic structure of households and the demographic pattern of the population of the state during that time. Therefore, certain information on socio-economic condition of sample households and demographic data pertaining to the surveyed individuals were also collected in this survey. In this sub-section, the main findings relating to these aspects are presented.

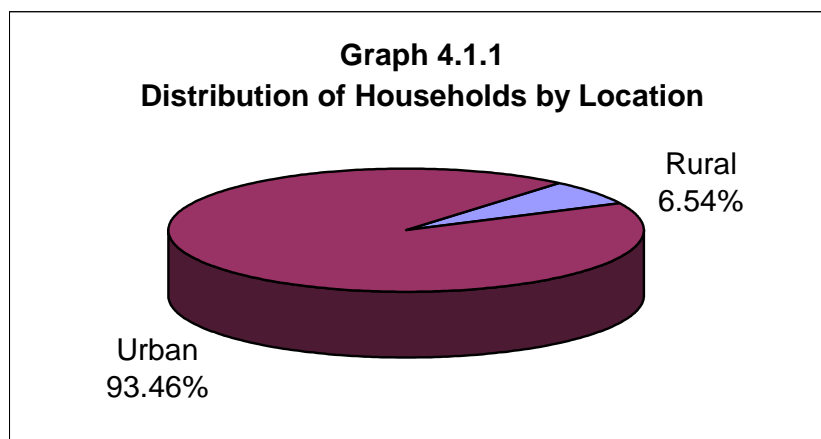
#### **ESTIMATED POPULATION**

The Survey estimated that there were about 31.62 lakh households with an average household size of 4.78 persons during the above said period. Out of the total households 2.07 lakh were in rural and 29.55 lakhs in urban areas.

**Statement 4.1.1: Distribution of households/Population**

Sector	Estimated Households	Estimated Population			Household Size	Household Employment Size
		Male	Female	Total		
Rural	206760	566970	464760	1031730	4.99	1.46
Urban	2955193	7736030	6360240	14096270	4.77	1.54
Delhi	3161953	8303000	6825000	15128000	4.78	1.54

Statement 4.1.2 gives the distribution of population Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) class-wise. 0.06% of the total population was in Rs. 0-950 class, 0.63% in Rs. 950-1500 class, 1.51% in Rs. 1500-2000 Class and the remaining 97.80% in the Rs. 2000 and above class.





### Statement 4.1.2: Estimated Population by MPCE Class

MPCE Class (Rs.)	House holds	Population									House -hold Size
		Adult			Children			Total			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Rural											
<950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
950-1500	14327	5124	2306	7430	7017	0	7017	12141	2306	14447	1.01
1500-2000	11558	11711	8607	20318	11686	2586	14272	23397	11193	34590	2.95
> 2000	180875	357667	291335	649002	173765	159926	333691	531432	451261	982693	5.43
Total	206760	374502	302248	676750	192468	162512	354980	566970	464760	1031730	4.99
Urban											
<950	7305	3399	5636	9035	0	0	0	3399	5636	9035	1.24
950-1500	38941	45096	14262	59358	7085	13728	20813	52181	27990	80171	2.06
1500-2000	78518	117641	52044	169685	15082	9484	24566	132723	61528	194251	2.47
> 2000	2830429	5320059	4444963	9765022	2227668	1820123	4047791	7547727	6265086	13812813	4.88
Total	2955193	5486195	4516905	10003100	2249835	1843335	4093170	7736030	6360240	14096270	4.77
Delhi											
<950	7305	3399	5636	9035	0	0	0	3399	5636	9035	1.24
950-1500	53268	50220	16568	66788	14102	13728	27830	64322	30296	94618	1.78
1500-2000	90076	129352	60651	190003	26768	12070	38838	156120	72721	228841	2.54
> 2000	3011304	5677726	4736298	10414024	2401433	1980049	4381482	8079159	6716347	14795506	4.91
Total	3161953	5860697	4819153	10679850	2442303	2005847	4448150	8303000	6825000	15128000	4.78

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The nature and type of work from which a household derives its major part of income is an important indicator of the activity pattern of its member. The distribution of population by household type is given in statement 4.1.3. The statement reveals that during January to June 2004, 43.42% rural population took recourse to self-employment. Another 31.88% of the rural population belonged to rural labour.

Among urban Delhi regular wage/salaried employment was the mainstay of 54.86% urban population. Another 38.89% population had income from self-employment.

**Statement 4.1.3 : Distribution of persons by household type**

Household Type	No. of Persons (%)	
RURAL		
Self-employed in:		
Agriculture	95489	( 9.26%)
Non-Agriculture	352478	(34.16%)
ST(Self-employed)	447967	(43.42%)
Agriculture Labour	128872	(12.49%)
Other Labour	200103	(19.39%)
ST(Rural Labour)	328975	(31.88%)
Others	254788	(24.70%)
All (Rural)	1031730 (100.00%)	
URBAN		
Self-Employed	5482571	(38.89%)
Regular Wage/Salaried	7733380	(54.86%)
Casual Labour	384984	( 2.73%)
Others	495335	( 3.52%)
All (Urban)	14096270 (100.00%)	

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION**

Age and sex are two important demographic characteristics. The distribution of population by age group and background information could improve the understanding of the results on employment and un-employment. In statement 4.1.4, sector-wise and sex-wise distribution of population by five years age group is presented. About 29.40% of population are children belonging to the age-group 0-14 years. The youth of age 15-29 years comprised 30.90% of population. The percentage of elderly persons of age 60 years and above is 5.28.

**Statement 4.1.4 : Age group-wise, Sector-wise and Sex-wise estimated population**

Age Group	Sector-wise		Sex-wise		Total (%)
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
0-14	354981	4093173	2442307	2005847	4448154 (29.40%)
15-19	99841	1487970	901777	686034	1587811 (10.50%)
20-24	115448	1616699	985784	746363	1732147 (11.45%)
25-29	86356	1267227	736845	616738	1353583 (08.95%)
30-34	89430	1194978	671698	612710	1284408 (08.49%)
35-39	91591	1101325	602690	590226	1192916 (07.89%)
40-44	63468	860037	527391	396114	923505 (06.10%)
45-49	29290	733665	428575	334380	762955 (05.04%)
50-54	18163	549059	350019	217203	567222 (03.75%)
55-59	14969	462036	224970	252035	477005 (03.15%)
60 & above	68193	730101	430944	367350	798294 (05.28%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1031730</b>	<b>14096270</b>	<b>8303000</b>	<b>6825000</b>	<b>15128000 (100.00%)</b>

## EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION

Literacy, together with educational attainment determine the quality of population and is highly related to one's employment prospectus. Thus it is important to study the distribution of population by educational attainment (level), before a comprehensive discussion is attempted on employment and un-employment in the subsequent sections of this chapter. In statement 4.1.5, the distribution of male and female by general education level as estimated from the present survey on employment and un-employment are presented separately on rural and urban areas.

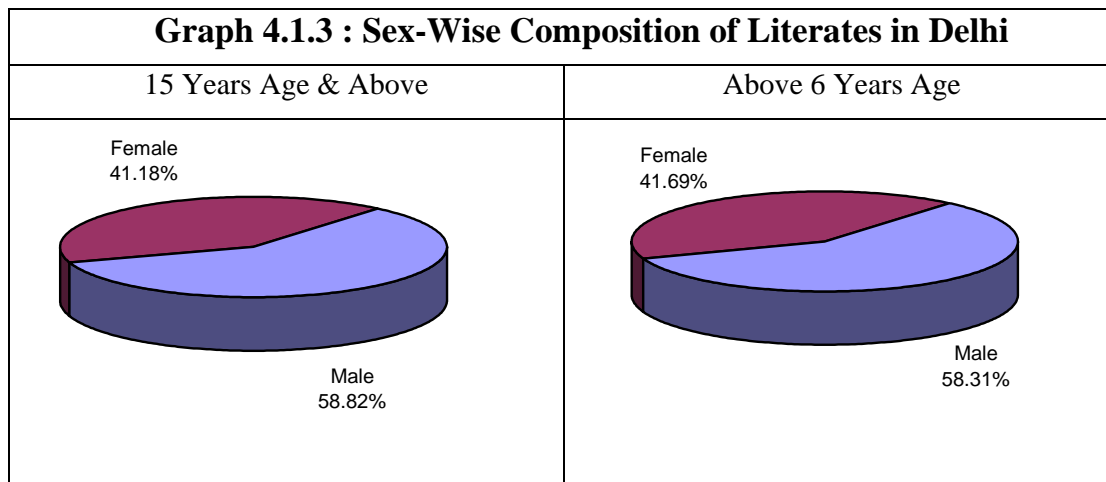
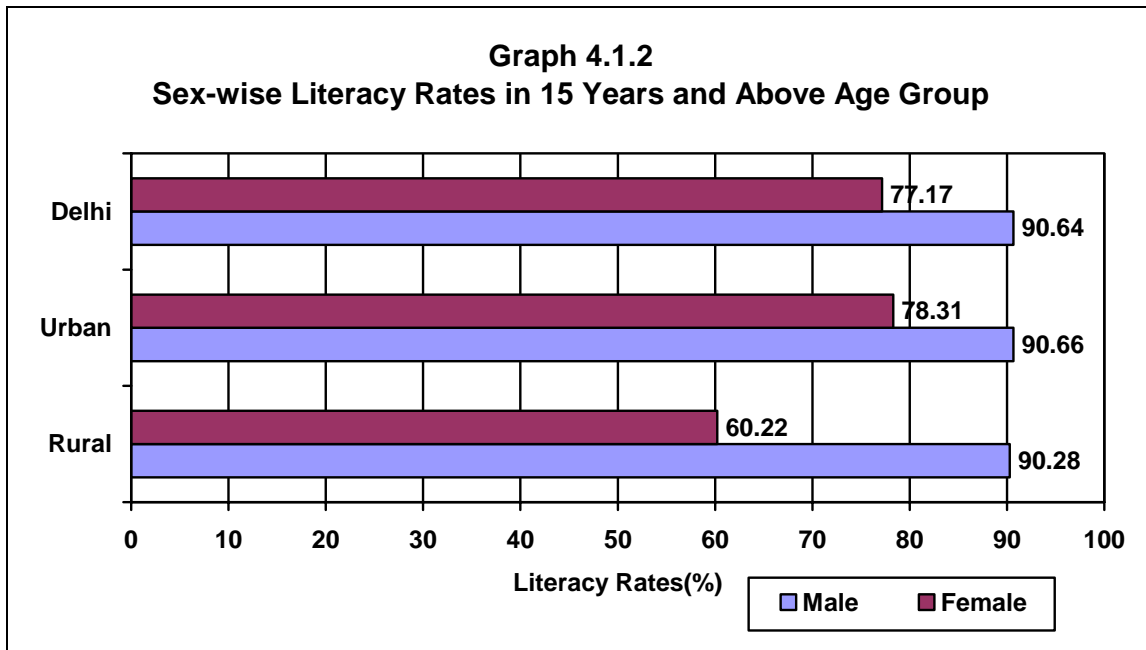
**Statement 4.1.5: Number of Literate among +6 year population In Delhi**

S.No.	Educational Level	Male	Female	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>603365</b>	<b>1184702</b>	<b>1788067</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Literate</b>	<b>6609271</b>	<b>4725013</b>	<b>11334284</b>
1.	Literate without Formal Education	97651	59734	157385
2.	Literate below Primary	879022	645208	1524230
3.	Primary	1083199	918983	2002182
4.	Middle	1339350	873834	2213184
5.	Secondary	1000121	674992	1675113
6.	10+2	785775	566067	1351842
7.	Diploma Holder	62245	30652	92897
8.	Graduate & Others	1361908	955543	2317451
<b>C</b>	<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>7212636</b>	<b>5909715</b>	<b>13122351</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Literacy Rate</b>	<b>91.63</b>	<b>79.95</b>	<b>86.37</b>

Of late adult literacy (15years and above) is being accepted as a satisfactory parameter at international level to judge the quality of population. Literacy rate of Delhi for 15 years and above age group was estimated at 84.564%. In case of Males this was 90.64% and that of female it was 77.17%. Sector-wise break-up revealed that 76.85% of the rural and 85.08% of the urban population in the 15 years and above age group were literate.

**Statement 4.1.6: Number of Literate Among +15 Years Population**

S.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Delhi
<b>A</b>	<b>Male</b>			
1	Population	374501	5486192	5860693
2	Number of Literate	338093	4973800	5311893
3	Percentage to Total	90.28	90.66	90.64
<b>B</b>	<b>Female</b>			
1	Population	302248	4516905	4819153
2	Number of Literate	182002	3537159	3719161
3	Percentage to Total	60.22	78.31	77.17
<b>C</b>	<b>Persons</b>			
1	Population	676749	10003097	10679846
2	Number of Literate	520095	8510959	9031054
3	Percentage to Total	76.85	85.08	84.56

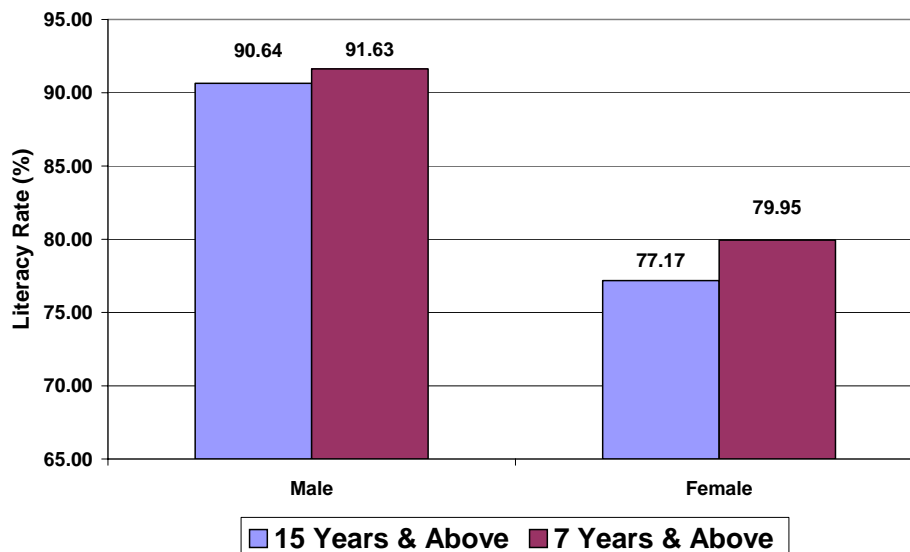


The comparative position between Universal and Adult Literacy rates is given in the statement 4.1.7 below. On the whole about 2% difference was noticed between the two sets of data. Among the literate 15.32% were Graduates and others, 11.07% completed Secondary education and 13.23% Primary level of education. The percentage of people who were literate but not completed primary level education was worked out to be 11.92%

**Statement 4.1.7: Number of Literate in Delhi by their Age group and Education attainment.**

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1.	Illiterate	1672496 (83.39)	1788067 (13.63)	1648792 (15.44)	3460563 (22.88)
2.	Literate without Formal Education	53701 (2.68)	157385 (1.20)	120172 (1.12)	211086 (1.40)
3.	Literate below Primary	279452 (13.93)	1524230 (11.62)	468662 (4.39)	1803682 (11.92)
4.	Primary	0	2002182 (15.26)	1118182 (10.47)	2002182 (13.23)
5.	Middle	0	2213184 (16.86)	1899124 (17.78)	2213184 (14.63)
6.	Secondary	0	1675113 (12.76)	1662723 (15.57)	1675113 (11.07)
7.	10+2	0	1351842 (10.30)	1351842 (12.66)	1351842 (8.94)
8.	Diploma Holder	0	92897 (0.71)	92897 (0.87)	92897 (0.61)
9.	Graduate & Others	0	2317451 (17.66)	2317451 (21.70)	2317451 (15.32)
10	Total	2005649 (100.00)	13122351 (100.00)	10679846 (100.00)	15128000 (100.00)

**Graph 4.1.4  
Comparison of Universal & Adult Literacy Rates in Delhi  
by Sex**

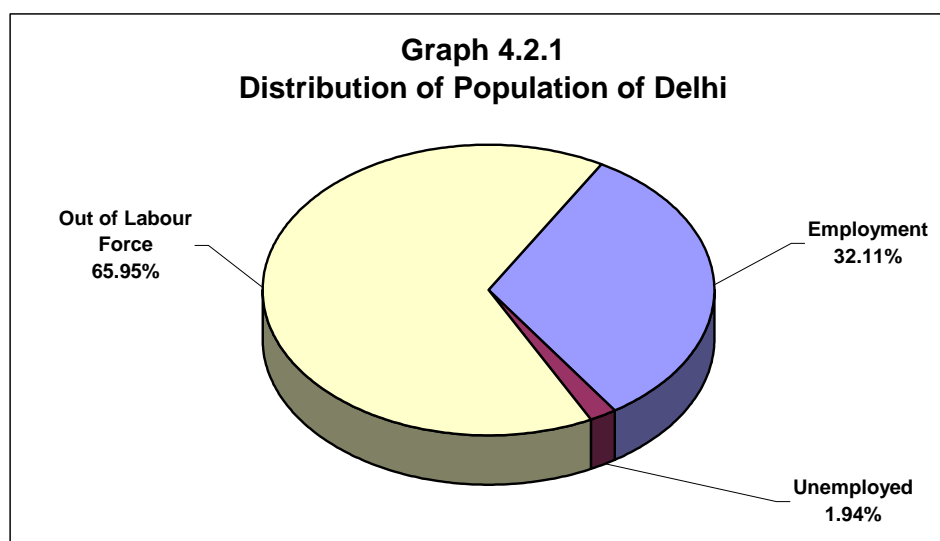


## 4.2 LABOUR FORCE

The term labour force may be taken to mean, those persons who are economically active in the economy. In other words labour force includes persons employed as well as those seeking and available for work. In nutshell it is composed of employed and unemployed persons. The results in this section are based on the data collected during NSS 60<sup>th</sup> round (Jan-June 2004) on principal usual activity status viz major time spent during the reference period.

The survey revealed that of the total projected population (all age groups) of 151.28 lakh in Delhi, 51.51 lakh(34.05%) of them were estimated to be in the labour force and 99.77 lakhs(65.95%) were out of labour force during 2004.

Sector wise break-up indicated that 31.71% of the rural and 34.22% of the urban population figured in the labour force of Delhi. Further analysis of population revealed that out of the total male population 55.52% were in labour force whereas only 7.92% of the total female were in economically active category.



**Statement 4.2.1: Distribution of Labour Force.**

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
<b>1</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>			
(a)	Male	269470 (47.53)	4097941 (52.97)	4367411 (52.60)
(b)	Female	32363 (6.96)	457023 (7.18)	489386 (7.17)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>301833 (29.25)</b>	<b>4554964 (32.31)</b>	<b>4856797 (32.11)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>			
(a)	Male	23101 (4.07)	219571 (2.84)	242672 (2.92)
(b)	Female	2253 (0.49)	48880 (0.77)	51133 (0.75)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25354 (2.46)</b>	<b>268451 (1.91)</b>	<b>293805 (1.94)</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>LABOUR FORCE</b>			
(a)	Male	292571 (51.60)	4317512 (55.81)	4610083 (55.52)
(b)	Female	34616 (7.45)	505903 (7.95)	540519 (7.92)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>327187 (31.71)</b>	<b>4823415 (34.22)</b>	<b>5150602 (34.05)</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>OUT OF LABOUR FORCE</b>			
(a)	Male	274399 (48.40)	3418518 (44.19)	3692917 (44.48)
(b)	Female	430144 (92.55)	5854337 (92.05)	6284481 (92.08)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>704543 (68.29)</b>	<b>9272855 (65.78)</b>	<b>9977398 (65.95)</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
(a)	Male	566970	7736030	8303000
(b)	Female	464760	6360240	6825000
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1031730</b>	<b>14096270</b>	<b>15128000</b>

## DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE

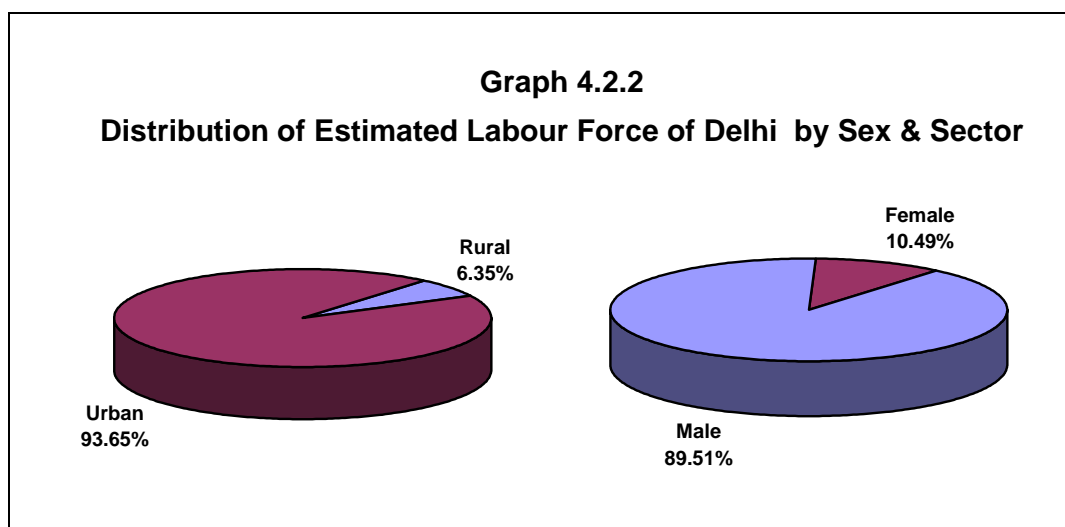
Composition of labour force in terms of sex and sector is presented in statement 4 .2.2

**Statement 4.2.2: Distribution of Labour Force by Sex and Sector:**

S.NO.	ITEM	NUMBER	% TO TOTAL
<b>A</b>	<b>SEX-WISE</b>		
	MALE	4610083	89.51
	FEMALE	540519	10.49
	ALL	5150602	100.00
<b>B</b>	<b>SECTOR-WISE</b>		
	RURAL	327187	6.35
	URBAN	4823415	93.65
	ALL	5150602	100.00



Out of the total labour force 89.51% were male and 10.49% were female. Rural areas of Delhi account for 6.35% of labour force whereas 93.65% of economically active persons were in urban Delhi.



## LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Labour force participation rate may be taken to mean as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons. Statement 4.2.3 gives LFPRs sex-wise and sector-wise. Besides comparison with LFPRs of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round data was also presented in the statement.

### Statement 4.2.3: Labour Force participation Rate

SECTOR	Round	LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (PER 1000 POPULATION)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	516	74	317	118
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	488	35	286	58
URBAN	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	558	80	342	117
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	535	106	340	165
DELHI	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	555	79	341	117
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	530	99	335	155

It is evident from the statement 4.2.3 that out of every 1000 persons in Delhi only 341 (about one-third) were found to be economically active persons. LFPRs in rural and urban Delhi have registered a rise during 2004 when compared to that of 1999-2000 despite a marginal decrease in female LFPR in urban areas. Sex ratio in case of labour force

participation rates revealed that for every 1000 male persons in labour force there were only 117 female persons in economically active sphere.

### **LFPR OF POPULATION OF 15YEARS AND ABOVE**

LFPR in respect of population of 15 years and above is perhaps the appropriate and meaningful indicator. Statement 4.2.4 provides these details sector and gender-wise. During 2004 about 51.30 lakh (48.03%) persons were in the labour force in a population of 106.80 lakhs in the age group of 15 years & above.

**Statement 4.2.4: Labour Force participation Rate of Age Group 15 Years and above by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	55 <sup>th</sup> NSS Round (1999-2000)
(A)	<b>RURAL</b>				
	Labour Force	292571	34616	327187	380488
	Percentage to Total	78.12	11.45	48.35	42.77
	Total Population	374501	302248	676749	889614
(B)	<b>URBAN</b>				
	Labour Force	4305612	497154	4802766	4051512
	Percentage to Total	78.48	11.01	48.01	48.96
	Total Population	5486192	4516905	10003097	827594
(C)	<b>DELHI</b>				
	Labour Force	4598183	531770	5129953	4432000
	Percentage to Total	78.46	11.03	48.03	48.35
	Total Population	5860693	4819153	10679846	9165561

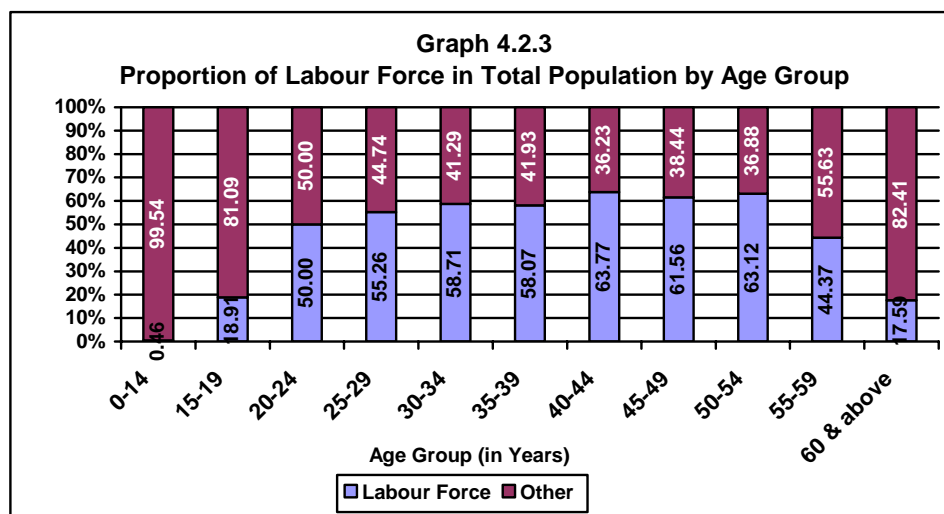
On the other hand labour force accounted for 48.35% in the same age group population during 1999-2000. This makes one point clear that the number of persons in the labour force had increased and their share in the total population remained more or less same during 1999-2000 and 2004. Sex-wise distribution of population for 15years & above group revealed that out of every 1000 males 785 of them were in labour force.

In case of females this ratio was 1000:110. The positive indicator available from the survey was that LFPR in case of urban females (15 years and above) has registered a decrease, namely, from 142 to 110 persons per 1000 during 1999-2000 and 2004. Labour force data for different age groups is also available sector-wise (statement 4.2.5) and gender-wise (statement 4.2.6).

Analysis of statement 4.2.5 reveals that LFPRs in terms of percentage for Delhi as a whole was more than 60% in case of age-groups 40-44,45-49 and 50-54.

**Statement 4.2.5: Distribution of Labour Force by Age Group and Sector.**

Age-Group	Estimated Number of Persons of Work Force					
	Rural	%	Urban	%	Total	%
<b>0-14</b>	0	0.00	20649	0.50	20649	0.46
<b>15-19</b>	21678	21.71	278608	18.72	300286	18.91
<b>20-24</b>	50089	43.39	815951	50.47	866040	50.00
<b>25-29</b>	48472	56.13	699579	55.21	748051	55.26
<b>30-34</b>	58544	65.46	695543	58.21	754087	58.71
<b>35-39</b>	54116	59.08	638625	57.99	692741	58.07
<b>40-44</b>	40963	64.54	547946	63.71	588909	63.77
<b>45-49</b>	22495	76.80	447204	60.95	469699	61.56
<b>50-54</b>	10895	59.98	347152	63.23	358047	63.12
<b>55-59</b>	11014	73.58	200631	43.42	211645	44.37
<b>60 &amp; above</b>	8921	13.08	131527	18.01	140448	17.59
<b>Total</b>	327187	31.71	4823415	34.22	5150602	34.05



It is worth while to notice that LFPRs were more than 50% for all the age-groups starting from 20-24 to 50-54. It can be observed from the statement that the percentage of people in the labour force in the age-group 0-14 years was less than 1% and it was 17.59% in respect of age group 60 years & above.

Statement 4.2.6 contains age-group and sex-wise labour force details. Among males labour force participation rates for the age-groups 25-29years to 50-54years was more than 90%. In case of 30-34 to 45-49 years age groups among males LFPR was near to 100%.

**Statement 4.2.6: Distribution of Labour Force by Age Group and Sex.**

Age-Group	Estimated Number of Persons of Work Force					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
<b>0-14</b>	11900	0.49	8749	0.44	20649	0.46
<b>15-19</b>	279248	30.97	21038	3.07	300286	18.91
<b>20-24</b>	797847	80.94	68193	9.14	866040	50.00
<b>25-29</b>	684556	92.90	63495	10.30	748051	55.26
<b>30-34</b>	664374	98.91	89713	14.64	754087	58.71
<b>35-39</b>	595676	98.84	97065	16.45	692741	58.07
<b>40-44</b>	520755	98.74	68154	17.21	588909	63.77
<b>45-49</b>	423128	98.73	46571	13.93	469699	61.56
<b>50-54</b>	321282	91.79	36765	16.93	358047	63.12
<b>55-59</b>	190903	84.86	20742	8.23	211645	44.37
<b>60 &amp; above</b>	120414	27.94	20034	5.45	140448	17.59
<b>Total</b>	4610083	55.52	540519	7.92	5150602	34.05

Among females LFPR was at its best, namely, 17.21% for the age-group 40-44.

The following statement presents the distribution of population based on three approaches i.e. Usual Principal Activity Status (ps), Usual Activity (Principal + Subsidiary) Status (ps+ss) and Current Weekly Activity Status (cws) obtained from the survey.

**Statement 4.2.7: Distribution of persons by broad usual principal activity status/usual activity (Principal + Subsidiary) status and current weekly activity status**

Sector/ Sex	Working				Un-employed	Not in Labour Force				Total
	Self-Employed	Regular/ Wage/ Salaried	Casual Labour	All		Students	Engaged in domestic duties	Others	All	
Usual Principal Activity Status (ps)										
Rural Male	120830	128517	20123	269470	23101	155463	2876	116060	274399	566970
Rural Female	15614	10037	6712	32363	2253	141915	222212	66017	430144	464760
Urban Male	1620219	2376721	101001	4097941	219571	2214101	49865	1154552	3418518	7736030
Urban Female	109206	322338	25479	457023	48880	1702150	3159321	992866	5854337	6360240
Total	1865869	2837613	153315	4856797 (32.11)	293805 (1.94)	4213629	3434274	2329495	9977398 (65.95)	15128000 (100.00)
Usual Activity (Principal+Subsidiary) Status (ps+ss)										
Rural Male	120830	128517	20123	269470	23101	155463	2876	116060	274399	566970
Rural Female	15614	10037	6712	32363	2253	141915	222212	66017	430144	464760
Urban Male	1620219	2376721	101001	4097941	219571	2214101	49865	1154552	3418518	7736030
Urban Female	109206	322338	25479	457023	48880	1702150	3159321	992866	5854337	6360240
Total	1865869	2837613	153315	4856797 (32.11)	293805 (1.94)	4213629	3434274	2329495	9977398 (65.95)	15128000 (100.00)
Current Weekly Activity Status (cws)										
Rural Male	119935	124890	24769	269594	20353	158087	2876	116060	277023	566970
Rural Female	28093	8122	8628	44843	2253	142765	213072	61827	417664	464760
Urban Male	1619652	2332052	154547	4106251	221075	2202646	52546	1153512	3408704	7736030
Urban Female	126661	322338	25479	474478	48880	1703764	3146150	986968	5836882	6360240
Total	1894341	2787402	213423	4895166 (32.36)	292561 (1.93)	4207262	3414644	2318367	9940273 (65.71)	15128000 (100.00)

On the basis of the above statement, the estimates of worker population ratio (WPR) and labour force population ratio (LFPR) are presented below in Statement no. 4.4.8.

**Statement 4.2.8: Activity Status-wise WPR and LFPR**

Status	WPR			LFPR		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
<b>ps</b>	526	72	321	555	79	341
<b>ps + ss</b>	526	72	321	555	79	341
<b>cws</b>	527	76	324	556	84	343

It was observed that WPR and LFPR rate was found to be identical under usual activity status approach and the combination of usual activity and subsidiary activity approach. The reason being that habit of subsidiary activity was found to be nil/absent in Delhi. However, the current weekly activity status approach provided a higher level of WPR and LFPR in case of both males and females. This could be due to availability of seasonal type of employment opportunity in the short period of time and this is supported by the fact that un-employment rate has went down marginally under this approach.

### 4.3 WORK FORCE

Work Force refers to the persons gainfully employed in economic activities as self-employed, salary/wage paid etc. This includes agricultural and non-agricultural activities, seasonal and perennial, regular and casual employment. The results are based on Principal Activity Status- that is major time spend during the reference period of one year.

#### Statement 4.3.1: Distribution of Work Force.

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
<b>1</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>			
(a)	Male	269470 (47.53)	4097941 (52.97)	4367411 (52.60)
(b)	Female	32363 (6.96)	457023 (7.18)	489386 (7.17)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>301833 (29.25)</b>	<b>4554964 (32.31)</b>	<b>4856797 (32.11)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
(a)	Male	566970	7736030	8303000
(b)	Female	464760	6360240	6825000
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1031730</b>	<b>14096270</b>	<b>1512800</b>

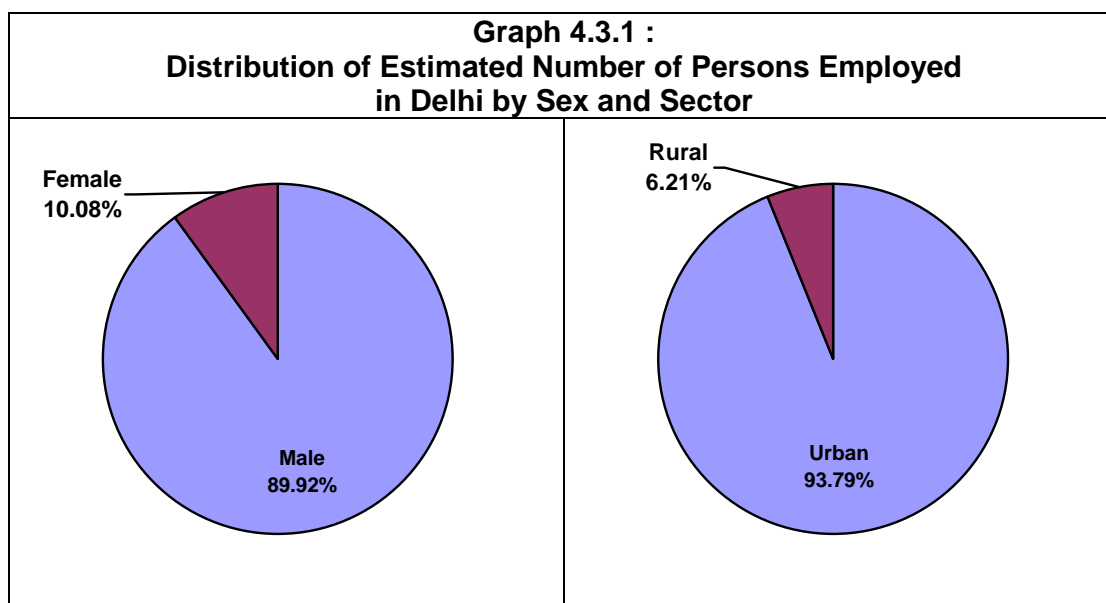
The survey estimated the workforce of Delhi at 48.57 lakhs which constituted about 32.11% of the total population of Delhi in 2004. Out of the total male persons 52.60% were in workforce as against only 7.17% among female persons. Further, 29.25% of rural and 32.31% urban population was found to be engaged in gainful employment.

#### COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:

Distribution of estimated work force in terms of sex and sector as presented in statement 4.3.2, revealed that out of the total workforce, 89.92% were male and 10.08% female. Urban-rural break-up brought to light the contribution of urban areas in the total workforce to the tune of 93.39% and rest is from rural areas. Graph 4.3.1 explains the sex and sector wise composition in the work force separately.

**Statement 4.3.2: Distribution of Work Force by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	NUMBER	% TO TOTAL
<b>A</b>	<b>SEX-WISE</b>		
	MALE	4367411	89.92
	FEMALE	489386	10.08
	ALL	4856797	100.00
<b>B</b>	<b>SECTOR-WISE</b>		
	RURAL	301833	6.21
	URBAN	4554964	93.79
	ALL	4856797	100.00



Statement 4.3.3 gives the work force participation rates in Delhi and comparison with previous NSS Round on the subject. In rural, for every 1000 persons 293 were employed and in urban it was 323 persons. On the whole, work force participation rate stands at 321 persons per thousand population in Delhi.

**Statement 4.3.3: Work Force Participation Rate**

SECTOR	Round	WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (PER 1000 POPULATION)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	475	70	293	120
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	449	21	258	37
URBAN	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	530	72	323	112
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	498	54	297	90
DELHI	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	526	72	321	112
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	493	51	293	85

Work Force Participation rates in respect of male-female, rural-urban have increased in 2004 when compared to that of 1999-2000, which is a healthy sign of growing economy. Sex ratio revealed that for every 1000 male persons in workforce only 112 females were in this category in Delhi. Sex-ratio was better in rural than urban as it stood at 120 and 112 respectively.

Work force in the age-group of 15 years and above is presented in Statement 4.3.4. Workforce participation in respect of male was as high as 74.32% and in case of female it was only 9.97% and overall work force participation works out to 45.28% in Delhi. Rural – urban break-up revealed that 44.60% was in rural and 45.33% in urban.

**Statement 4.3.4: Work Participation Rate of Age Group 15 Years and above by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
<b>(A)</b>	<b>RURAL</b>			
	Employed	269470	32363	301833
	Percentage to Total	71.95	10.71	44.60
	Total Population	374501	302248	676749
<b>(B)</b>	<b>URBAN</b>			
	Employed	4086041	448274	4534315
	Percentage to Total	74.48	9.92	45.33
	Total Population	5486192	4516905	10003097
<b>(C)</b>	<b>DELHI</b>			
	Employed	4355511	480637	4836148
	Percentage to Total	74.32	9.97	45.28
	Total Population	5860693	4819153	10679846

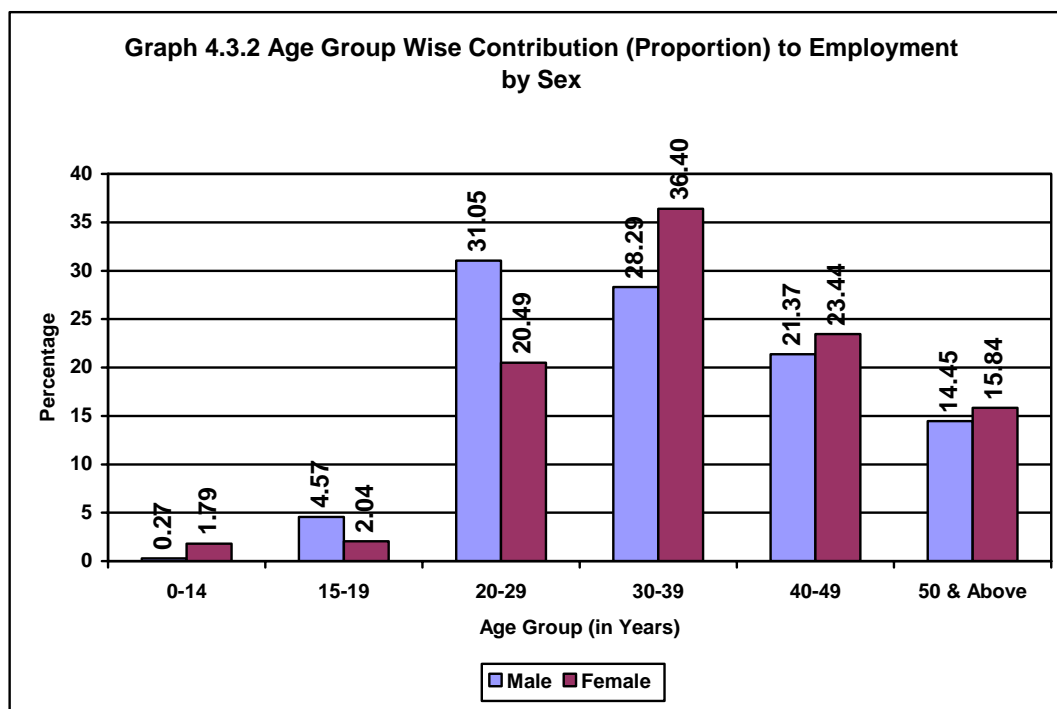
Work force participation for different age-groups is given in statement 4.3.5. Among the males in the age-group 35-39 years the work force participation was maximum i.e. 98.39% followed by 97.73% in the age-group 40-44 years and 97.55% in the age-group of 45-49 years.



**Statement 4.3.5: Distribution of Work Force by Age Group and Sex.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED					
	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
0-14	11900	0.49	8749	0.44	20649	0.46
15-19	199424	22.11	9981	1.45	209405	13.19
20-24	703304	71.34	51153	6.85	754457	43.56
25-29	652808	88.60	49116	7.96	701924	51.86
30-34	642546	95.66	85674	13.98	728220	56.70
35-39	592999	98.39	92447	15.66	685446	57.46
40-44	515395	97.73	68154	17.21	583549	63.19
45-49	418083	97.55	46571	13.93	464654	60.90
50-54	319635	91.32	36765	16.93	356400	62.83
55-59	190903	84.86	20742	8.23	211645	44.37
60 & Above	120414	27.94	20034	5.45	140448	17.59
ALL	4367411	52.60	489386	7.17	4856797	32.11

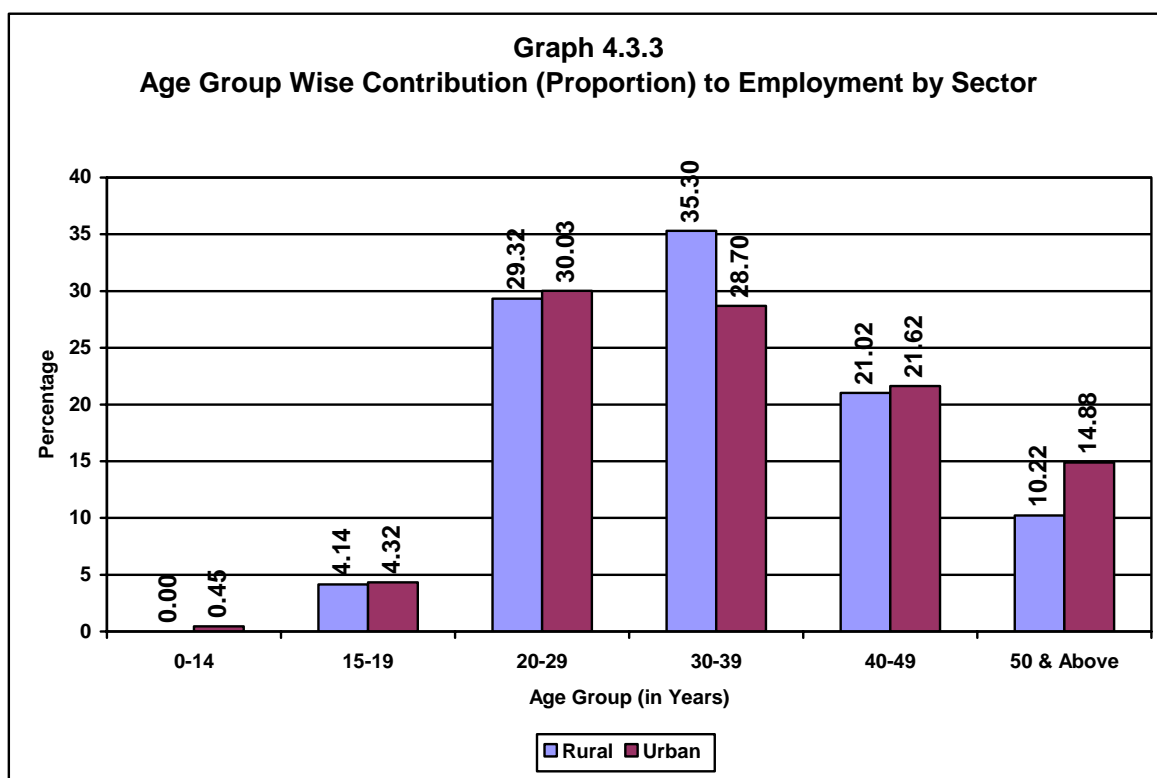
In case of females, work force participation was maximum in the age-group of 40-44 years, i.e. 17.21%. In the prime age-groups i.e. 25-29 to 50-54 years work force participation was more than 50% in Delhi.



Statement 4.3.6 gives age-group wise work force participation in rural and urban sectors of Delhi separately.

**Statement 4.3.6: Distribution of Work Force by Age Group and Sector.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED					
	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-14	0	0.00	20649	0.50	20649	0.46
15-19	12493	12.51	196912	13.23	209405	13.19
20-24	42284	36.63	712173	44.05	754457	43.56
25-29	46219	53.52	655705	51.74	701924	51.86
30-34	52433	58.63	675787	56.55	728220	56.70
35-39	54116	59.08	631330	57.32	685446	57.46
40-44	40963	64.54	542586	63.09	583549	63.19
45-49	22495	76.80	442159	60.27	464654	60.90
50-54	10895	59.98	345505	62.93	356400	62.83
55-59	11014	73.58	200631	43.42	211645	44.37
60 & Above	8921	13.08	131527	18.01	140448	17.59
ALL	301833	29.26	4554964	32.31	4856797	32.11

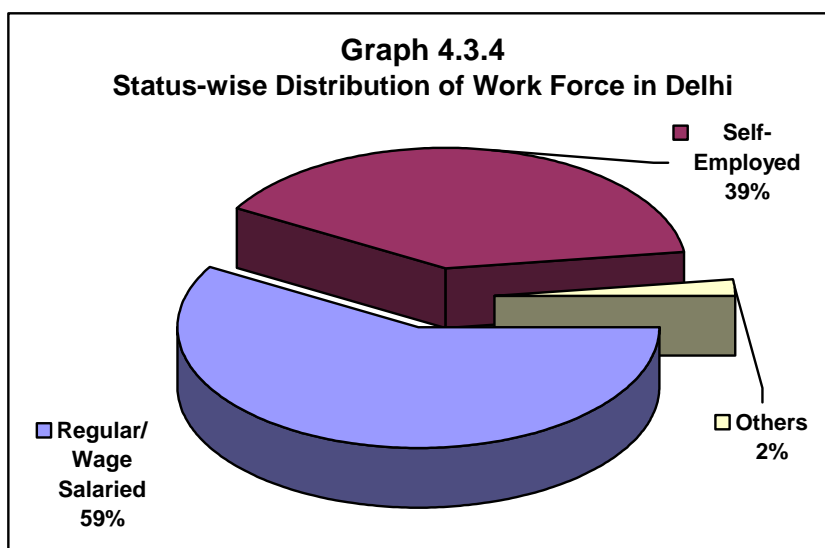


### WORK FORCE BY STATUS:

Out of the total persons in the work force 39.41% were self-employed, 58.38% were regular wages/ salaried persons and the remaining 2.21% were in miscellaneous category. This pattern was similar in both rural and urban areas of Delhi. Sex wise break up of work force revealed that among males 40.50% were Self-employed, 57.46% regular/wage/salaried and 2.10% were others. On the other hand in case of female only 29.67% were self-employed, 67.09% salaried/wage paid and the remaining 3.24% figure in others category. Graphic presentation of this data is given in graph 4.3.4

**Statement 4.3.7: Status-wise Distribution of Work Force.**

S.No.	Description	Rural	Urban	Delhi		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Self Employed	140017 (46.39)	1773846 (38.94)	1768665 (40.50)	145198 (29.67)	1913863 (39.41)
2	Regular/Wage Salaried	102790 (34.06)	2732610 (59.99)	2507064 (57.40)	328336 (67.09)	2835400 (58.38)
3	Others	59026 (19.55)	48508 (1.07)	91682 (2.10)	15852 (3.24)	107534 (2.21)
	<b>Total Work Force</b>	<b>301833 (100.00)</b>	<b>4554964 (100.00)</b>	<b>4367411 (100.00)</b>	<b>489386 (100.00)</b>	<b>4856797 (100.00)</b>

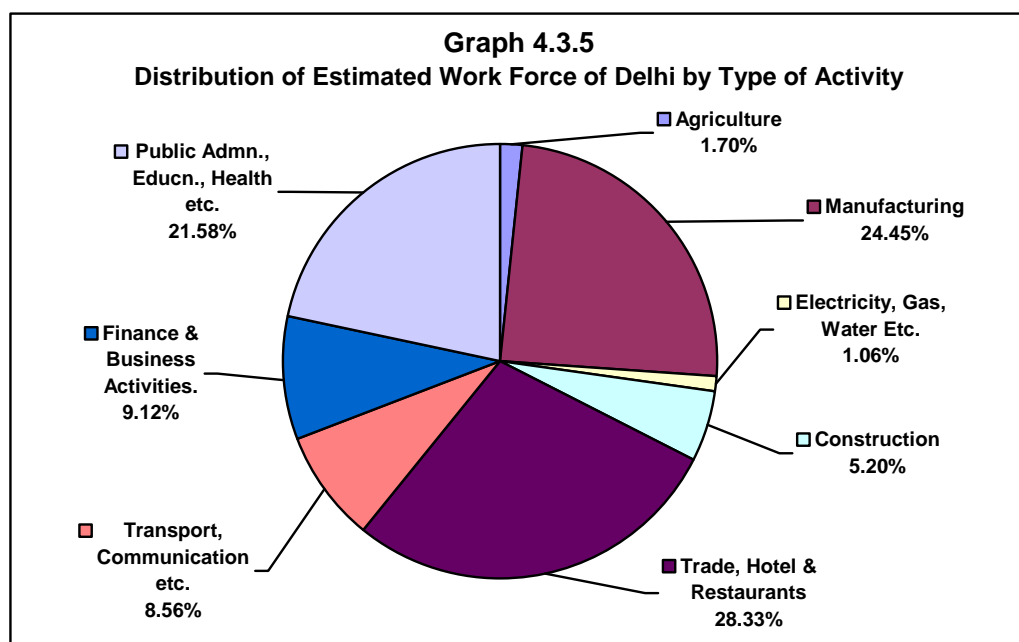


### ACTIVITY-WISE WORK FORCE:

Activity-wise distribution of employment is presented in Statement 4.3.8. The activity groups of manufacturing, trade and public administration, education & health are the major source of employment in Delhi. These three groups taken together account for 74.36% of the total estimated employment. Activity-wise contribution to employment is presented in Graph 4.3.5

**Statement 4.3.8: Distribution of Work Force by Type of Activity**

S.No.	Activity	Work Force	
		Number	% age
1	Agriculture	82661	1.70
2	Mining	0	0.00
3	Manufacturing	1187536	24.45
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Etc.	51544	1.06
5	Construction	252439	5.20
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	1376010	28.33
7	Transport, Communication etc.	415972	8.56
8	Finance & Business Activities.	442680	9.12
9	Public Admn., Edu.,Health etc.	1047955	21.58
	<b>TOTAL</b>	4856797	100.00



### **DAILY WAGE RATES OF CASUAL LABOURERS:**

Data on the average wage earnings per day received by casual labourers during each of the seven days of the reference week were collected in this survey. Statement 4.3.9 presents wage rates for the casual labourers. The male-female and rural-urban disparities in the wage rate are found to be prominent. In the urban sector on an average, Rs. 110.20 was earned in a day by a male casual labourer whereas a female casual labourer Rs. 99.18 in a day showing a difference of about Rs. 11. In the rural sector, the wage difference between male and female was even sharper. The difference was of the order of Rs. 40. The wage rate for casual labourer, in the rural area was a little higher than that in the urban areas.

**Statement 4.3.9: Average daily wages (in Rs.) for casual workers (activity status code 41 & 51) of age 15-59 years.**

	<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
DELHI (State Sample)	120.23	80.22	109.66	110.20	99.18	108.60
ALL INDIA	56.53	36.15	50.70	75.51	44.28	69.01

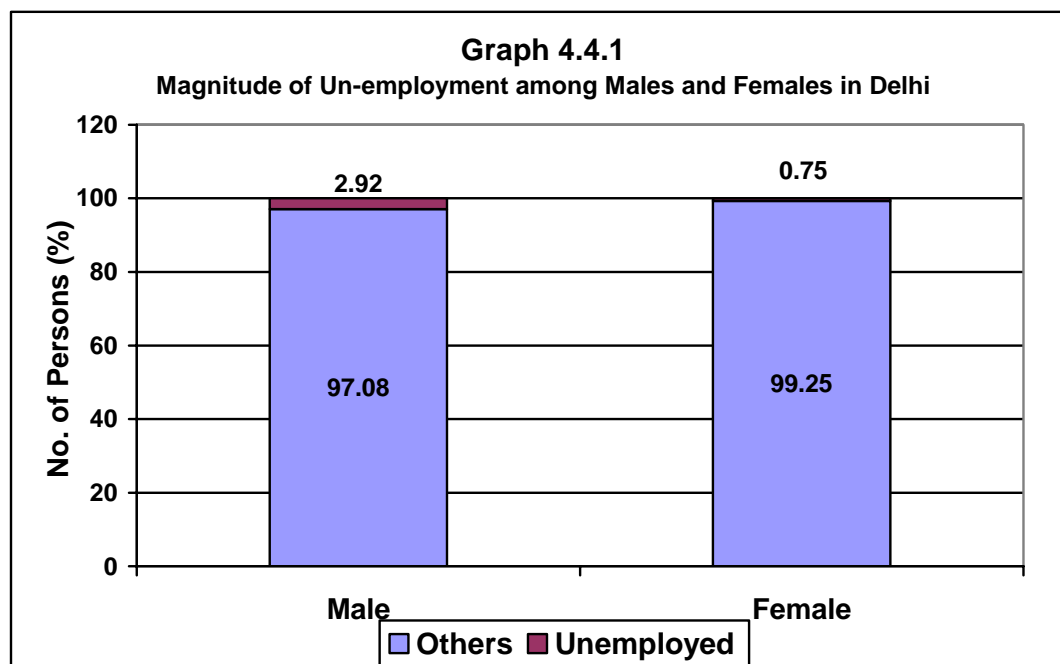
## 4.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

For the purpose of the survey persons who are “seeking as well as available” for work were classified as unemployed. In other words unemployment refers to involuntary unemployment of persons due to non-availability of work. The data presented in this section is based on the Principal usual activity status (major time criteria) of the persons during reference period of one year preceding the survey date.

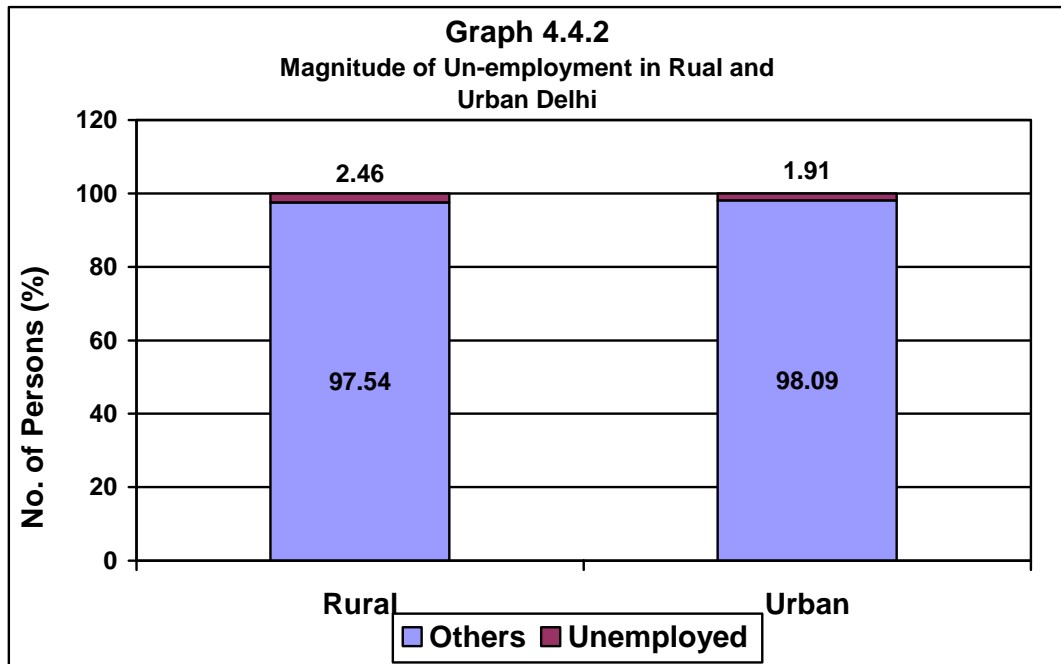
The survey estimated the unemployed persons at 2.94 lakh persons against an estimated total population of 151.28 lakh persons in Delhi during 2004.

### Statement 4.4.1: Distribution of Estimated Persons Unemployed.

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
<b>1</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>			
(a)	Male	23101 (4.07)	219571 (2.84)	242672 (2.92)
(b)	Female	2253 (0.49)	48880 (0.77)	51133 (0.75)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25354 (2.46)</b>	<b>268451 (1.91)</b>	<b>293865 (1.94)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
(a)	Male	566970	7736030	8303000
(b)	Female	464760	6360240	6825000
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1031730</b>	<b>14096270</b>	<b>15128000</b>



In other words unemployed persons (all age-groups) constituted about 1.94% of Delhi population and it is less than the national level average of unemployed which stood at 5.2% of country's population. It is evident from the statement 4.4.1 that 2.92% of total males and 0.75% of total females were unemployed. It is further revealed that 2.46% of rural and 1.91% of the urban population is found to be unemployed. Graphs 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 explain these details with reference to the respective share of population.

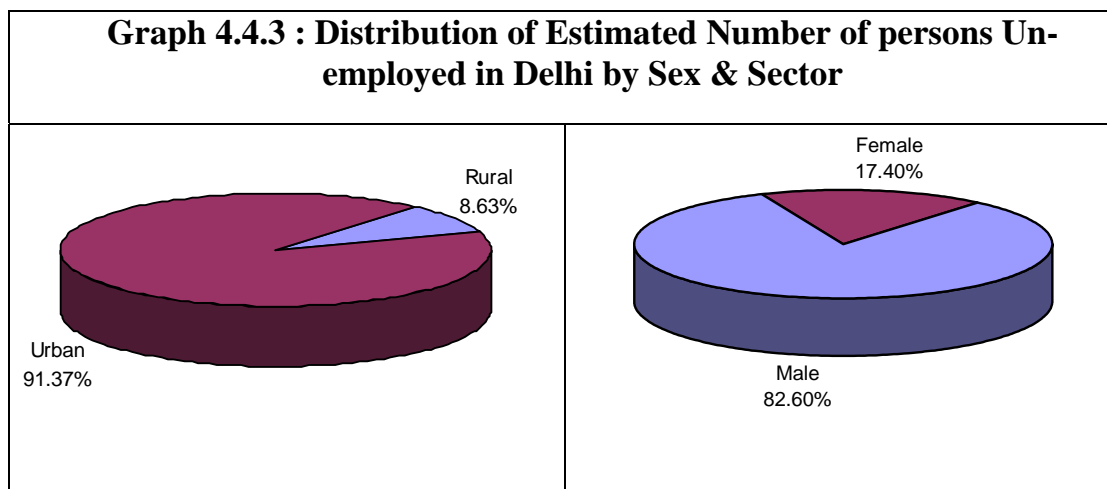


Out of the total persons estimated to be unemployed 2.68 lakh (91.37%) were in urban and 0.25 lakh (8.63%) in rural areas of Delhi. Sex-wise break up of unemployed revealed that males outnumbered females as 2.43 lakhs (82.60%) males and 0.51 lakhs (17.40%) females were estimated to be in this category as presented in statement 4.4.2.

**Statement 4.4.2: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	NUMBER	% TO TOTAL
<b>A</b>	<b>SEX-WISE</b>		
	MALE	242672	82.60
	FEMALE	51133	17.40
	ALL	293805	100.00
<b>B</b>	<b>SECTOR-WISE</b>		
	RURAL	25354	8.63
	URBAN	268451	91.37
	ALL	293805	100.00

Graph 4.4.3 depicts the composition of estimated unemployment sex-wise and sector-wise separately.



## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployment rate is expressed in terms of no. of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the Labour Force (employed + un-employed). Statement 4.4.3 gives the unemployment rate, sex and sector wise.

For every 1000 male persons in Delhi 53 were unemployed and in case of females for every 1000 females 95 were unemployed. On the whole for every 1000 persons in Delhi 57 were unemployed. Unemployment rate in 2004 when compared with that of 1999-2000 decreased considerably both in males and female.

### Statement 4.4.3: Unemployment Rate

SECTOR	Round	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PER 1000 LABOUR FORCE)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	79	65	78	98
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	81	409	99	292
URBAN	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	51	97	56	223
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	69	490	128	1176
DELHI	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-Jun 2004)	53	95	57	211
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	70	487	126	1079



Similar analysis in respect of females revealed that it had registered a fall in rural and urban both which is a healthy indicator of increase in the over all female employment. Sectoral composition of unemployment rate between 1999-2000 and 2004 showed a decreasing trend in both rural and urban Delhi.

Sex ratio of unemployment indicated that for every 1000 unemployed males in rural there were 98 females unemployed where as in urban for every 1000 males unemployed 223 female were recorded by the survey. Sex ratio of unemployed Persons for Delhi as a whole was 211 female for every 1000 unemployed males in 2004.

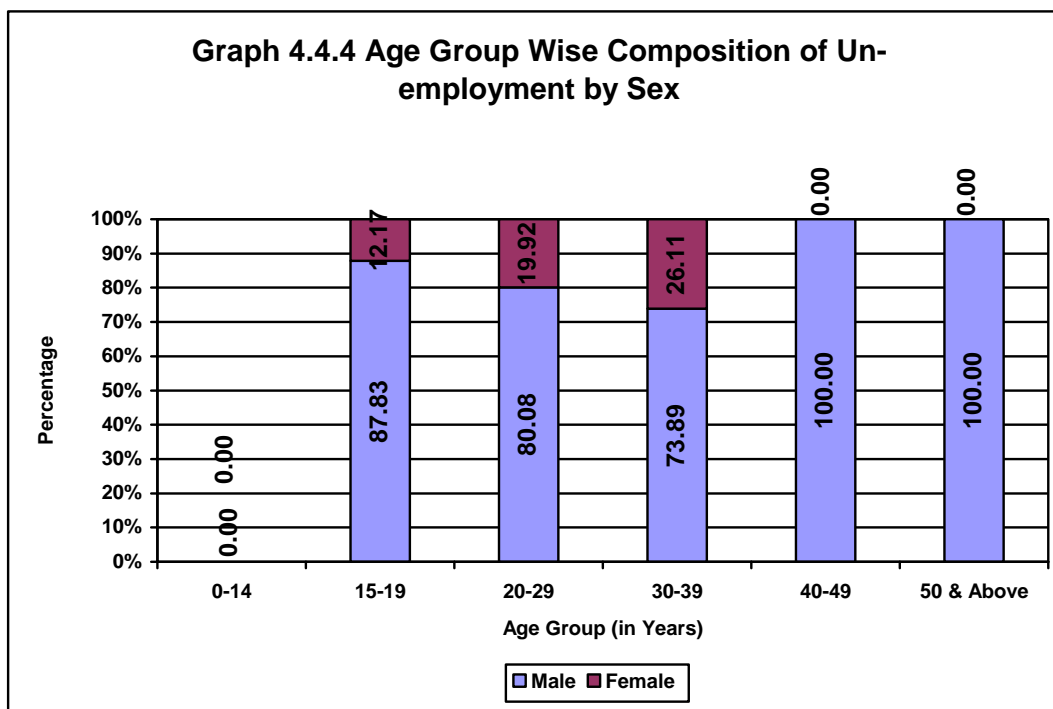
## UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Proportion of unemployment in different age groups is presented in statement 4.4.4 sex wise. Among the males incidence of unemployment was maximum in the age group 20-24years (9.59%) and 15-19years (8.85%) for obvious reasons.

**Statement 4.4.4: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Sex.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED					
	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
0-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15-19	79824	8.85	11057	1.61	90881	5.72
20-24	94543	9.59	17040	2.28	111583	6.44
25-29	31748	4.31	14379	2.33	46127	3.41
30-34	21828	3.25	4039	0.66	25867	2.01
35-39	2677	0.44	4618	0.78	7295	0.61
40-44	5360	1.02	0	0.00	5360	0.58
45-49	5045	1.18	0	0.00	5045	0.66
50-54	1647	0.47	0	0.00	1647	0.29
55 & Above	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ALL	242672	2.92	51133	0.75	293805	1.94

On the other hand in case of female 2.33% were unemployed in the age group 25-29 years as against 2.28% in 20-24 years age group and it was followed by 1.61% among age group 15-19 years.



Unemployment is presented Age group and sector wise in statement 4.4.5.

**Statement 4.4.5: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Sector.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER PERSONS UNEMPLOYED					
	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15-19	9185	9.20	81696	5.49	90881	5.72
20-24	7805	6.76	103778	6.42	111583	6.44
25-29	2253	2.61	43874	3.46	46127	3.41
30-34	6111	6.83	19756	1.65	25867	2.01
35-39	0	0.00	7295	0.66	7295	0.61
40-44	0	0.00	5360	0.62	5360	0.58
45-49	0	0.00	5045	0.69	5045	0.66
50-54	0	0.00	1647	0.30	1647	0.29
55 & Above	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ALL	25354	2.46	268451	1.90	293805	1.94

Statement 4.4.6 gives the unemployment position in Delhi in respect of persons aged 15 years to ascertain the magnitude of the problem in realistic terms.

**Statement 4.4.6: Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and above by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
<b>(A)</b>	<b>RURAL</b>			
	Unemployed	23101	2253	25354
	Percentage to Total	6.17	0.75	3.75
	Total Population	374501	302248	676749
<b>(B)</b>	<b>URBAN</b>			
	Unemployed	219571	48880	268451
	Percentage to Total	4.00	1.08	2.68
	Total Population	5486192	4516905	10003097
<b>(C)</b>	<b>DELHI</b>			
	Unemployed	242672	51133	293805
	Percentage to Total	4.14	1.06	2.75
	Total Population	5860693	4819153	10679846

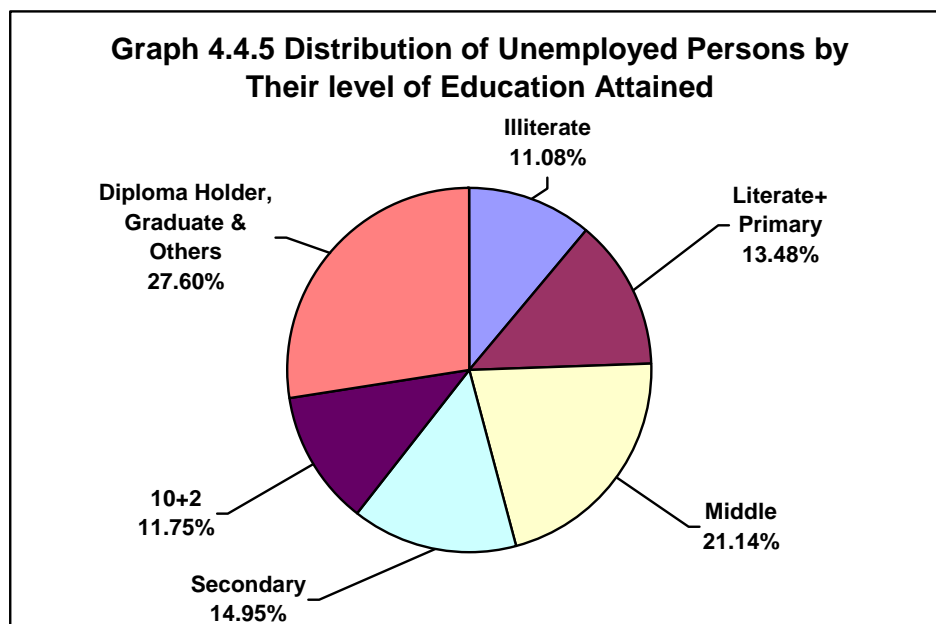
The overall position was that 2.75% of the Delhi's population (persons aged 15 years & above) were unemployed. In case of female it was 1.06% and that of male was 4.14% of the respective population

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN DELHI**

The survey also focused on the educational attainment of unemployed persons in order to assess their capabilities qualification wise and accordingly their chances of employability in due course of time.

**Statement 4.4.7: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Level of Education Attained by Sex.**

S. No.	Educational Level	Male	Female	Total (%)
1	Illiterate	29910	2649	32559 (11.08)
2	Literate + Primary	32311	7281	39592 (13.48)
3	Middle	56031	6073	62104 (21.14)
4	Secondary	41328	2599	43927 (14.95)
5	10+2	29573	4938	34511 (11.75)
6	Diploma Holders, Graduate & Others	53519	27593	81112 (27.60)
	Total	242672	51133	293805 (100.00)



It was found that out of the total unemployed persons 11.08% were not literate, 13.48 % were literate up to primary standard, 21.14% completed up to middle, 14.95% completed education up to secondary 11.75% were 10+2 level qualified, and 27.60% were diploma holders, graduate & others.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS**

The usual status approach adopted for classification of the population is unable to capture the changes in the activity pattern caused by seasonal fluctuations. But the estimates obtained by adopting current weekly approach is expected to reflect the overall effect by the intermittent changes in the activity pattern during the year. The estimates of the unemployed based on current weekly status give the average weekly picture. Statement no. 4.2.7 gives the relevant estimates of the unemployed according to current weekly status.

##### **(i) Unemployed on all seven days of the reference week.**

Statement No. 4.4.8 reveals the details of person aged 15-59 who were unemployed on all seven days of the reference week by duration of unemployment for each broad general education level.

**Statement No. 4.4.8 : Distribution of persons in age-group of 15-59 unemployed in all the seven days of the week by duration of unemployment for each broad general education level.**

General Education Level	Age Group	Duration of Last Unemployment				Total
		only 1week	more than 1 week	more than 2 week	more than 1month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Rural</b>						
Not Literate	15-29	0	0	0	0	0
	30-44	0	0	0	0	0
	45-59	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Literate-but below secondary	15-29	9030	0	0	0	9030
	30-44	0	3168	0	0	3168
	45-59	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9030</b>	<b>3168</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12198</b>
Secondary & above	15-30	7532	0	0	0	7532
	30-45	0	2943	0	0	2943
	45-60	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7532</b>	<b>2943</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10475</b>
All	15-30	16562	0	0	0	16562
	30-45	0	6111	0	0	6111
	45-60	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16562</b>	<b>6111</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22673</b>
<b>Urban</b>						
Not Literate	15-29	27745	0	0	0	27745
	30-44	0	3692	0	0	3692
	45-59	0	0	1208	0	1208
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27745</b>	<b>3692</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32645</b>
Literate-but below secondary	15-29	83360	0	0	0	83360
	30-44	0	9016	0	0	9016
	45-59	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83360</b>	<b>9016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92376</b>
Secondary & above	15-30	122845	0	0	0	122845
	30-45	0	19979	0	0	19979
	45-60	0	0	5487	0	5487
	<b>Total</b>	<b>122845</b>	<b>19979</b>	<b>5487</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148311</b>
All	15-30	233950	0	0	0	233950
	30-45	0	32687	0	0	32687
	45-60	0	0	6695	0	6695
	<b>Total</b>	<b>233950</b>	<b>32687</b>	<b>6695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273332</b>

**(ii) Unemployed who were ever employed on all the seven days of the reference week.**

The proportion of unemployed in the age group of 15-59 who were unemployed on all the seven days of the reference week but had more or less regular work at least for

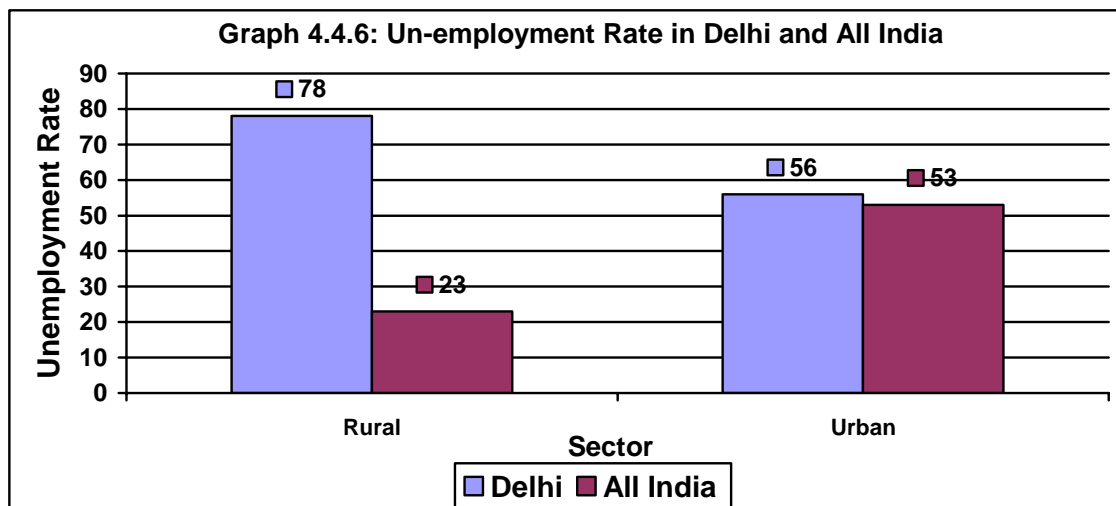
some time in the past (i.e. ever employed) is given for each broad general education level in the statement no. 4.4.9.

**Statement No. 4.4.9 : Distribution of persons in age-group of 15-59 unemployed in all the seven days of the week who ever worked by duration of last employment for each broad general education level.**

General Education Level	Age Group	Duration of Last Employment				Total
		only 1 week	more than 1 week	more than 2 week	more than 1 month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Rural</b>						
Not Literate	15-29	0	0	0	0	0
	30-44	0	0	0	0	0
	45-59	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Literate-but below secondary	15-29	0	0	0	0	0
	30-44	0	0	0	0	0
	45-59	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary & above	15-30	0	0	0	0	0
	30-45	0	623	0	0	623
	45-60	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>623</b>
All	15-30	0	0	0	0	0
	30-45	0	623	0	0	623
	45-60	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>Urban</b>						
Not Literate	15-29	0	0	0	0	0
	30-44	0	0	0	0	0
	45-59	0	0	1208	0	1208
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1208</b>
Literate-but below secondary	15-29	6891	0	0	0	6891
	30-44	0	8366	0	0	8366
	45-59	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6891</b>	<b>8366</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15257</b>
Secondary & above	15-30	6108	0	0	0	6108
	30-45	0	12169	0	0	12169
	45-60	0	0	1150	0	1150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6108</b>	<b>12169</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19427</b>
All	15-30	12999	0	0	0	12999
	30-45	0	20535	0	0	20535
	45-60	0	0	2358	0	2358
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12999</b>	<b>20535</b>	<b>2358</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35892</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN DELHI AND ALL INDIA

The rate of unemployment in Delhi and all India is presented in graph 4.4.6. At the all-India level 53 persons per thousand labour force in urban and 23 persons per thousand rural areas labour force were unemployed. In Delhi the employment rate was 56 and 78 in Urban and Rural areas respectively.



## 4.5 PERSONS OUT OF LABOUR FORCE

Survey also focussed on certain important aspects relating to persons out of labour force at the time of survey. This group includes infants, students, persons engaged in domestic duties, pensioners and other dependent on remittances. Analysis of the magnitude of such persons in the population is essential for future planning. To illustrate, persons in the category of students are those awaiting to enter labour force and housewives who are willing to take up assignments by confining to their house during spare time etc.

It is evident from the statement 4.5.1 that out of the total projected population of 151.28 lakhs, about 99.77 lakh persons (about 66%) were out of labour force. Among males about 44% and 92% of females were in this group. Further 68.29% of rural population and 65.78% of urban population were out of labour force in Delhi.

**Statement 4.5.1: Distribution of Number of Persons out of Labour Force**

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
<b>1</b>	<b>OUT OF LABOUR FORCE</b>			
(a)	Male	274399 (48.40)	3418518 (44.19)	3692917 (44.48)
(b)	Female	430144 (92.55)	5854337 (92.05)	6284481 (92.08)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>704543</b> <b>(68.29)</b>	<b>9272855</b> <b>(65.78)</b>	<b>9977398</b> <b>(65.95)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
(a)	Male	566970	7736030	8303000
(b)	Female	464760	6360240	6825000
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1031730</b>	<b>14096270</b>	<b>15128000</b>

Statement 4.5.2 gives further details about the persons out of labour force in terms of their activity status. On the whole 42.23% of the persons fall under this category were found to be pursuing studies in various educational institutions. About 34.14% of the persons out of labour force attended domestic duties and about 2.75% were living on remittances like pension, rent etc. Only 0.28% of this category were engaged in Domestic Duties as well as in free collection of goods (Vegetables, roots, fire woods, cattle feed etc) sewing, tailoring, weaving etc. for household use.

**Statement 4.5.2: Distribution of Persons out of Labour Force by Activity status**

S.No.	ACTIVITY STATUS	DELHI			
		Male	Female	Total	% age
1	Attended Educational Institutions	2369564	1844065	4213629	42.23
2	Attended Domestic Duties	50713	3356022	3406735	34.14
3	Attended Domestic Duties & was also engaged in free collection of goods (Veg., roots, firewoods, cattle feed etc) sewing, tailoring, weaving etc. for household use	2027	25510	27537	0.28
4	Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients	182500	91375	273875	2.75
5	Others	1088113	967509	2055622	20.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3692917</b>	<b>6284481</b>	<b>9977398</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The remaining 20.60% of the persons of this category were involved in miscellaneous non-gainful activities.



## 4.6 COMPARISON OF KEY RESULTS

Main findings of All India and state sample are presented in statement 4.6.1 in respect of Labour force, work force and unemployment by sex and sector.

**Statement 4.6.1: Comparison of Key Results of NSS 60<sup>th</sup> Round –All India & State Sample**

S.NO.	ITEM	PER THOUSAND PERSONS			
		RURAL		URBAN	
		ALL INDIA	STATE SAMPLE	ALL INDIA	STATE SAMPLE
<b>A</b>	<b>LABOUR FORCE</b>				
	MALE	540	516	557	558
	FEMALE	233	74	133	80
	PERSONS	390	317	354	342
<b>B</b>	<b>WORK FORCE</b>				
	MALE	527	475	531	530
	FEMALE	228	70	121	72
	PERSONS	381	293	335	323
<b>C</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				
	MALE	24	79	46	51
	FEMALE	22	65	89	97
	PERSONS	23	78	53	56

Comparison of State Sample results of Delhi with that of Central Sample results is not feasible as NSS Report does not provide state-wise details. Therefore, for academic purpose the All India results of the Central Samples were kept in the comparison statement.

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## **SECTION FIVE**

# **STATISTICAL TABLES**

## SECTION FIVE

# STATISTICAL TABLES

### 5.1 NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES ON EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

This section contains detailed statistical tables on employment and unemployment. The survey estimates are based on the sample size given in the following statement.

SECTOR	SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS	SAMPLE PERSONS		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
RURAL	127	353	293	646
URBAN	1544	4069	3430	7499
DELHI	1671	4422	3723	8145

#### ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The population of Delhi was estimated as 120.55 lakh persons during 2004 as per the survey.

#### Statement 5.1 : Estimated Survey Population

ITEM		RURAL		URBAN	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
POPULATION	Survey Population	986377	832897	5536969	4698469
	RGI Projected Population (as on 1.3.2004)	566970	464760	7736030	6360240
	Adjustment Factor	0.5748005	0.5580042	1.3971597	1.3536835
HOUSEHOLDS	Survey Households	364466		2145202	
	Household Size	4.99		4.77	
	Estimated Households	206760		2955193	
	Adjustment Factor	0.56729571482		1.37758262392	

Comparison of survey population with projected Census population was made (as on 01.03.2004) to ascertain the discrepancies, if any, between the two sets of data. Sample survey estimates were found to be on the lower side in both rural and urban for obvious reasons. For the benefit of data users adjustment factor was worked out and presented in statement 5.1. This is to be applied in respect of rural and urban aggregates to get the data comparable with population census estimates. However, these adjustment factor have already been applied while presenting the data in all the statements under section 4 of this report.

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RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY  
SIXTIETH ROUND: JANUARY – JUNE 2004**

**SCHEDULE 10: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

<b>[0] descriptive identification of sample household</b>	
1. state/u.t:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward /inv. unit /block:
3. tehsil/town * :	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

<b>[1] identification of sample household</b>											
item no.	item	code				item no.	item	code			
1.	srl. no. of sample village / block					12.	FOD sub - region				
2.	round number	6		0		13.	sample hg/sb number (1/2)				
3.	schedule number	1	0	0		14.	second-stage stratum number				
4.	schedule type					15.	sample household number				
5.	sample ( <i>central-1, state-2</i> )										
6.	sector ( <i>rural-1, urban-2</i> )					16.	srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4 )				
7.	state - region										
8.	district					17.	response code				
9.	stratum number					18.	survey code				
10.	sub - round					19.	reason for substitution of original household. (code)				
11.	sub - sample										

**Codes for Block 1**

*item 17: response code: informant : co-operative and capable-1, co-operative but not capable-2, busy-3, reluctant-4, others-9.*

*item 18: survey code: household surveyed : original-1, substitute-2, casualty-3.*

*item 19: reason for substitution of original household: informant busy-1, members away from home-2, informant non-cooperative-3, others-9.*

\* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place

[2] particulars of field operation													
srl. no.	item	investigator				assistant superintendent				superintendent			
(1)	(2)	(3)				(4)				(5)			
1.	i) name (block letters)												
	ii) code												
2.	date(s) of :	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY
	(i) survey/ inspection												
	(ii) receipt												
	(iii) scrutiny												
	(iv) despatch												
3.	number of additional sheets attached												
4.	total time taken to canvass Schedule 10 (in minutes)												
5.	signature												

[9] remarks by investigator													

[10] comments by supervisory officer(s)													

[3] household characteristics										
1.	household size					4.	household type (code)			
2.	principal industry (NIC-1998)	description:				5.	religion (code)			
		code (5-digit)					6.	social group (code)		
3.	principal occupation (NCO-1968)	description:				7.	land possessed as on date of survey (code)			
		code (3-digit)					8.	monthly household consumer expenditure (Rs) (to be copied from item 40 of block 8)		

### Codes for Block 3

item 4: **household type:**

*for rural areas: self-employed in non-agriculture-1, agricultural labour-2, other labour-3,  
self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9.*

*for urban areas: self-employed-1, regular wage/salary earning-2, casual labour-3, others-9.*

item 5: **religion:** Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity -3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9.

item 6: **social group:** scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9.

item 7: **land possessed (area in hectare):**

<i>less than 0.005 .....</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>2.01 – 3.00 .....</i>	<i>07</i>
<i>0.005 - 0.01 .....</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>3.01 - 4.00 .....</i>	<i>08</i>
<i>0.02 - 0.20 .....</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>4.01 - 6.00 .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>0.21 - 0.40 .....</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>6.01 - 8.00 .....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>0.41 - 1.00 .....</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>greater than 8.00.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>1.01 – 2.00 .....</i>	<i>06</i>		

**Note:** 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10, 000 square metre

## Codes for Block 4

col. (3): **relation to head:**

*self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9.*

col. (6): **marital status:** *never married-1, currently married-2, widowed-3, divorced/separated-4.*

col. (7): **educational level - general:**

*not literate-01, literate without formal schooling-02, literate but below primary-03, primary-04, middle-05, secondary-06, higher secondary-07, diploma/certificate course - 08, graduate - 10, postgraduate and above -11.*

col. (8): **educational level - technical:**

*no technical education-1;*

*technical degree in agriculture/engineering/technology/medicine, etc.- 2;*

*diploma or certificate in: agriculture-3, engineering/technology-4, medicine-5, crafts-6, other subjects-9.*

col. (9): **status:** *worked in household enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker)-21;*

*worked as regular salaried/wage employee-31;*

*worked as casual wage labour: in public works-41, in other types of work-51;*

*did not work but was seeking and/or available for work-81;*

*attended educational institution-91;*

*attended domestic duties only-92;*

*attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use-93;*

*rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.-94;*

*not able to work due to disability-95;*

*beggars, prostitutes-96;*

*others-97.*

col. (13): **status:** *codes as in col. 9 (only codes 11- 51 are applicable here).*





## [5] time disposition of members during the week ended on .....

srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars															current weekly activity particulars			whether unem- ployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)
		srl. no. of acti- vity	sta- tus (co- de)	industry division (NIC-98 2-digit code) ( for 11-72 in col. 4)	operation (code) (for rural areas only)	intensity of activity (full - 1.0, half - 0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)			status (code)	for 11-72 in col. 18		
						7 <sup>th</sup> day	6 <sup>th</sup> day	5 <sup>th</sup> day	4 <sup>th</sup> day	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	2 <sup>nd</sup> day	1 <sup>st</sup> day		cash	kind	total		industry (NIC-98 5-digit code)	occupation ( NCO-68 3-digit code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							

## [5] time disposition of members during the week ended on .....

srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars															current weekly activity particulars			whether unem- ployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)
		srl. no. of acti- vity	sta- tus (co- de)	industry division (NIC-98 2-digit code) ( for 11- 72 in col. 4)	operation (code) (for rural areas only)	intensity of activity (full - 1.0, half - 0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)			status (code)	for 11-72 in col. 18		
						7 <sup>th</sup> day	6 <sup>th</sup> day	5 <sup>th</sup> day	4 <sup>th</sup> day	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	2 <sup>nd</sup> day	1 <sup>st</sup> day		cash	kind	total		industry (NIC-98 5-digit code)	occupation ( NCO-68 3-digit code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							

## [5] time disposition of members during the week ended on .....

srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars															current weekly activity particulars			whether unem- ployed  on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)
		srl. no. of acti- vity	sta- tus (co- de)	industry division (NIC-98 2-digit code)  ( for 11-72 in col. 4)	operation (code) (for rural areas only)	intensity of activity (full - 1.0, half - 0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)			status (code)	for 11-72 in col. 18		
						7 <sup>th</sup> day	6 <sup>th</sup> day	5 <sup>th</sup> day	4 <sup>th</sup> day	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	2 <sup>nd</sup> day	1 <sup>st</sup> day		cash	kind	total		industry (NIC-98 5-digit code)	occupation ( NCO-68 3-digit code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0							

**Codes for Block 5**

cols. (4) & (18): **status:**

worked in household enterprise(self-employed): own account worker-11, employer-12, worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker)-21;  
 worked as regular salaried/wage employee-31;  
 worked as casual wage labour: in public works-41, in other types of work-51;  
 had work in household enterprise but did not work due to: sickness-61, other reasons-62;  
 had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: sickness-71, other reasons-72;  
 did not work but was available for work: sought work- 81, did not seek work-82;  
 attended educational institution-91;  
 attended domestic duties only-92;  
 attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use-93;  
 rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.-94;  
 not able to work due to disability-95;  
 beggars, prostitutes-96;  
 others-97;  
 did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only)-98.

col. (6): **operation (for rural areas only):** manual work in cultivation: ploughing-01, sowing-02, transplanting-03, weeding-04, harvesting-05, other cultivation activities-06; manual work in other agricultural activities: forestry-07, plantation-08, animal husbandry -10, fisheries-11, other agricultural activities-12; manual work in non-agricultural activities-13, non-manual work in: cultivation-14, activities other than cultivation-15.

[6] follow-up questions for persons unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (i. e. code 1 in col. 21 of block 5)								
srl. no. as in col 1, bl. 5	age (yrs) as in col. 2, bl. 5	duration of present spell of unemploy- ment (code)	whether ever employed (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 4, particulars of last employment				
				duration (code)	status (code)	industry (NIC-98 5-digit code)	occupation (NCO-68 3-digit code)	reason for break in employment (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

**Codes for Block 6**

col. (3) & col. (5): **duration:** only 1 week -1, more than 1 week to 2 weeks -2, more than 2 weeks to 1 month -3, more than 1 month to 2 months -4, more than 2 months to 3 months -5, more than 3 months to 6 months -6, more than 6 months to 12 months -7, more than 12 months – 8.

col. (6): **status:** worked in household enterprise(self-employed): own account worker-11, employer-12, worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker)-21; worked as regular salaried/wage employee-31; worked as casual wage labour: in public works-41, in other types of work-51.

col. (9): **reason for break in employment:** lay-off without pay-1, unit closed down-2, quit job-3, loss of job due to other reasons-4, lack of work in the enterprise (for self-employed persons)-5, lack of work in the area (for casual labour)-6, others-9.

**[7] particulars of vocational training received by household members aged 15 – 29 with general educational level middle and above but below graduate (codes 05 to 08 in column 7, block 4) and for those who are graduate in vocational courses in the age group 15 – 29**

srl. no. (as in col.1, bl. 4)	age (yrs) (as in col.5, bl. 4)	sex (as in col.4, bl. 4)	usual principal activity				whether received any formal vocational training (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 8, particulars of training received						
			status (as in col.9, bl. 4)	for 11 – 51 in column 4		srl. no. of tra- in- ing		field of training (code)	institution of training	duration of training (in weeks)	degree / diploma / certificate received (code)	whether training is		
				industry								occup- ation code (as in col. 11, bl. 4)	useful in present economic activity (yes-1, no-2) ( for 11 - 51 in col. 4)	helpful in taking up an/another economic activity (code)
				description	code (as in col. 10, bl. 4)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

### **Codes for Block 7**

col. (10): **field of training:**

*mechanical engineering trades -01, electrical and electronic engineering trades -02, computer trades -03, civil engineering and building construction related works -04, chemical engineering trades -05, leather related work -06, textile related work -07, catering, nutrition, hotels and restaurant related work -08, artisan/ craftsman/ handicraft and cottage based production work -09, creative arts/ artists -10, agriculture and crop production related skills and food preservation related work -11, non-crop based agricultural and other related activities -12, health and paramedical services related work -13, office and business related work -14, driving and motor mechanic work -15, beautician, hairdressing & related work -16, work related to tour operators/ travel managers -17, photography and related work -18, work related to childcare, nutrition, pre-schools and crèche -19, journalism, mass communication and media related work -20, printing technology related work -21, other -99.*

col. (11): **institution of training:**

*Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Industrial Training centers (ITCs) -01, School offering vocational courses (Secondary, Higher Secondary level ) -02, UGC (first degree level) -03, Polytechnics -04, Community Polytechniques/ Jansiksha Sanstha -05, National Open School -06, Hotel Management Institutes -07, Food craft & Catering Institutes -08, Small Industries Service Institutes/District Industries Centres/Tool Room Centres -09, Fashion Technology Institutes -10, Tailoring, Embroidery and Stitch Craft Institutes -11, Nursing Institutes -12, Rehabilitation/ Physiotherapy /Ophthalmic and Dental Institutes -13, Institutes giving Diploma in Pharmacy -14, Hospital and Medical Training Institutes -15, Nursery Teachers' Training Institutes -16, Institutes offering training for Agricultural Extension -17, Training provided by Carpet Weaving Centers -18, Handloom/ Handicraft Design Training Centers/ KVIC -19, Recognised Motor Driving Schools -20, Institute for Secretariat Practices -21, Recognised Beautician Schools -22, Institutes run by Companies/ Corporations -23, Institutes for Journalism and Mass Communication -24, other institutes -99.*

col. (13): **degree/diploma/certificate received:** degree-1, diploma-2, certificate-3.

col. (15): **whether training is helpful in taking up an/another economic activity:** helpful in taking up self-employment activity- 1, helpful in taking up wage/salaried employment-2, not helpful-3

<b>[8] household consumer expenditure</b>			
srl. no.	item group	value of consumption (Rs) during	
		last 30 days	last 365 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	cereals & cereal products (includes muri, chira, maida, suji, noodles, bread (bakery), barley, cereal substitutes, etc.)		
2.	pulses & pulse products (includes soyabean, gram products, besan, sattu, etc.)		
3.	milk		
4.	milk products (includes milk condensed/powder, baby food, ghee, butter, ice-cream, etc.)		
5.	edible oil and vanaspati		
6.	vegetables		
7.	fruits & nuts (includes mango, banana, coconut, dates, kishmish, monacca, other dry fruits, etc.)		
8.	egg, fish & meat		
9.	sugar (includes gur, candy (misri), honey, etc.)		
10.	salt & spices (includes dry chillies, curry powder, oilseeds, etc.)		
11.	other food items (includes beverages such as tea, coffee, fruit juice and processed food such as biscuits, cake, pickles, sauce, cooked meals, etc.)		
12.	pan, tobacco & intoxicants		
13.	fuel & light		
14.	entertainment (includes cinema, picnic, sports, club fees, video cassettes, cable charges, etc.)		
15.	personal care and effects (includes spectacles, torch, pen, umbrella, lighter, etc.)		
16.	toilet articles (includes toothpaste, hair oil, shaving blades, etc.)		
17.	sundry articles (includes electric bulb, tubelight, glassware, bucket, washing soap, agarbati, insecticide, etc.)		
18.	consumer services excluding conveyance (includes domestic servant, tailor, grinding charges, telephone, legal expenses, pet animals, etc.)		
19.	conveyance (includes porter charges, diesel, petrol, school bus/van, etc.)		
20.	rent/house rent		
21.	consumer taxes and cesses (includes water charges, etc.)		
22.	medical expenses (non-institutional)		
23.	<b>sub-total (items 1 to 22)</b>		
24.	medical (institutional)		
25.	tuition fees & other fees (includes private tutor, school/college fees, etc.)		
26.	school books & other educational articles (includes newspaper, library charges, stationery, internet charges, etc.)		
27.	clothing and bedding		
28.	footwear		
	<b>durable goods</b>		
29.	furniture and fixtures (includes bedstead, almirah, suitcase, carpet, paintings, etc.)		
30.	crocery & utensils (includes stainless steel utensils, casseroles, thermos, etc.)		
31.	cooking and household appliances (includes electric fan, air conditioners, sewing machine, washing machine, pressure cooker, refrigerator, heater, toaster, etc.)		
32.	goods for recreation (includes TV, radio, tape recorder, musical instruments, etc.)		
33.	jewellery & ornaments		
34.	personal transport equipment (includes bicycle, scooter, car, tyres & tubes, etc.)		
35.	therapeutic appliances (includes glass eye, hearing aids, orthopaedic equipment, etc.)		
36.	other personal goods (includes clock, watch, PC, telephone set, mobile handset, etc.)		
37.	repair and maintenance (of residential buildings, bathroom equipment, etc.)		
38.	<b>sub-total (items 24 to 37)</b>		
39.	average monthly expenditure for items 24 to 37 [ $\text{item 38} \times (30 \div 365)$ ]		
40.	<b>monthly household consumer expenditure (item 23 + item 39)</b>		