

सत्यमेव जयते

## GOVERNMENT OF N C T OF DELHI

### *EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN DELHI*

NSS 55<sup>TH</sup> ROUND  
JULY 1999 – JUNE 2000  
STATE SAMPLE

MARCH 2002

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
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## **PREFACE**

The Present Report on “Employment & Unemployment situation in Delhi” is the first of its kind brought out by this directorate on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 55th NSS (1999-2000) 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, social group 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 report also contains results of Household Consumer Expenditure survey conducted simultaneously. 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 the Data Processing & Analysis Unit of this Directorate under the able guidance of Sh. N.T.Krishna, Assistant Director. The extraordinary efforts put in by Sh. Harmeet Singh Maddh, Statistical Investigator, in the data analysis and report making stages deserves special mention. The role-played by socio-economic unit under the guidance of Sh. M.C. Wankhede, Assistant Director in collection of data from the field against all odds is appreciated. The data processing was done by the EDP unit under the expert guidance of Sh. K.S. Bansal, Programmer.

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

**Delhi**

**Date: MARCH 2002**

**CHIMAN LAL**

**DIRECTOR**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY


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

**LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION:** 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 286, 340 and 335 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 530 per thousand population and among females this rate was only 99 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 58, 165, 155 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.

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

- i) Work Participation Rate worked out to 258, 297 and 293 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 493 per thousand population and among females this rate was only 51 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 37, 90, 85 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- iv) Out of the total work force 33.51 % were self-employed, 58.94% were wage/ salaried and 7.65 % Persons were in others category.
- v) Three Major activity groups namely, Manufacturing, Trade & Hotel etc. and Public Administration, Health, Education etc. together accounted for 78.52% of the total work force.



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

- i) Unemployment Rate worked out to 28, 44 and 42 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 37 per thousand population and among females this rate was 48 per thousand population.
- iii) Sex ratio refers to number of females unemployed for every 1000 male persons unemployed. According to the survey, this ratio worked out to 292, 1176, 1079 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- iv) Age Group wise unemployment rate revealed that Age-Group 20-24 years was having highest unemployment rate namely 192.
- v) Social Group wise breakup of unemployed persons indicated that 1.97% were Scheduled Tribe, 28.57% were Scheduled Castes and 69.46% of unemployed persons were from Other groups.
- vi) Distribution of unemployed persons in terms of their education attainment revealed that 16.11% were not literate, 15.57 % were literate up to primary standard, 16.97% completed up to middle, 18.40% completed education up to secondary, 11.82% were 10+2 level qualified and 21.13% were graduate & others.

**PERSONS OUT OF LABOUR FORCE:**

- i) 66.51% of the Delhi's total estimated population was out of labour force.
- ii) 46.46% of the persons of this category were students in various educational institutions, about 31.56% attended domestic duties and about 4.18% were living on remittances like pension, rent etc. Only 0.14% 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.



### **HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE:**

- i) Total number of households in Delhi were estimated as 28.82 lakhs, out of them 2.94 lakhs were in Rural and 25.88 lakhs in Urban. The average household size worked out to 4.61.
- ii) The Monthly Per Capita consumer expenditure in Delhi was estimated as Rs. 1118.60. Out of this Rs.522.75 (46.73%) was incurred on food items and Rs. 595.85 (53.27%) on non-food items.
- iii) Out of the total monthly Consumer Expenditure 17.42%, 13.51% and 8.32% was spent on Miscellaneous Consumer Services, Milk & Milk Products and Cereals respectively.
- iv) The quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per head per month worked out to 9.09 Kgs. and 1.19 Kgs. respectively.
- v) The overall Literacy rate (Population excluding 0-6 Years) of Delhi stood at 82.36%. In case of males it was 87.84% while in case of females it stood at 75.80%.
- vi) Literacy rate of population of 15 years and above was found to be 79.64%. Literacy of males was 86.53% and that of females was 71.35%.
- vii) The off take from PDS in case of Rice, Wheat/Atta, Sugar and Kerosene was 32.86% , 25.43%, 65.24% and 47.93% respectively.

## **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 55<sup>th</sup> NSS round (July 1999 – June 2000) of socio-economic survey which was mainly devoted to employment and unemployment besides studies on informal sector 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 sixth 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) and 50<sup>th</sup> (1993-94) NSS rounds.

## **SCHEME OF THE REPORT**

The report is presented in six 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 Labour Force, 4.2. Work Force, 4.3 Unemployment, 4.4 Persons Out of Labour Force and 4.5 Comparison of Key Results. Section five was devoted to analysis of level and pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure. Section Six contains detailed statistical tables.



## **SECTION TWO**

### **SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE**

## SECTION TWO

# SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The fifty-fifth round was of one-year duration starting from 1<sup>st</sup> July 1999 and ending on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2000. One-year period was further sub- divided into four sub-rounds as given below:

SUB ROUND	PERIOD
1	JULY – SEPTEMBER 1999
2	OCTOBER – DECEMBER 1999
3	JANUARY – MARCH 2000
4	APRIL – JUNE 2000

## SAMPLE DESIGN

A stratified multi-stage sampling design 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	‘Hospital area’ (HA)/ ‘industrial area’ (IA)/ ‘bazaar area’ (BA) blocks taken together of city with population of 10 lakhs or more
2	Other blocks of city with population of 10 lakhs or more
8	Other blocks of all towns with population between 50000 to less than 10 lakhs
10	Other blocks of all towns with population less than 50000

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

Depending upon the values of approximate Present Population (P), 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 (Value of P)	No. of Hamlet Groups/Sub-Blocks Formed (D)
Less than 1200	1 @
1200 – 1999	5
2000 – 2399	6
2400 – 2799	7
2800 – 3199	8
And So on	

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

At the outset the number of hamlet groups/sub-blocks (value of ‘D’) to be formed was decided on the basis of higher value of ‘D’ among the two criteria.

In case hg’s/ sb’s are formed in the sample FSU, the same is done by more or less equalising population. The main object of forming hg’s/sb’s is to rationalise the workload at listing stage of survey.

## FORMATION OF SEGMENTS WITHIN FSU

The hg/sb having maximum concentration of non-agricultural enterprises is selected with certainty for listing of households. This hg/sb is referred to as **segment 1**. From the remaining (D-1) hg's/sb's of the FSU, 2 more hg's/sb's are selected circular systematically and these 2 selected hg's /sb's together is referred to as **segment 2** for doing a combined listing of households. Thus listing of households is done only in segment 1 and 2 of the FSU. The FSU not requiring hg/sb formation is to be treated as **segment 1** for the purpose of data collection and estimation.

## STRATIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS:

All the households listed in a segment (both rural & urban) are stratified into two second stage strata, viz. '**Affluent households**' (forming second stage stratum 1) and **the rest** (forming second stage stratum 2). In **rural** sector, a household is classified as 'affluent' if the household owns certain items like motor car/jeep, colour TV, telephone etc. or owns land/livestock in excess of certain limits. In **urban** sector, the households having MPCE (monthly per capita consumer expenditure) greater than certain limit for a given town/city are treated as 'affluent' households for the present survey and are included in the frame of second stage stratum 1 and rest of the urban households are included in the frame of second stage stratum 2.

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR SURVEY:

The number of households selected for survey from each FSU in general is given below:

Segment	Household allotment (Sch. 10 )		
	SECOND STAGE STRATUM		
	1	2	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1	3	4
2	1	7	8
<b>FSU with no hg/sb Formation</b>			
1	2	10	12

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

Sample households are selected from the respective frames by circular systematic sampling with equal probability. For the purpose of systematic sampling, households in the frame of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage stratum 2 are arranged by means of livelihood x land possessed classes for rural areas and by means of livelihood x MPCE classes for urban samples.

## **ESTIMATION PROCEDURE**

### **NOTATIONS:**

The following notations were used in the formulae for estimation.

a = subscript for a-th stratum.

q = subscript for q-th sub round/quarter (q = 1,2,3 & 4).

f = subscript for f-th sampled village/block as First Stage Unit (FSU).

s = subscript for s-th segment of sampled village/block (s=1 & 2).

c = subscript of c-th second stage stratum of households in the sampled village/block (c=1,2).

j = subscript for j-th sampled household

D = total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed in rural/urban sampled FSU.

z = size used for selection of an FSU from the sampling frame.

Z = total of sizes in the sampling frame for the stratum. [Note: For urban sector, z = 1 and Z = N which is the total number of UFS blocks (FSU's) in the frame.]

n = number of sampled FSUs surveyed within a stratum (including uninhabited and zero cases but excluding casualty and not reported cases) and used for tabulation.

H = total number of households listed in the appropriate frame.

h = total number of sampled households surveyed and used for tabulation from the frame.

y = sample value of any character under estimation.

$\hat{Y}$  = estimated value of characteristic y obtained from the sample.

## FORMULAE FOR ESTIMATION - (SCHEDULE 1.0/10)

For estimating a characteristic of household from a given 2<sup>nd</sup> stage stratum (c) in the selection frame.

### RURAL

$$\hat{Y}_c = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{f=1}^n \frac{1}{Z_{.f}} \sum_{s=1}^2 B_{fsc} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{fsc}} y_{fscj}$$

Here  $B_{fsc} = \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$ , for segment 1 (s=1) and  $B_{fsc} = \frac{D_f - 1}{2} \times \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$ , for segment 2 (s=2).

### URBAN

$$\hat{Y}_c = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{f=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^2 B_{fsc} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{fsc}} y_{fscj}$$

Here  $B_{fsc} = \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$ , for segment 1 (s=1) and  $B_{fsc} = \frac{D_f - 1}{2} \times \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$ , for segment 2 (s=2).





## **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).

**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.

**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE:** The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary value of consumption of various groups of items namely:

- i) food, pan(betal leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuels and light.
- ii) clothing and footwear; and
- iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

For group (i) and (ii), the total value of consumption is derived by aggregating the monetary value of goods actually consumed during the reference period. An item of clothing and footwear would be considered to have been consumed if it is brought into maiden or first use during reference period. The consumption may be out of :

- a) purchase made during the reference period or earlier.
- b) home grown stock.
- c) receipt in exchange of goods and services.
- d) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowings; and
- e) free collection.

For evaluating the consumption of the items of group (iii) i.e. items categorised as miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles, a different approach is followed. In this case, the values of actual purchase i.e., the expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase of goods and services is considered as consumption.

It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure for a household on food items relate to the actual consumption made by the normal resident member of the household and also by the guests during the ceremonies otherwise. To avoid double

counting, transfer payments like charity, loan advances, etc. made by the households are not considered as consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipts of these items have been taken into account. However, the item "cooked meals" is an exception to the rule. Meals prepared in that household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or other would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to the employees or the others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received, as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for the consumption of the normal resident members and for the guest and employees will also be recorded in the purchaser household.

This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of serving households only leads to bias free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, as the proportions of donors and recipients of free cooked meals are likely to vary in opposite direction over the expenditure classes, the nutritional intake derived from the consumer expenditure survey data may present a somewhat distorted picture. These derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and somewhat understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept firmly in mind while using the NSS consumer expenditure data for any nutritional studies.

**TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE :** The total household expenditure is composed of expenditure of the household on broad group of items. The groups are:

- (1) Cereals
- (2) Gram
- (3) Cereals substitutes
- (4) Pulses & pulse products
- (5) Milk & Milk Products
- (6) Edible Oil
- (7) Meat, Egg and Fish
- (8) Vegetables
- (9) Fruits (Fresh and dry)
- (10) Sugar
- (11) Salt
- (12) Spices
- (13) Beverages, refreshments and processed food
- (14) Pan, tobacco and intoxicants

- (15) Fuel and light
- (16) Clothing
- (17) Footwear
- (18) Miscellaneous goods and services
- (19) Durable goods
- (20) Rent
- (21) Taxes and cesses
- (22) Medical: (institutional and non-institutional)
- (23) Education

The results of total household consumer expenditure expressed are broadly classified under (a) Food total and (b) Non-food total.



## **SECTION FOUR**

# **EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN DELHI**



## **SECTION FOUR**

# **EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT**

## **SITUATION IN DELHI**

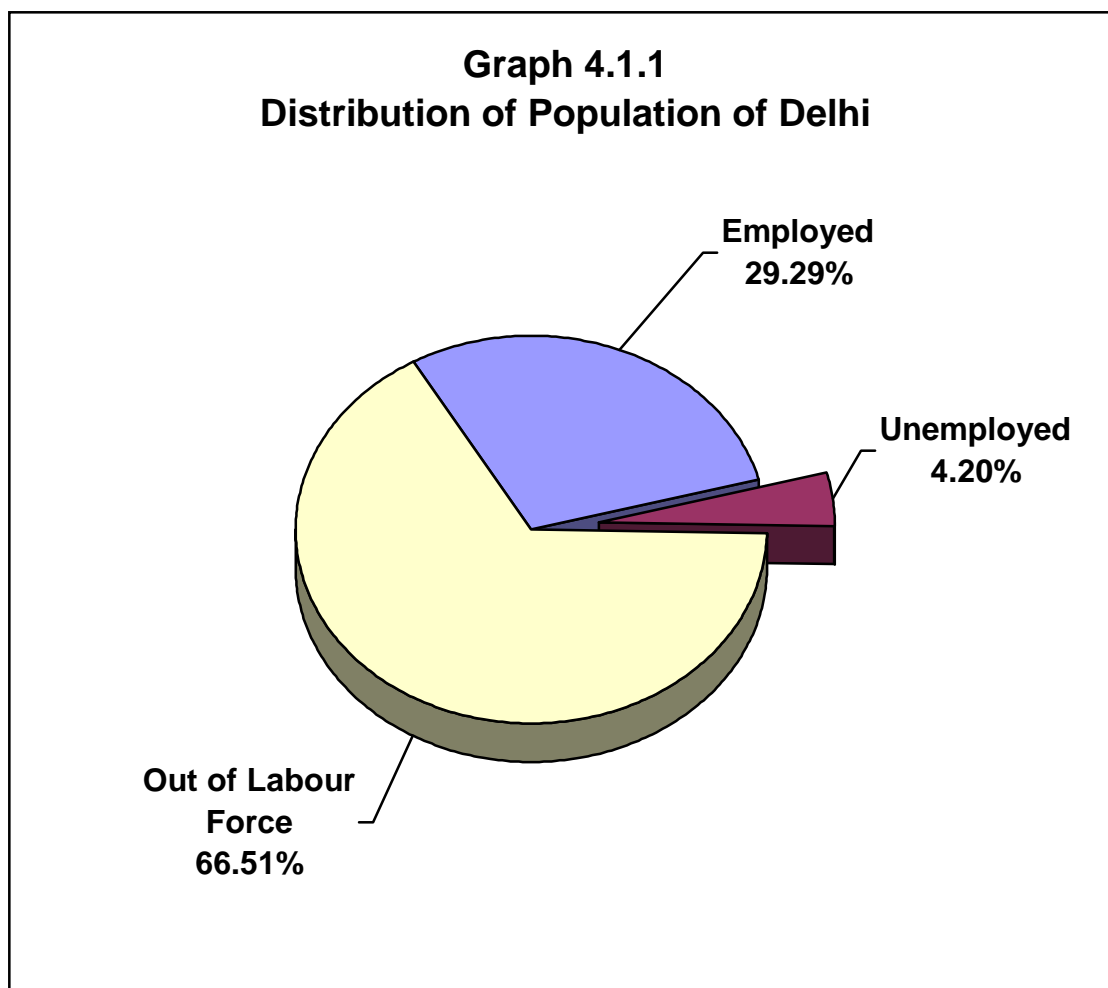
During the 55<sup>th</sup> NSS Round a multidimensional approach was adopted for obtaining data on employment and unemployment. The main results of the state sample are presented in this section under different sub-headings viz. Labour force, Work force and Unemployment. The findings are explained with the help of statements and graphic presentation. Comparison with central sample data was also made to ascertain the degree of variation between the two sets of data.

### **4.1 LABOUR FORCE**

The term labour force may be taken to mean, those persons who are economically active in the economy. 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 55<sup>th</sup> round (1999-2000) 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 132.98 lakh in Delhi, 44.54 lakh(33.49%) of them were estimated to be in the labour force during 1999-2000.

Sector wise break-up indicated that 28.59% of the rural and 34.04% of the urban population figured in the work force of Delhi. Further analysis of population revealed that out of the total male population 53.48% were in labour force whereas only 10.61% of the total female were in economically active category.



**Statement 4.1.1: Distribution of Labour Force.**

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
<b>1</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>			
(a)	Male	332746 (44.90)	3255658 (49.81)	3588404 (49.31)
(b)	Female	12394 (2.07)	293636 (5.42)	306030 (5.08)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>345140</b> <b>(25.75)</b>	<b>3549294</b> <b>(29.68)</b>	<b>3894434</b> <b>(29.29)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>			
(a)	Male	29273 (3.95)	239615 (3.67)	268888 (3.69)
(b)	Female	8562 (1.43)	281680 (5.19)	290242 (4.82)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37835</b> <b>(2.83)</b>	<b>521295</b> <b>(4.36)</b>	<b>559130</b> <b>(4.20)</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>LABOUR FORCE</b>			
(a)	Male	362019 (48.85)	3495273 (53.48)	3857292 (53.00)
(b)	Female	20956 (3.50)	575316 (10.61)	596272 (9.90)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>382975</b> <b>(28.58)</b>	<b>4070589</b> <b>(34.04)</b>	<b>4453564</b> <b>(33.49)</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>OUT OF LABOUR FORCE</b>			
(a)	Male	379140 (51.15)	3040990 (46.52)	3420130 (47.00)
(b)	Female	577502 (96.50)	4846804 (89.39)	5424306 (90.10)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>956642</b> <b>(71.42)</b>	<b>7887794</b> <b>(65.96)</b>	<b>8844436</b> <b>(66.51)</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
(a)	Male	741159	6536263	7277422
(b)	Female	598458	5422120	6020578
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1339617</b>	<b>11958383</b>	<b>13298000</b>

## DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE

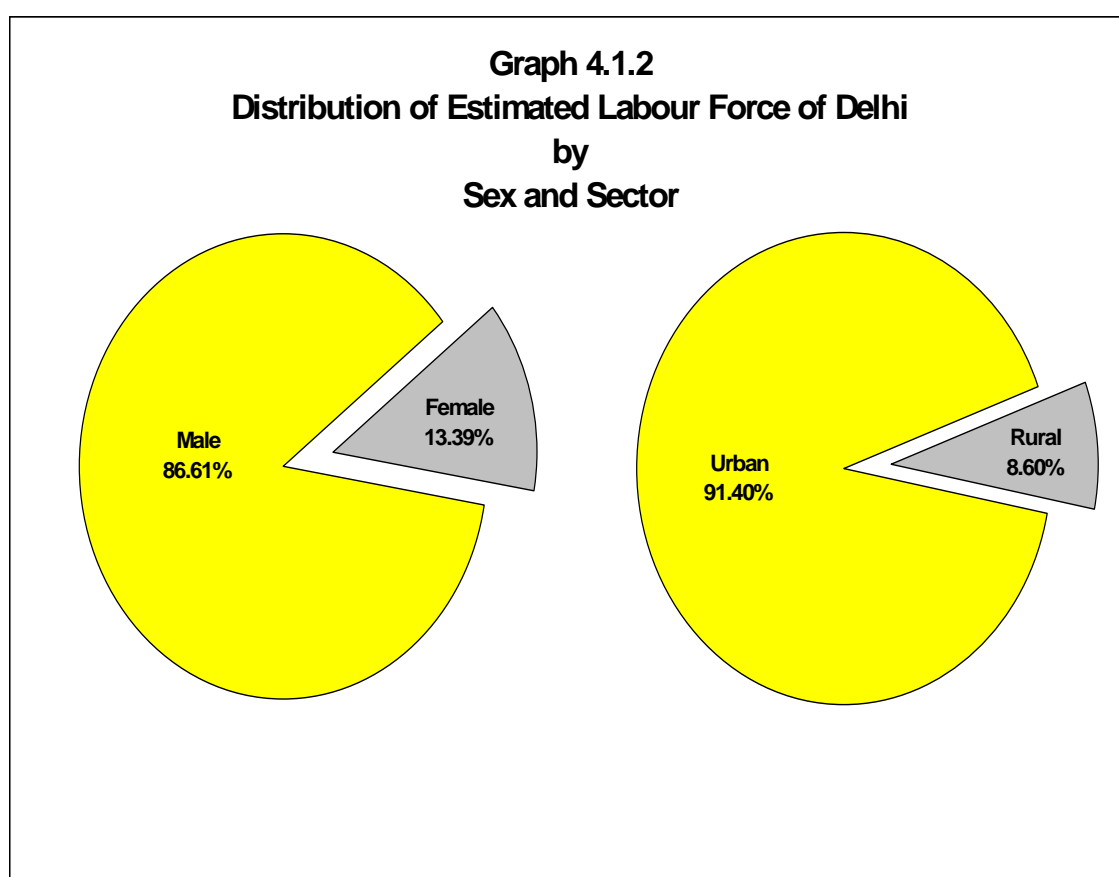
Composition of labour force in terms of sex and sector is presented in statement 4.1.2

**Statement 4.1.2: Distribution of Labour Force by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	NUMBER	% TO TOTAL
<b>A</b>	<b>SEX-WISE</b>		
	MALE	3857292	86.61
	FEMALE	596272	13.39
	ALL	4453564	100.00
<b>B</b>	<b>SECTOR-WISE</b>		
	RURAL	382975	8.60
	URBAN	4070589	91.40
	ALL	4453564	100.00

Out of the total labour force 86.61% were male and 13.39% were female.

Rural areas of Delhi account for 8.60% of labour force whereas 91.40% 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 4.1.3 gives LFPRs sex-wise and sector-wise. Besides comparison with LFPRs of NSS 50<sup>th</sup> round data (central sample) was also presented in the statement.

### Statement 4.1.3: Labour Force participation Rate

SECTOR	YEAR	LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (PER 1000 POPULATION)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	1999-2000	488	35	286	58
	1993-1994	586	75	398	
URBAN	1999-2000	535	106	340	165
	1993-1994	543	98	350	
DELHI	1999-2000	530	99	335	155

NOTE: Figures pertaining to 1993-94 (NSS 50th Round) are based on Central Sample Results

It is evident from the statement 4.1.3 that out of every 1000 persons in Delhi only 335 (about one-third) were found to be economically active persons. LFPRs in rural and urban Delhi have registered a fall during 1999-2000 when compared to that of 1993-94 despite a marginal increase 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 155 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 4.1.4 provides these details sector and gender-wise. During 1999-2000 about 44.32 lakh (48.35%) persons were in the labour force in a population of 91.65 lakhs in the age group of 15 years & above.

### Statement 4.1.4: Labour Force participation Rate of Age Group 15 Years and above by Sex and Sector.

S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
(A)	RURAL			
	Labour Force	359532	20956	380488
	Percentage to Total	75.44	5.07	42.77
	Total Population	476588	413026	889614
(B)	URBAN			
	Labour Force	3480187	571325	4051512
	Percentage to Total	76.99	15.21	48.96
	Total Population	4520346	3755601	8275947
(C)	DELHI			
	Labour Force	3839719	592281	4432000
	Percentage to Total	76.84	14.21	48.35
	Total Population	4996934	4168627	9165561

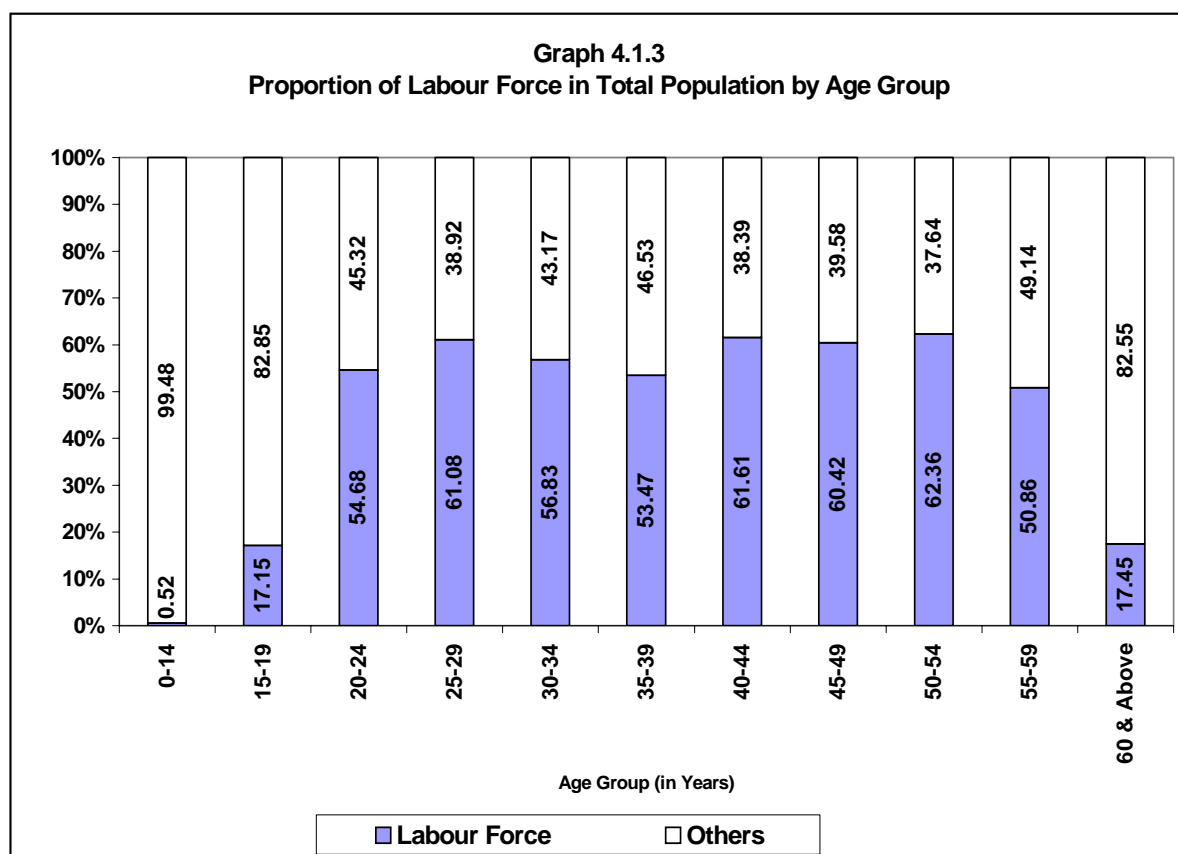
On the other hand labour force accounted for 50.2% in the same age group population during 1993-94. This makes one point clear that the share of economically active category registered an overall decline by about 2.0% in between 1993-94 and 1999-2000. Sex-wise distribution of population for 15years & above group revealed that out of every 1000 males 768 of them were in labour force.

In case of females this ratio was 1000:142. The positive indicator available from the survey was that LFPR in case of urban females (15 years and above) has registered an increase, namely, from 135 to 152 persons per 1000 during 1993-94 and 1999-2000. Labour force data for different age groups is also available sector-wise (statement 4.1.5) and gender-wise (statement 4.1.6).

Analysis of statement 4.1.5 reveals that LFPRs in terms of percentage for Delhi as a whole was more than 60% in case of age-groups 25-29, 40-44, 45-50 and 50-54.

**Statement 4.1.5: Distribution of Labour Force by Age Group and Sector.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE					
	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-14	2487	0.55	19077	0.52	21564	0.52
15-19	23429	13.88	225652	17.58	249081	17.15
20-24	62626	43.35	704697	55.99	767323	54.68
25-29	79500	56.30	693844	61.68	773344	61.08
30-34	37476	45.84	553247	57.77	590723	56.83
35-39	43627	46.88	502007	54.13	545634	53.47
40-44	50343	58.77	481822	61.92	532165	61.61
45-49	39854	71.15	369096	59.45	408950	60.42
50-54	21828	53.74	255070	63.23	276898	62.36
55-59	12956	63.53	159709	50.05	172665	50.86
60 & Above	8849	15.34	106368	17.65	115217	17.45
ALL	382975	28.59	4070589	34.04	4453564	33.49



It is worth while to notice that LFPRs were more than 50% for all the age-groups starting from 20-24 to 55-59. 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 17.45% in respect of age group 60 years &above.

Statement 4.1.6 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 95%. In case of 35-39years age group among males LFPR was near to 100%.

**Statement 4.1.6: Distribution of Labour Force by Age Group and Sex.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE					
	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
0-14	17573	0.77	3991	0.22	21564	0.52
15-19	222511	28.02	26570	4.04	249081	17.15
20-24	564251	70.61	203072	33.62	767323	54.68
25-29	665592	95.74	107752	18.87	773344	61.08
30-34	508230	97.28	82493	15.96	590723	56.83
35-39	505242	99.07	40392	7.91	545634	53.47
40-44	479451	98.82	52714	13.92	532165	61.61
45-49	373863	98.79	35087	11.76	408950	60.42
50-54	243760	97.36	33138	17.11	276898	62.36
55-59	164454	86.60	8211	5.49	172665	50.86
60 & Above	112365	30.20	2852	0.99	115217	17.45
ALL	3857292	53.00	596272	9.90	4453564	33.49

Among females LFPR was at its best ,namely, 33.62% for the age-group 20-24.This leads a conclusion that women participation in labour force is picking up in younger generation.

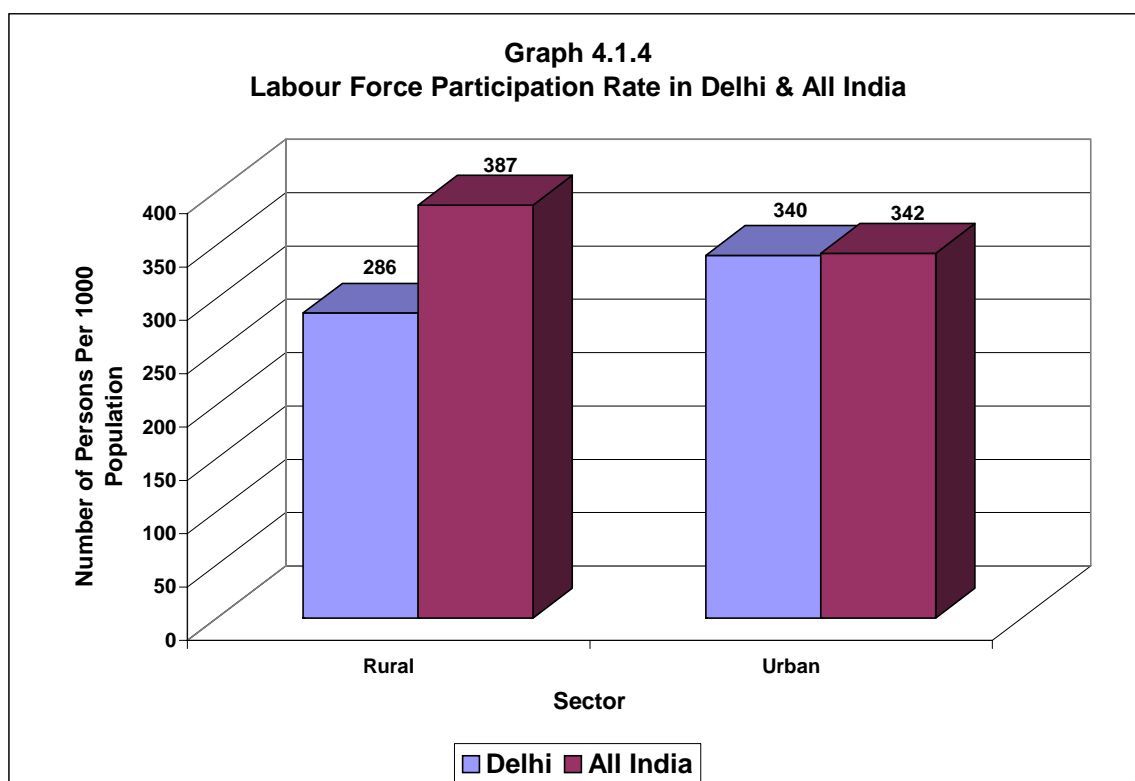


State/UT wise LFPRs are presented in Statement 4.1.7.

**Statement 4.1.7: State/UT- wise Labour Force Participation Rate.**

S.No.	State/UT	RURAL	URBAN
1	Andhra Pradesh	526	352
2	Arunachal Pradesh	344	275
3	Assam	326	357
4	Bihar	322	281
5	Goa	375	375
6	Gujarat	448	340
7	Haryana	267	304
8	Himachal Pradesh	400	328
9	J & K	309	284
10	Karnataka	477	372
11	Kerala	374	385
12	Madhya Pradesh	437	324
13	Maharashtra	468	359
14	Manipur	336	317
15	Meghalaya	486	310
16	Mizoram	454	364
17	Nagaland	398	315
18	Orissa	380	323
19	Punjab	300	336
20	Rajasthan	390	310
21	Sikkim	387	405
22	Tamil Nadu	508	400
23	Tripura	305	310
24	Uttar Pradesh	304	301
25	West Bengal	335	370
26	A&N Islands	373	441
27	Chandigarh	628	357
28	D&N Haveli	472	409
29	Daman & Diu	490	384
<b>30</b>	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>340</b>
31	Lakshadweep	337	302
32	Pondicherry	440	362
	All India	387	342

Note: Figures of State/UT's except Delhi pertains to Central Sample.



Among the major states in Urban areas, Tamilnadu recorded a LFPR of 400 per 1000 persons. 15 states/UTs were having an LFPR of 350 or more 14 states/UTs between 300-350 and remaining three states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir were having an LFPRs less than 300 persons per 1000 population.

## 4.2 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. Survey estimates are based on a sample of 5102 number of employed persons during 1999-2000.

### Statement 4.2.1: Distribution of Work Force.

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
<b>1</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>			
(a)	Male	332746 (44.90)	3255658 (49.81)	3588404 (49.31)
(b)	Female	12394 (2.07)	293636 (5.42)	306030 (5.08)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>345140 (25.75)</b>	<b>3549294 (29.68)</b>	<b>3894434 (29.29)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
(a)	Male	741159	6536263	7277422
(b)	Female	598458	5422120	6020578
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1339617</b>	<b>11958383</b>	<b>13298000</b>

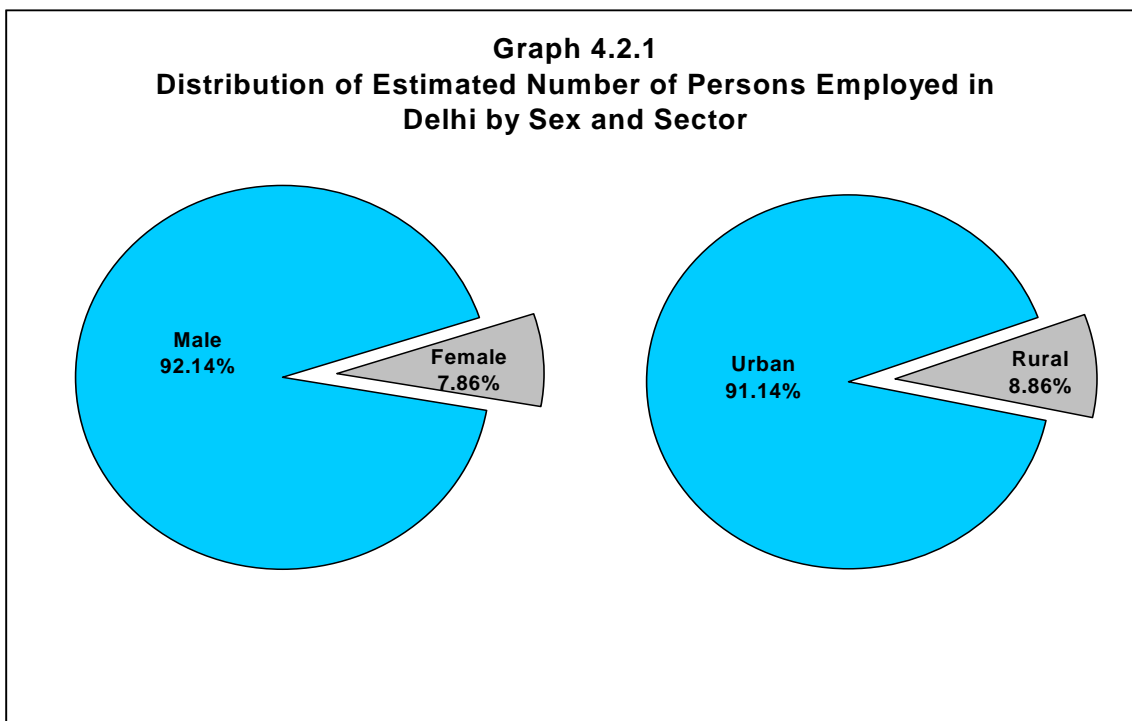
The survey estimated the workforce of Delhi at 38.94 lakhs which constituted about 29.29% of the total population of Delhi in 1999-2000. Out of the total male persons 49.39% were in workforce as against only 5.08% among female persons. Further, 25.75% of rural and 29.68% urban population was found to be engaged in gainful employment.

### COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:

Distribution of estimated work force in terms of sex and sector as presented in statement 4.2.2, revealed that out of the total workforce, 92.14% were male and 7.86% female. Urban-rural break-up brought to light the contribution of urban areas in the total workforce to the tune of 91.14% and rest is from rural areas. Graph 4.2.1 explains the sex and sector wise composition in the work force separately.

**Statement 4.2.2: Distribution of Work Force by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	NUMBER	% TO TOTAL
<b>A</b>	<b>SEX-WISE</b>		
	MALE	3588404	92.14
	FEMALE	306030	7.86
	ALL	3894434	100.00
<b>B</b>	<b>SECTOR-WISE</b>		
	RURAL	345140	8.86
	URBAN	3549294	91.14
	ALL	3894434	100.00



Statement 4.2.3 gives the work participation rates in Delhi and comparison with previous NSS data on the subject. In rural, for every 1000 persons 258 were employed and in urban it was 297 persons. On the whole, work participation rate stands at 293 persons per thousand population in Delhi.

**Statement 4.2.3: Work Participation Rate**

SECTOR	YEAR	WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (PER 1000 POPULATION)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	1999-2000	449	21	258	37
	1993-1994	586	75	398	
URBAN	1999-2000	498	54	297	90
	1993-1994	538	92	344	
DELHI	1999-2000	493	51	293	85

NOTE: Figures pertaining to 1993-94 (NSS 50th Round) are based on Central Sample Results

Work Participation rates in respect of male-female, rural-urban have declined in 1999-2000 when compared to that of 1993-94. Sex ratio revealed that for every 1000 male persons in workforce only 88 females were in this category in Delhi. Sex-ratio was better in urban than rural as it stood at 90 and 37 respectively.

Work force in the age-group of 15 years and above is presented in Statement 4.2.4. Workforce participation in respect of male was as high as 71.63% and in case of female it was only 7.28% and overall work force participation works out to 42.36% in Delhi. Rural –urban break-up revealed that 38.58% was in rural and 42.77% in urban.

**Statement 4.2.4: Work Participation Rate of Age Group 15 Years and above by Sex and Sector.**

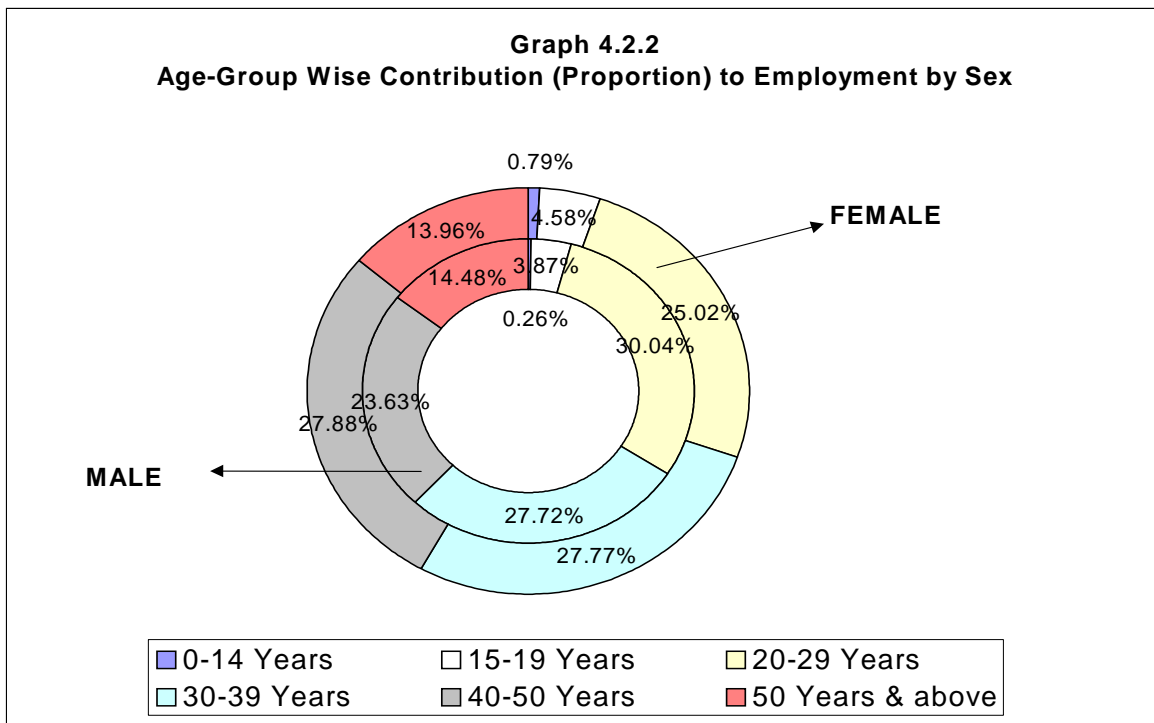
S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
(A)	<b>RURAL</b>			
	Employed	330862	12394	343256
	Percentage to Total	69.42	3.00	38.58
	Total Population	476588	413026	889614
(B)	<b>URBAN</b>			
	Employed	3248335	291230	3539565
	Percentage to Total	71.86	7.75	42.77
	Total Population	4520346	3755601	8275947
(C)	<b>DELHI</b>			
	Employed	3579197	303624	3882821
	Percentage to Total	71.63	7.28	42.36
	Total Population	4996934	4168627	9165561

Work force participation for different age-groups is given in statement 4.2.5. Among the males in the age-group 40-44 years the work participation was maximum i.e. 98.38 % followed by 98.07% in the age-group 35-39 years and 97.89% in the age-group of 45-49 years.

**Statement 4.2.5: Distribution of Work Force by Age Group and Sex.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED					
	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
0-14	9207	0.40	2406	0.13	11613	0.28
15-19	138953	17.49	14017	2.13	152970	10.54
20-24	457897	57.30	40364	6.68	498261	35.51
25-29	620027	89.19	36208	6.34	656235	51.83
30-34	494723	94.70	44607	8.63	539330	51.89
35-39	500142	98.07	40392	7.91	540534	52.97
40-44	477294	98.38	52714	13.92	530008	61.36
45-49	370483	97.89	32611	10.93	403094	59.56
50-54	242859	97.00	31648	16.34	274507	61.82
55-59	164454	86.60	8211	5.49	172665	50.86
60 & Above	112365	30.20	2852	0.99	115217	17.45
ALL	3588404	49.31	306030	5.08	3894434	29.29

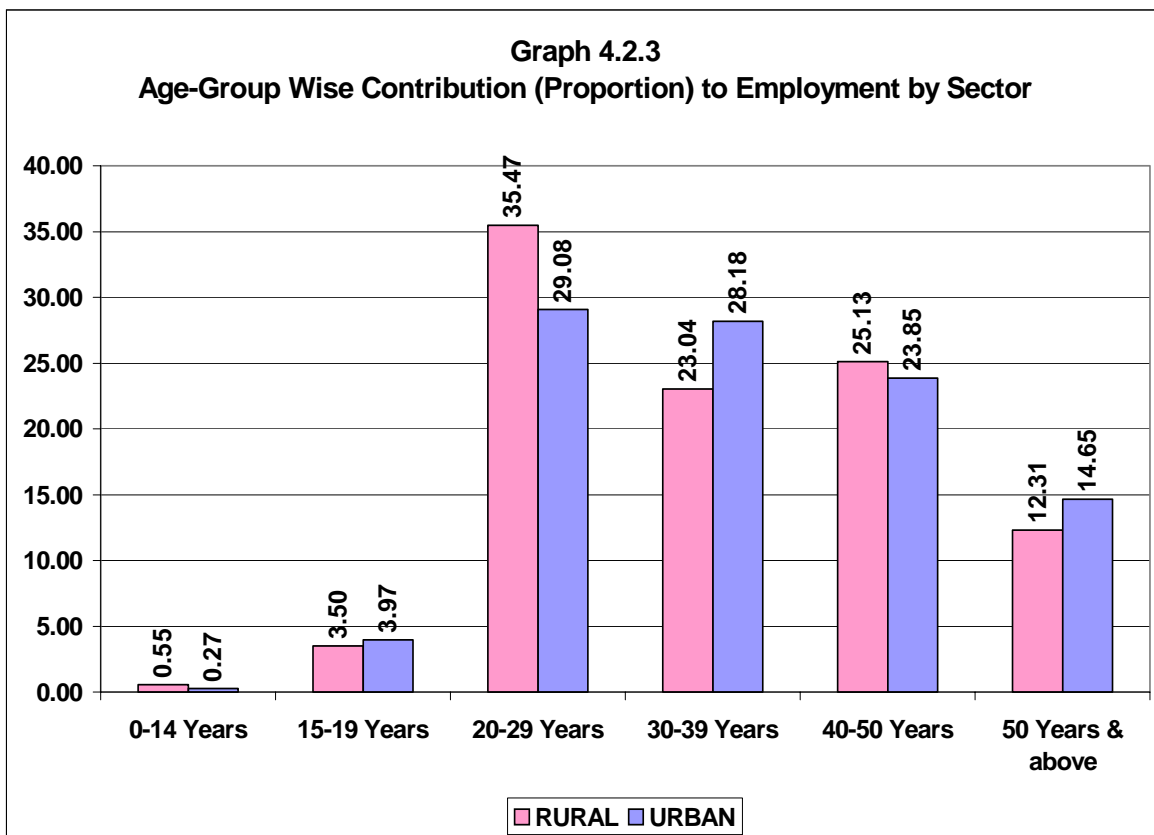
In case of females, work participation was maximum in the age-group of 50-54 years, i.e. 16.07%. In the prime age-groups i.e. 25-29 to 50-59 years work participation was more than 50% in Delhi..



Statement 4.2.6 gives age-group wise work participation in rural and urban sectors of Delhi separately.

**Statement 4.2.6: Distribution of Work Force by Age Group and Sector.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED					
	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-14	1884	0.42	9729	0.26	11613	0.28
15-19	12068	7.15	140902	10.98	152970	10.54
20-24	53546	37.07	444715	35.33	498261	35.51
25-29	68870	48.77	587365	52.21	656235	51.83
30-34	35913	43.93	503417	52.57	539330	51.89
35-39	43627	46.88	496907	53.58	540534	52.97
40-44	49360	57.63	480648	61.77	530008	61.36
45-49	37378	66.73	365716	58.91	403094	59.56
50-54	20689	50.93	253818	62.92	274507	61.82
55-59	12956	63.53	159709	50.05	172665	50.86
60 & Above	8849	15.34	106368	17.65	115217	17.45
ALL	345140	25.76	3549294	29.68	3894434	29.29

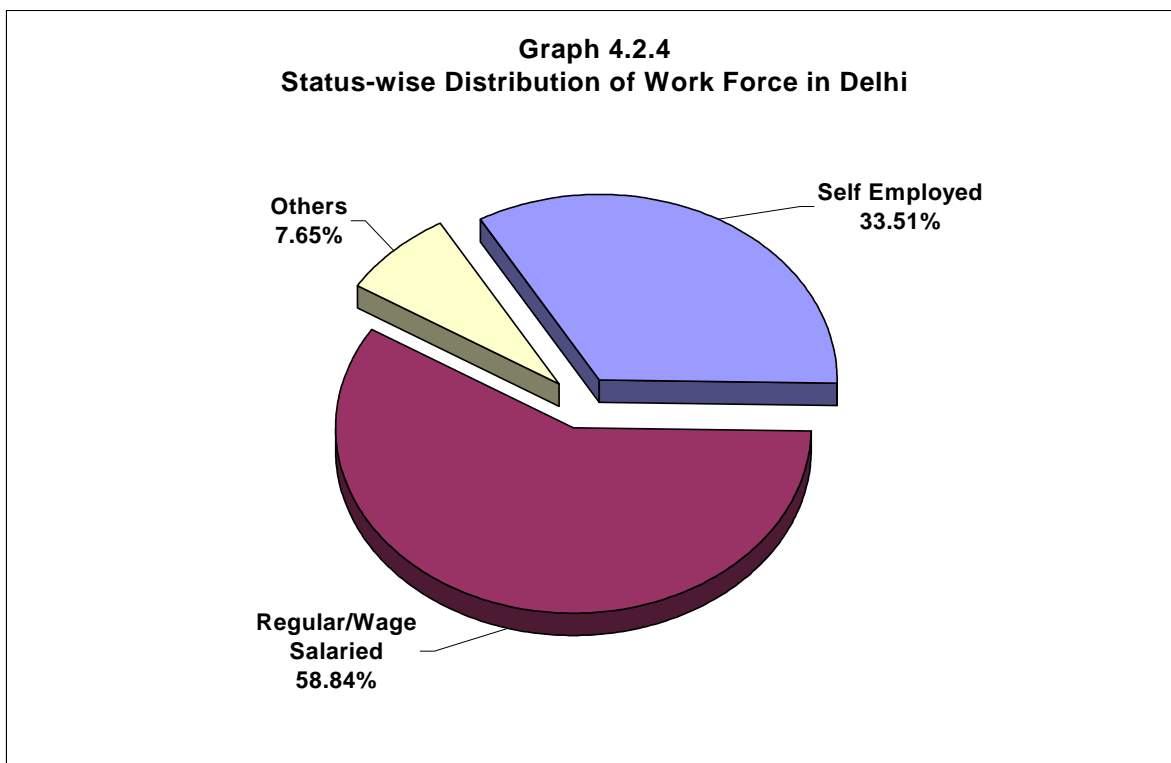


## WORK FORCE BY STATUS:

Out of the total persons in the work force 33.51% were self-employed, 58.94% were regular wages/ salaried persons and the remaining 7.65% 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 34.97% were Self-employed, 57.25% regular/wage/salaried and 7.78% were others. On the other hand in case of female only 16.43% were self-employed, 77.52% salaried/wage paid and the remaining 6.05% figure in others category. Graphic presentation of this data is given in graph 4.2.4

### Statement 4.2.7: Status-wise Distribution of Work Force.

S.No.	Description	Rural	Urban	Delhi		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Self Employed	114075 (33.05)	1190916 (33.55)	1254706 (34.97)	50285 (16.43)	1304991 (33.51)
2	Regular/Wage Salaried	204405 (59.22)	2087270 (58.81)	2054453 (57.25)	237222 (77.52)	2291675 (58.84)
3	Others	26660 (7.72)	271108 (7.64)	279245 (7.78)	18523 (6.05)	297768 (7.65)
	<b>Total Work Force</b>	<b>345140 (100.00)</b>	<b>3549294 (100.00)</b>	<b>3588404 (100.00)</b>	<b>306030 (100.00)</b>	<b>3894434 (100.00)</b>





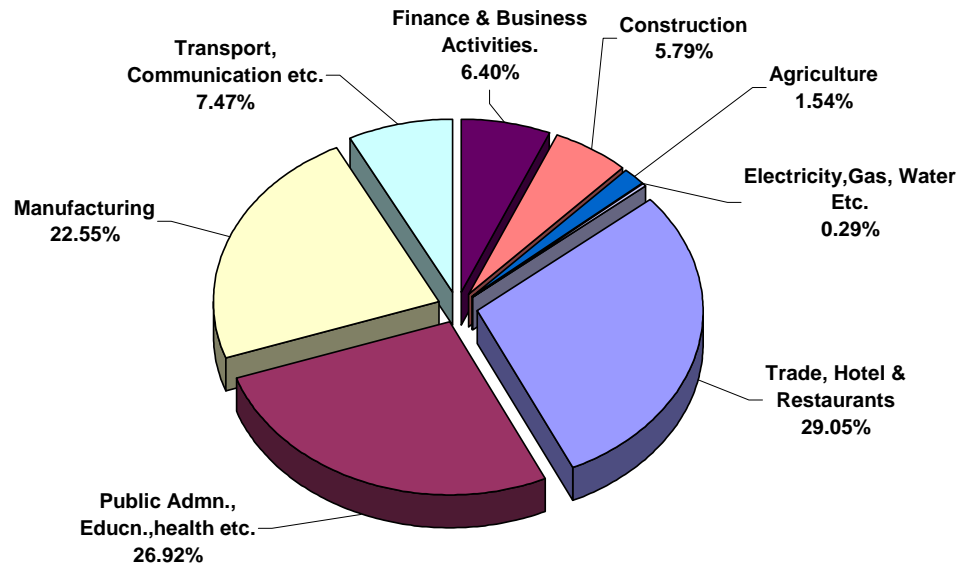
## ACTIVITY-WISE WORK FORCE:

Activity-wise distribution of employment is presented in Statement 4.2.8. 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 78.52% of the total estimated employment. Activity-wise contribution to employment is presented in Graph 4.2.5

**Statement 4.2.8: Distribution of Work Force by Type of Activity**

S.No.	Activity	Work Force	
		Number	% age
1	Agriculture	60139	1.54
2	Mining	0	0.00
3	Manufacturing	878204	22.55
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Etc.	11192	0.29
5	Construction	225328	5.78
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	1131212	29.05
7	Transport, Communication etc.	290812	7.47
8	Finance & Business Activities.	249304	6.40
9	Public Admn., Educn.,health etc.	1048243	26.92
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3894434</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Graph 4.2.5**  
**Distribution of Estimated Work Force of Delhi by Type of Activity**

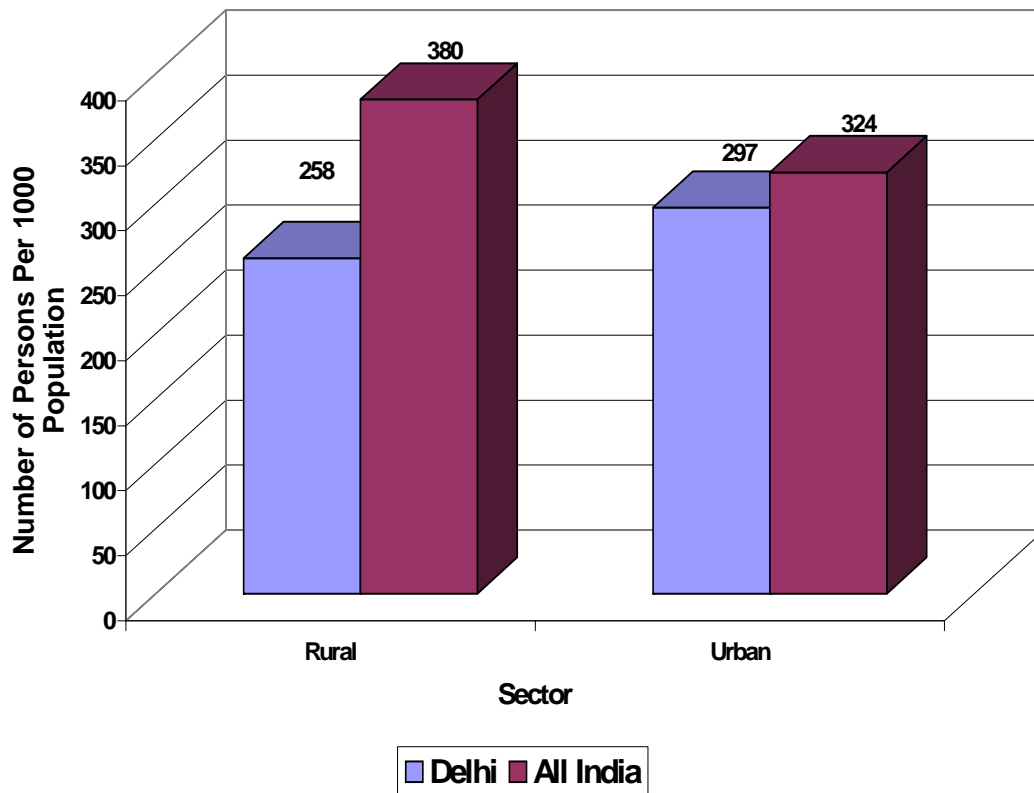


Statement 4.2.9. explains the state/UT wise work participation rate sector wise. At the all-India level it was 380 and 324 per 1000 persons in rural and urban areas respectively. Among the major states in rural India, Andhra Pradesh, with 521 per thousand persons stood at the top. In the urban India among the major states, Tamil Nadu with 382 and Karnataka with 359 working persons per 1000 population occupied the top two positions in the work participation table in the country.

**Statement 4.2.9: State/UT- wise Work Participation Rate.**

S.No.	State/UT	RURAL	URBAN
1	Andhra Pradesh	521	337
2	Arunachal Pradesh	342	267
3	Assam	307	317
4	Bihar	316	258
5	Goa	338	303
6	Gujarat	445	333
7	Haryana	264	296
8	Himachal Pradesh	390	304
9	J & K	300	268
10	Karnataka	474	359
11	Kerala	333	337
12	Madhya Pradesh	434	311
13	Maharashtra	460	336
14	Manipur	328	291
15	Meghalaya	484	296
16	Mizoram	448	351
17	Nagaland	385	285
18	Orissa	370	300
19	Punjab	292	325
20	Rajasthan	387	301
21	Sikkim	375	373
22	Tamil Nadu	496	382
23	Tripura	301	291
24	Uttar Pradesh	300	288
25	West Bengal	323	340
26	A&N Islands	357	401
27	Chandigarh	623	336
28	D&N Haveli	467	404
29	Daman & Diu	484	371
<b>30</b>	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>297</b>
31	Lakshadweep	263	261
32	Pondicherry	423	346
	All India	380	324

**Graph 4.2.6:**  
**Work Force Participation Rate in Delhi & All India**



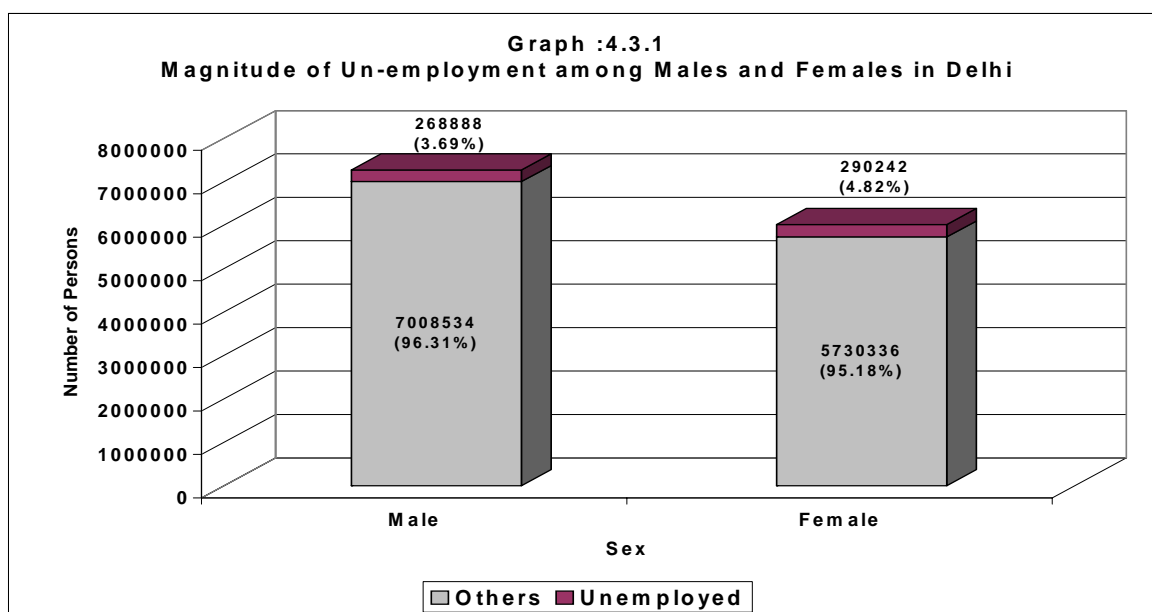
## 4.3 UNEMPLOYMENT

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 estimates are based on a sample of 703 persons (369male and 334 female) selected and surveyed through a systematic sampling during July 1999-2000

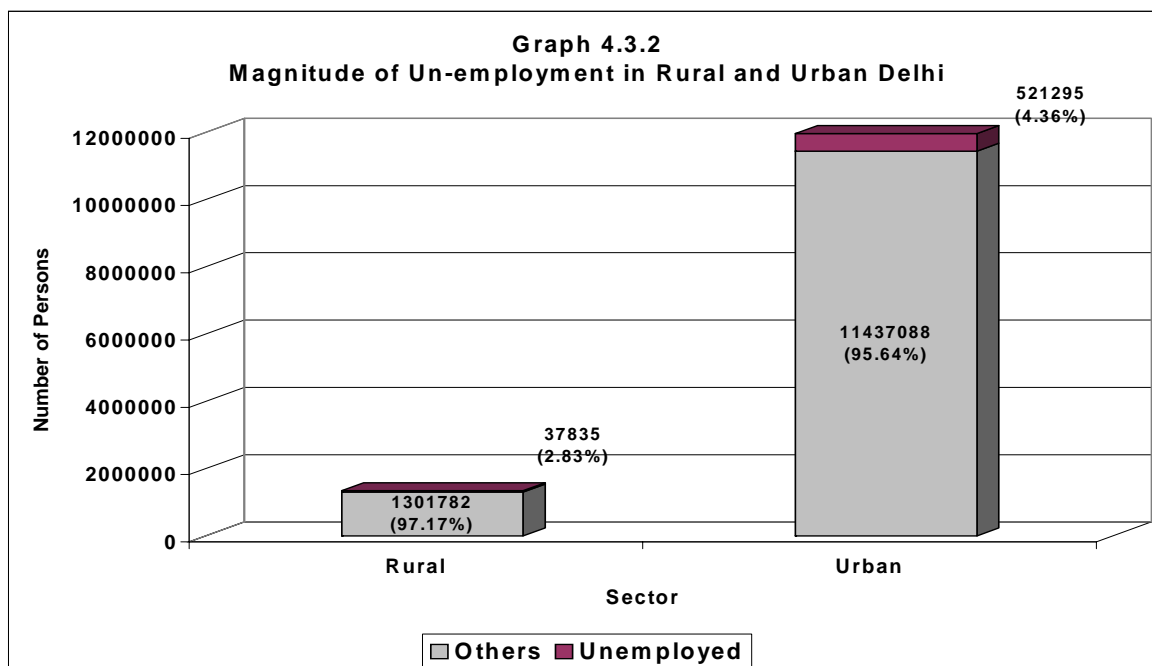
The survey estimated the unemployed persons at 5.59 lakh persons against an estimated total population of 132.98 lakh persons in Delhi during 1999-2000.

### Statement 4.3.1: Distribution of Estimated Persons Unemployed.

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
<b>1</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>			
(a)	Male	29273 (3.95)	239615 (3.67)	268888 (3.69)
(b)	Female	8562 (1.43)	281680 (5.19)	290242 (4.82)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37835 (2.83)</b>	<b>521295 (4.36)</b>	<b>559130 (4.20)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
(a)	Male	741159	6536263	7277422
(b)	Female	598458	5422120	6020578
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1339617</b>	<b>11958383</b>	<b>13298000</b>



In other words unemployed persons (all age-groups) constituted about 4.20% 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 4.3.1 that 3.69% of total males and 4.82% of total females were unemployed. It is further revealed that 2.83% of rural and 4.36% of the urban population is found to be unemployed. Graphs 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 explain these details with reference to the respective share of population.

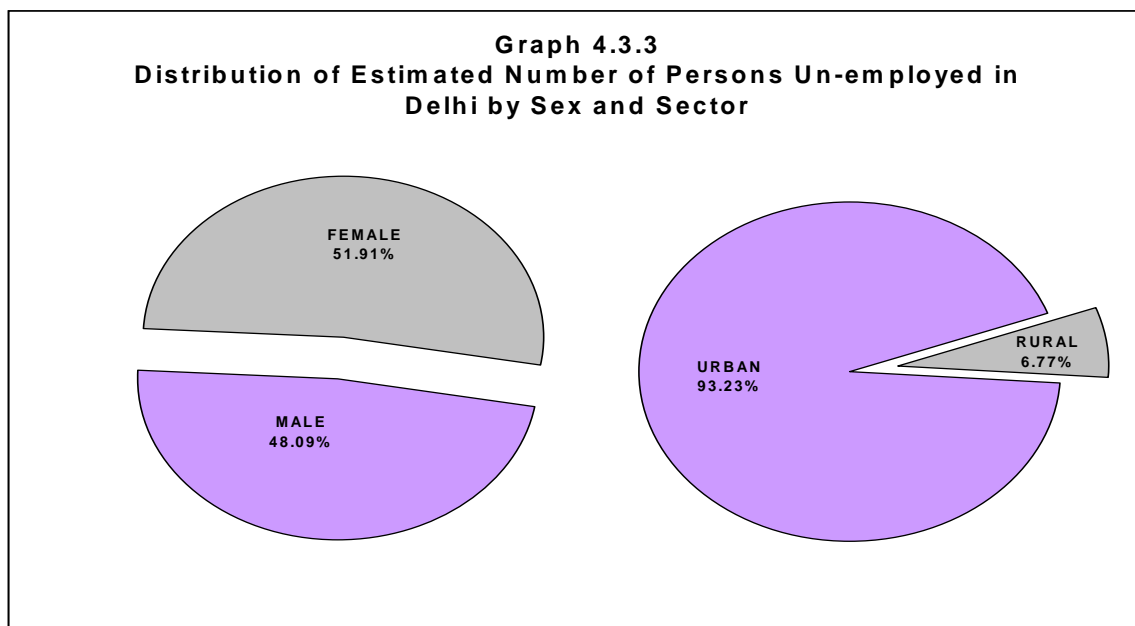


Out of the total persons estimated to be unemployed 5.21 lakh (93.23%) were in urban and 0.38 lakh (6.77%) in rural areas of Delhi. Sex-wise break up of unemployed revealed that females outnumbered males as 2.69 lakhs (48.09%) males and 2.90 lakhs (51.91%) females were estimated to be in this category as presented in statement 4.3.2.

**Statement 4.3.2: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	NUMBER	% TO TOTAL
<b>A</b>	<b>SEX-WISE</b>		
	MALE	268888	48.09
	FEMALE	290242	51.91
	ALL	559130	100.00
<b>B</b>	<b>SECTOR-WISE</b>		
	RURAL	37835	6.77
	URBAN	521295	93.23
	ALL	559130	100.00

Graph 4.3.3 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 population. Statement 4.3.3 gives the unemployment rate, sex and sector wise.

For every 1000 male persons in Delhi 37 were unemployed and in case of females for every 1000 females 48 were unemployed. On the whole for every 1000 persons in Delhi 42 were unemployed. Unemployment rate in respect of male in 1999-2000 when compared with that of 1993-94 increased considerably both in rural (100%) as well urban (more than 4 times), which is of concern to policy makers and administrators.

### Statement 4.3.3: Unemployment Rate

SECTOR	YEAR	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PER 1000 POPULATION)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	1999-2000	40	14	28	292
	1993-1994	0	0	0	
URBAN	1999-2000	37	52	44	1176
	1993-1994	9	64	15	
DELHI	1999-2000	37	48	42	1079

NOTE: Figures pertaining to 1993-94 (NSS 50th Round) are based on Central Sample Results

Similar analysis in respect of females revealed that though unemployment rate had increased in rural it had registered a fall in urban which is a healthy indicator of increase in the over all female employment. Sectoral composition of unemployment rate between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 showed an increasing trend in both rural and urban Delhi.

Sex ratio of unemployment indicated that for every 1000 unemployed males in rural there were 292 females unemployed where as in urban for every 1000 males unemployed 1176 female were recorded by the survey. Sex ratio of unemployed Persons for Delhi as a whole was 1079 female for every 1000 unemployed males in 1999-2000

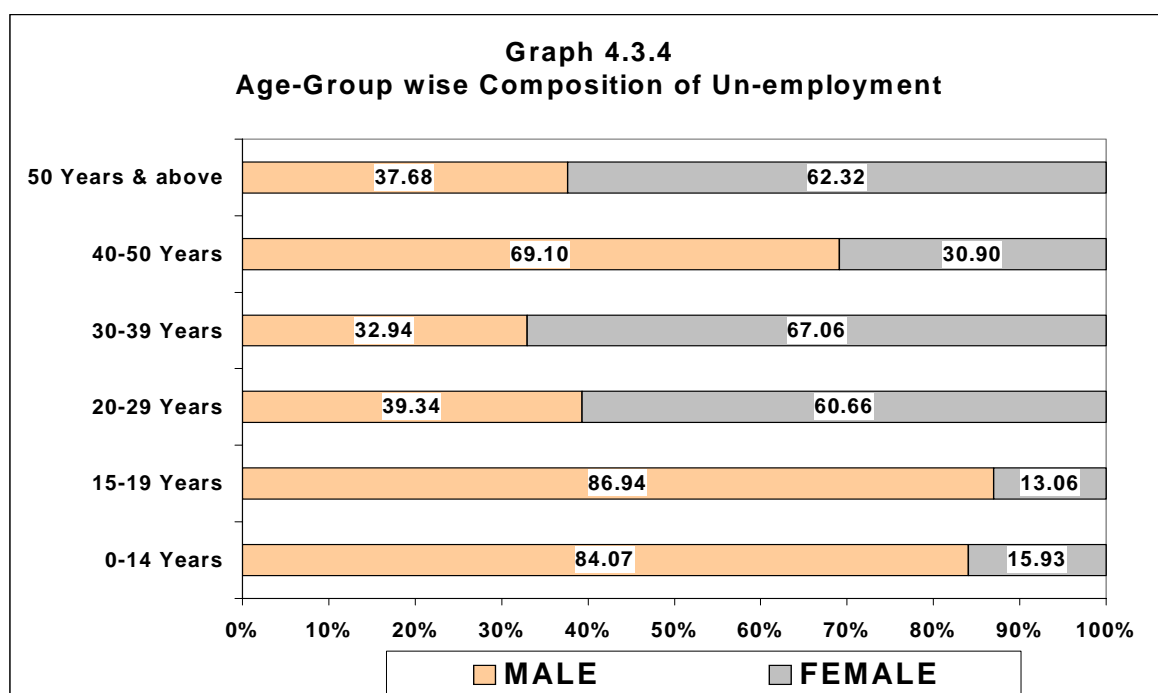
#### **UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP AND SEX**

Proportion of unemployment in different age groups is presented in statement 4.3.4 sex wise. Among the males incidence of unemployment was maximum in the age group 15-19years (10.52%) and 20-24years(13.31%) for obvious reasons.

##### **Statement 4.3.4: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Sex.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED					
	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
0-14	8366	0.37	1585	0.09	9951	0.24
15-19	83558	10.52	12553	1.91	96111	6.62
20-24	106354	13.31	162708	26.94	269062	19.18
25-29	45565	6.55	71544	12.53	117109	9.25
30-34	13507	2.59	37886	7.33	51393	4.94
35-39	5100	1.00	0	0.00	5100	0.50
40-44	2157	0.44	0	0.00	2157	0.25
45-49	3380	0.89	2476	0.83	5856	0.87
50-54	901	0.36	1490	0.77	2391	0.54
55 & Above	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ALL	268888	3.69	290242	4.82	559130	4.20

On the other hand in case of female 26.94% were unemployed in the age group 20-24 years as against 12.53% in 25-29years age group and it was followed by 7.33% among age group 30-34 years.



Unemployment is presented Age group and sector wise in statement 4.3.5.

**Statement 4.3.5: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Sector.**

AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NUMBER PERSONS UNEMPLOYED					
	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-14	603	0.13	9348	0.25	9951	0.24
15-19	11361	6.73	84750	6.60	96111	6.62
20-24	9080	6.29	259982	20.65	269062	19.18
25-29	10630	7.53	106479	9.46	117109	9.25
30-34	1563	1.91	49830	5.20	51393	4.94
35-39	0	0.00	5100	0.55	5100	0.50
40-44	983	1.15	1174	0.15	2157	0.25
45-49	2476	4.42	3380	0.54	5856	0.87
50-54	1139	2.80	1252	0.31	2391	0.54
55 & Above	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ALL	37835	2.82	521295	4.36	559130	4.20



Statement 4.3.6 gives the unemployment position in Delhi in respect of persons aged 15 years to ascertain the magnitude of the problem in realistic terms.

**Statement 4.3.6: Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and above by Sex and Sector.**

S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
(A)	<b>RURAL</b>			
	Unemployed	28670	8562	37232
	Percentage to Total	6.02	2.07	4.19
	Total Population	476588	413026	889614
(B)	<b>URBAN</b>			
	Unemployed	231852	280095	511947
	Percentage to Total	5.13	7.46	6.19
	Total Population	4520346	3755601	8275947
(C)	<b>DELHI</b>			
	Unemployed	260522	288657	549179
	Percentage to Total	5.21	6.92	5.99
	Total Population	4996934	4168627	9165561

The overall position was that 5.99% of the Delhi's population were unemployed. In case of female it was 6.92% and that of male was 5.21% of the respective population

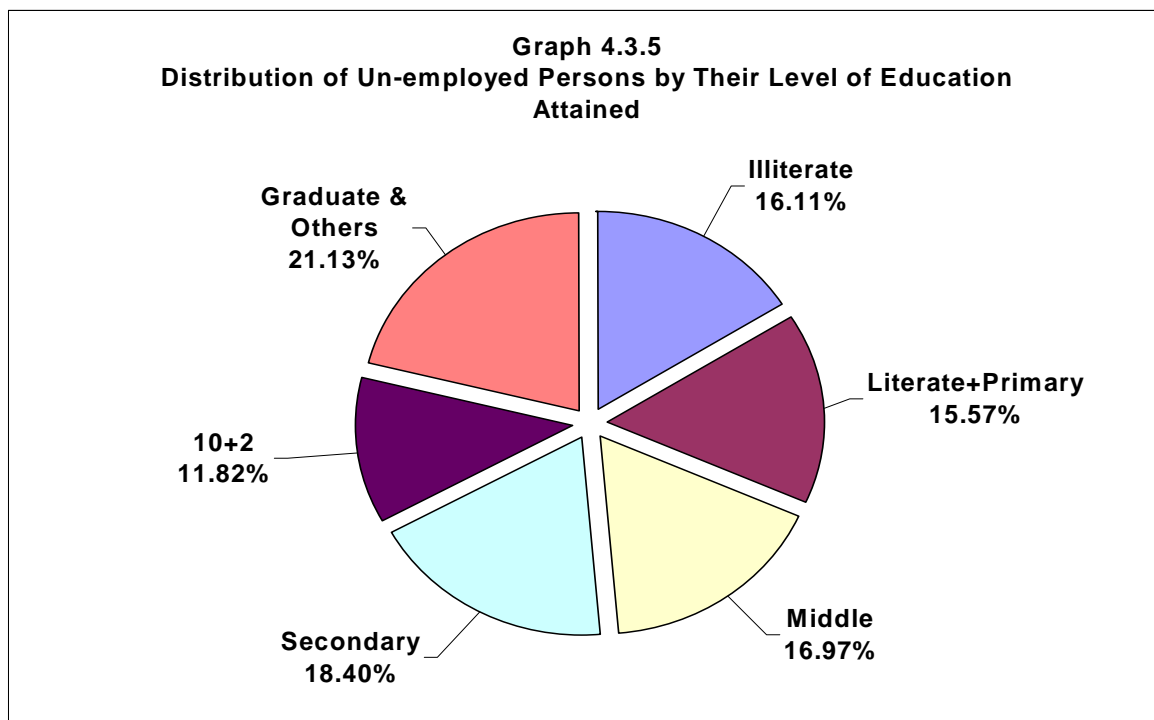
**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN DELHI**

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

S.No.	Educational Level	Male	Female	Total
1	Illiterate	32525	57563	90088
2	Literate+Primary	50080	36989	87069
3	Middle	51183	43708	94891
4	Secondary	61074	41804	102878
5	10+2	26114	39980	66094
6	Graduate & Others	47912	70198	118110
	Total	268888	290242	559130

It was found that out of the total unemployed persons 16.11% were not literate, 15.57 % were literate up to primary standard, 16.97% completed up to middle, 18.40% completed education up to secondary 11.82% were 10+2 level qualified and 21.13% were graduate & others.



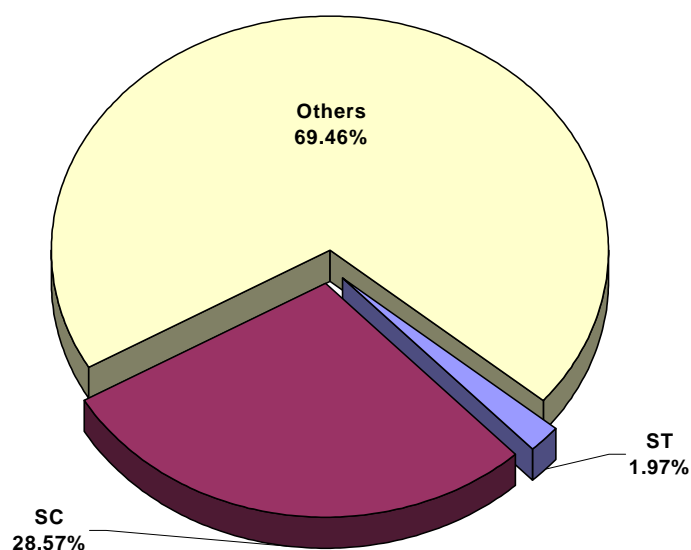
### UNEMPLOYMENT BY SOCIAL GROUP

Unemployment social group wise is attempted in statement 4.3.8. It was revealed that out of the total no. of persons unemployed, about 1.97% belonged to ST category, 28.57% were SC and 69.46% of them belonged to others category in Delhi.

#### Statement 4.3.8: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Social Group.

Social Group	Male	Female	Total	%age
Scheduled Tribes	6421	4593	11014	1.97
Scheduled Castes	97384	62344	159728	28.57
Others	165083	223305	388388	69.46
Total	268888	290242	559130	100.00

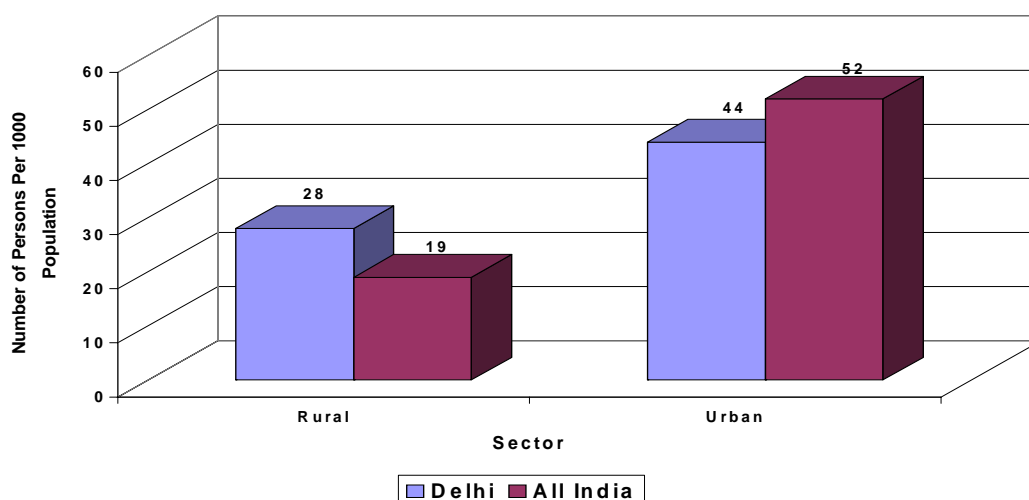
**Graph 4.3.6**  
**Distribution of Un-employed Persons by Social Group**



#### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN STATES/UTs**

The rate of unemployment in states/ut is presented in statement 4.3.9. At the all-India level 52 persons per thousand population in urban and 19 persons per thousand rural areas population were unemployed. The state of Goa with 191 unemployed persons per thousand population in urban and Union Territory Lakshadweep with 219 unemployed persons per thousand population in rural areas were heading the table of unemployment in the country.

**Graph 4.3.7**  
**Un-Employment Rate in Delhi & All India**



**Statement 4.3.9: State/UT- wise Unemployment Rate.**

S.No.	State/UT	RURAL	URBAN
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6	29
3	Assam	57	113
4	Bihar	20	79
5	Goa	99	191
6	Gujarat	6	22
7	Haryana	13	29
8	Himachal Pradesh	26	72
9	J & K	30	54
10	Karnataka	8	34
11	Kerala	109	125
12	Madhya Pradesh	6	38
13	Maharashtra	18	64
14	Manipur	24	81
15	Meghalaya	4	46
16	Mizoram	15	38
17	Nagaland	32	97
18	Orissa	27	71
19	Punjab	26	32
20	Rajasthan	6	29
21	Sikkim	31	76
22	Tamil Nadu	23	44
23	Tripura	12	59
24	Uttar Pradesh	12	45
25	West Bengal	35	82
26	A&N Islands	44	88
27	Chandigarh	9	58
28	D&N Haveli	10	14
29	Daman & Diu	10	31
<b>30</b>	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>
31	Lakshadweep	219	139
32	Pondicherry	40	44
	All India	19	52

## 4.4 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 4.4.1 that out of the total projected population of 132.98 lakhs, about 88.44 lakh persons (about 67%) were out of labour force. Among males about 47% and 90% of females were in this group. Further 71.42% of rural population and 65.96% of urban population were out of labour force in Delhi.

**Statement 4.4.1: 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	379140 (51.15)	3040990 (46.52)	3420130 (47.00)
(b)	Female	577502 (96.50)	4846804 (89.39)	5424306 (90.10)
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>956642 (71.42)</b>	<b>7887794 (65.96)</b>	<b>8844436 (66.51)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
(a)	Male	741159	6536263	7277422
(b)	Female	598458	5422120	6020578
<b>(c)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1339617</b>	<b>11958383</b>	<b>13298000</b>

Statement 4.4.2 gives further details about the persons out of labour force in terms of their activity status. On the whole 46.46% of the persons fall under this category were found to be pursuing studies in various educational institutions. About 31.56% of the persons out of labour force attended domestic duties and about 4.18% were living on remittances like pension, rent etc. Only 0.14% 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 4.4.2: Distribution of Persons out of Labour Force by Activity status**

S.No.	ACTIVITY STATUS	DELHI			
		Male	Female	Total	% age
1	Attended Educational Institutions	2308786	1800639	4109425	46.46
2	Attended Domestic Duties	79511	2712094	2791605	31.56
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	1278	10753	12031	0.14
4	Rentiers, pensioners, remittance receipients	328933	40212	369145	4.18
5	Others	701622	860608	1562230	17.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3420130</b>	<b>5424306</b>	<b>8844436</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The remaining 17.66% of the persons of this category were involved in miscellaneous non-gainful activities.

## 4.5 COMPARISON OF KEY RESULTS

Main findings of central and state samples are presented in statement 4.5.1 in respect of Labour force, work force and unemployment by sex and sector.

**Statement 4.5.1: Comparison of Key Results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> Round –Central & State Samples**

S.NO.	ITEM	PER THOUSAND PERSONS			
		RURAL		URBAN	
		CENTRAL SAMPLE	STATE SAMPLE	CENTRAL SAMPLE	STATE SAMPLE
<b>A</b>	<b>LABOUR FORCE</b>				
	MALE	514	488	544	535
	FEMALE	29	35	87	106
	PERSONS	321	286	332	340
<b>B</b>	<b>WORK FORCE</b>				
	MALE	520	449	526	498
	FEMALE	22	21	82	54
	PERSONS	305	258	320	297
<b>C</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				
	MALE	39	40	32	37
	FEMALE	260	14	53	52
	PERSONS	47	28	35	44

As can be seen from the above statement the two sets of results are found to be comparable despite minor variations.



## **SECTION FIVE**

# **HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE**

## SECTION FIVE

### HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

This section is devoted to the analysis of results of household consumer expenditure survey held during 1999-2000. The main focus is on levels and pattern of consumer expenditure of households in Delhi. Besides certain selected demographic and social features of population were also discussed. The estimates are based on 2061 rural and 12943 urban sample households.

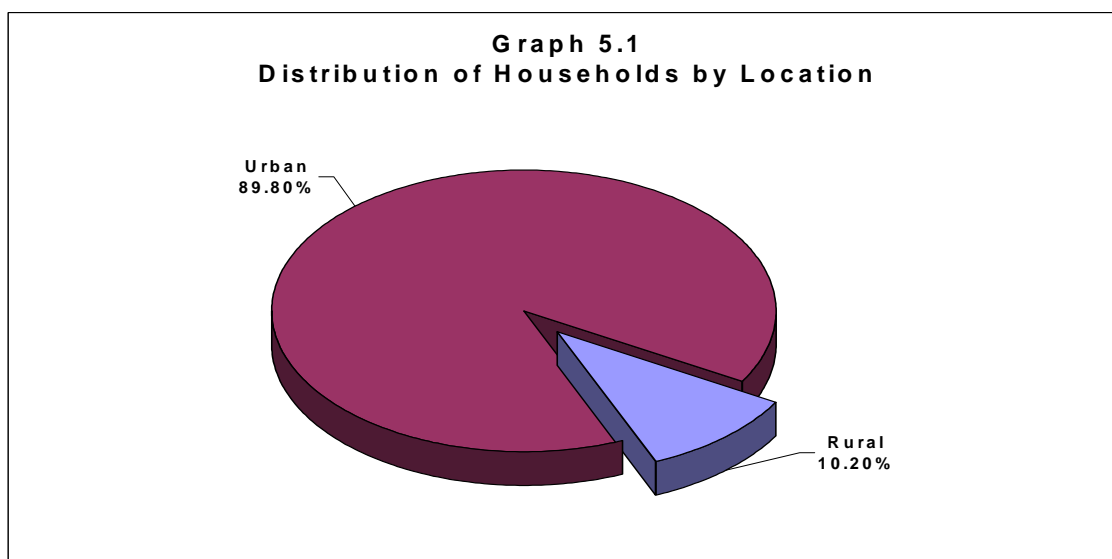
#### ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The Survey estimated that there were about 28.82 lakh households with an average household size of 4.61 persons during the above said period. Out of the total households 2.94 lakh were in rural and 25.88 lakhs in urban areas.

#### Statement 5.1: Distribution of households/Population

Sector	Estimated Households	Estimated Population			Household Size
		Male	Female	Total	
Rural	293903	741159	598458	1339617	4.56
Urban	2588013	6536263	5422120	11958383	4.62
Delhi	2881916	7277422	6020578	13298000	4.61

Statement 5.2 gives the distribution of population Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) class-wise. 0.23% of the total population was in 0-265 class, 1.43% in 265-355 category and the remaining 98.34% in the 355 and above class.





**Statement 5.2: Estimated Population by MPCE Class**

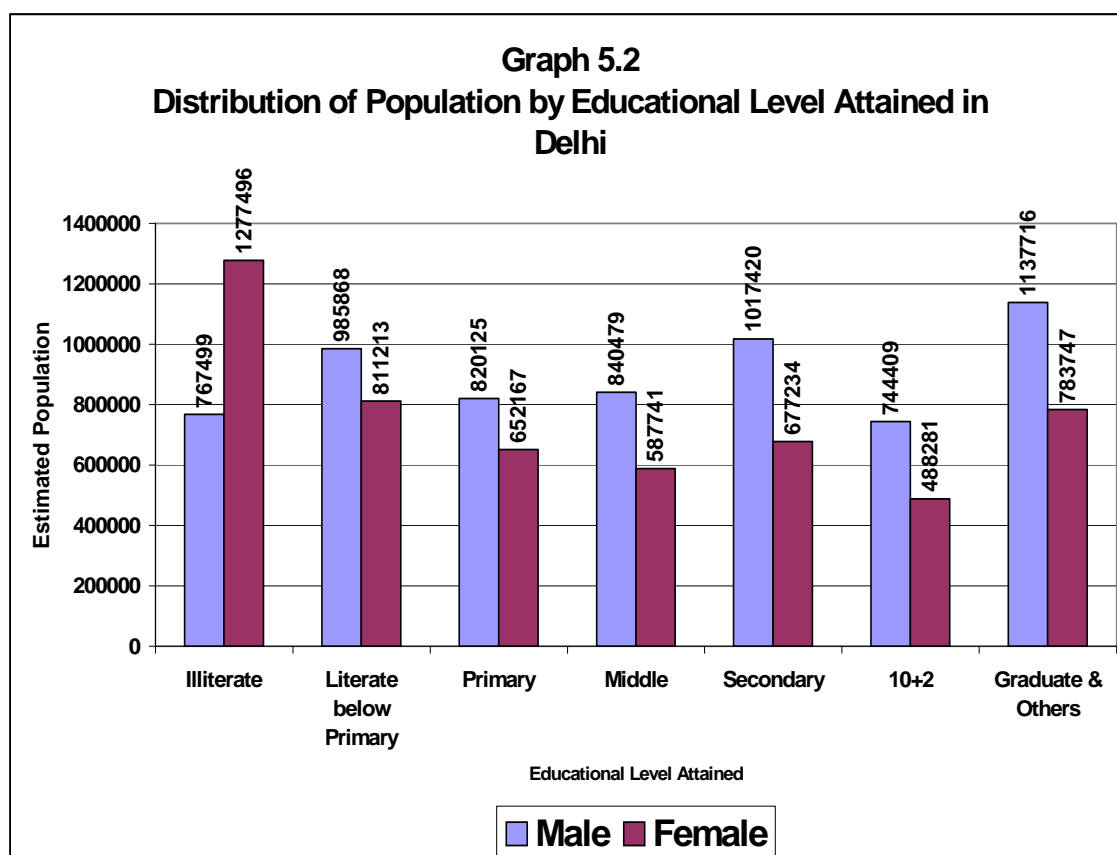
MPCE CLASS (Rs.)	POPULATION								
	Adult			Children			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>RURAL</b>									
0-265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265-300	36	75	111	107	37	144	143	112	255
300-355	1707	1794	3501	829	871	1700	2536	2665	5201
355-455	18038	21001	39039	13762	6526	20288	31800	27527	59327
455-560	21979	21455	43434	15829	13083	28912	37808	34538	72346
560 & Above	462192	354748	816940	206680	178868	385548	668872	533616	1202488
All Classes	503952	399073	903025	237207	199385	436592	741159	598458	1339617
<b>URBAN</b>									
0-190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190-230	867	1560	2427	1572	1560	3132	2439	3120	5559
230-265	6137	4732	10869	7225	6792	14017	13362	11524	24886
265-310	7991	10739	18730	10700	11362	22062	18691	22101	40792
310-355	39016	37230	76246	38190	28974	67164	77206	66204	143410
355-410	70944	72056	143000	73921	63933	137854	144865	135989	280854
410-490	149808	129025	278833	131934	107792	239726	281742	236817	518559
490-605	420900	337378	758278	290273	234639	524912	711173	572017	1283190
605-825	1046487	891275	1937762	537756	443558	981314	1584243	1334833	2919076
825-1025	745715	612714	1358429	302753	250082	552835	1048468	862796	1911264
1025 & Above	2051838	1694946	3746784	602236	481773	1084009	2654074	2176719	4830793
All Classes	4539703	3791655	8331358	1996560	1630465	3627025	6536263	5422120	11958383
<b>DELHI</b>									
0-265	7004	6292	13296	8797	8352	17149	15801	14644	30445
265-355	48750	49838	98588	49826	41244	91070	98576	91082	189658
355 & Above	4987901	4134598	9122499	2175144	1780254	3955398	7163045	5914852	13077897
All Classes	5043655	4190728	9234383	2233767	1829850	4063617	7277422	6020578	13298000

## LITERACY LEVELS AND RATE:

During 1999-2000, out of the total estimated population (Excluding 0-6 years Age-Group) in Delhi 17.64% were found to be illiterate and 82.36% were literate with different levels of educational attainment. Sex-wise literacy rate revealed that 87.84% of males and 75.80% of females in Delhi were literate.

**Statement 5.3: Number of Literate among +6 year population In Delhi**

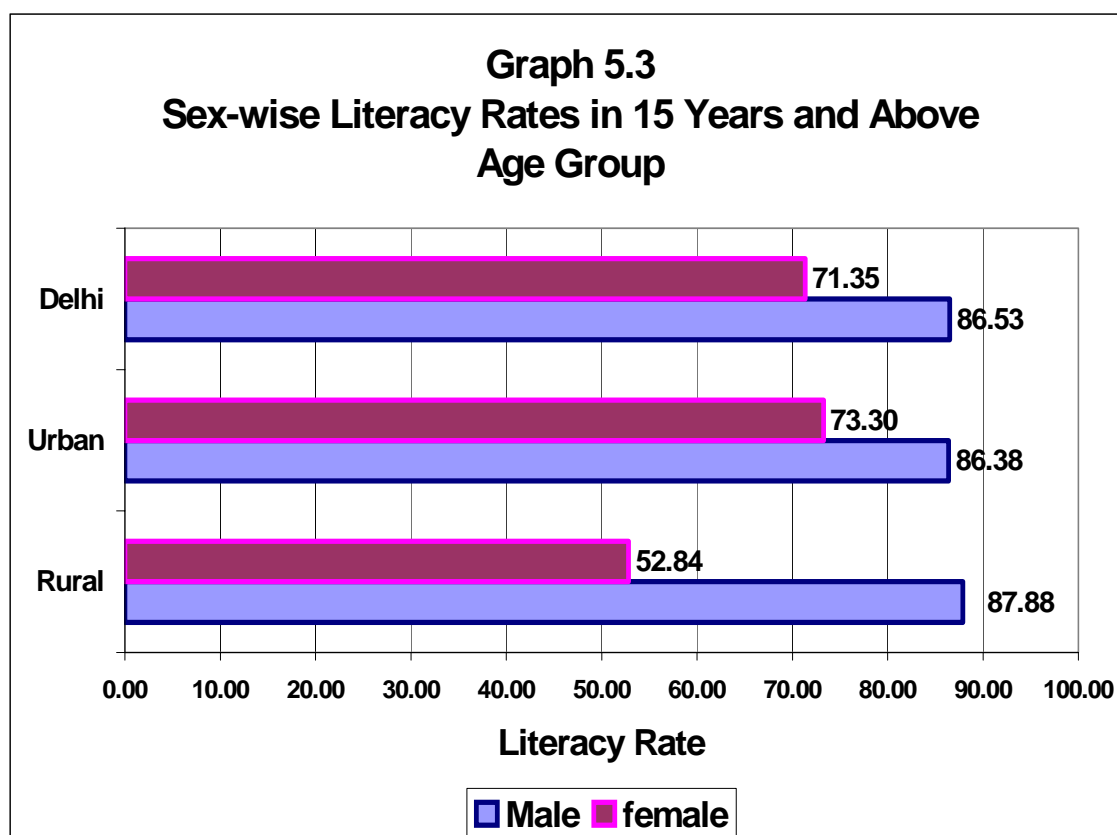
S.No.	Educational Level	Male	Female	Total
A	Illiterate	767499	1277496	2044995
B	Literate	5546017	4000383	9546400
1	Literate below Primary	985868	811213	1797081
2	Primary	820125	652167	1472292
3	Middle	840479	587741	1428220
4	Secondary	1017420	677234	1694654
5	10+2	744409	488281	1232690
6	Graduate & Others	1137716	783747	1921463
C	Total (A+B)	6313516	5277879	11591395
D	Literacy Rate	87.84	75.80	82.36

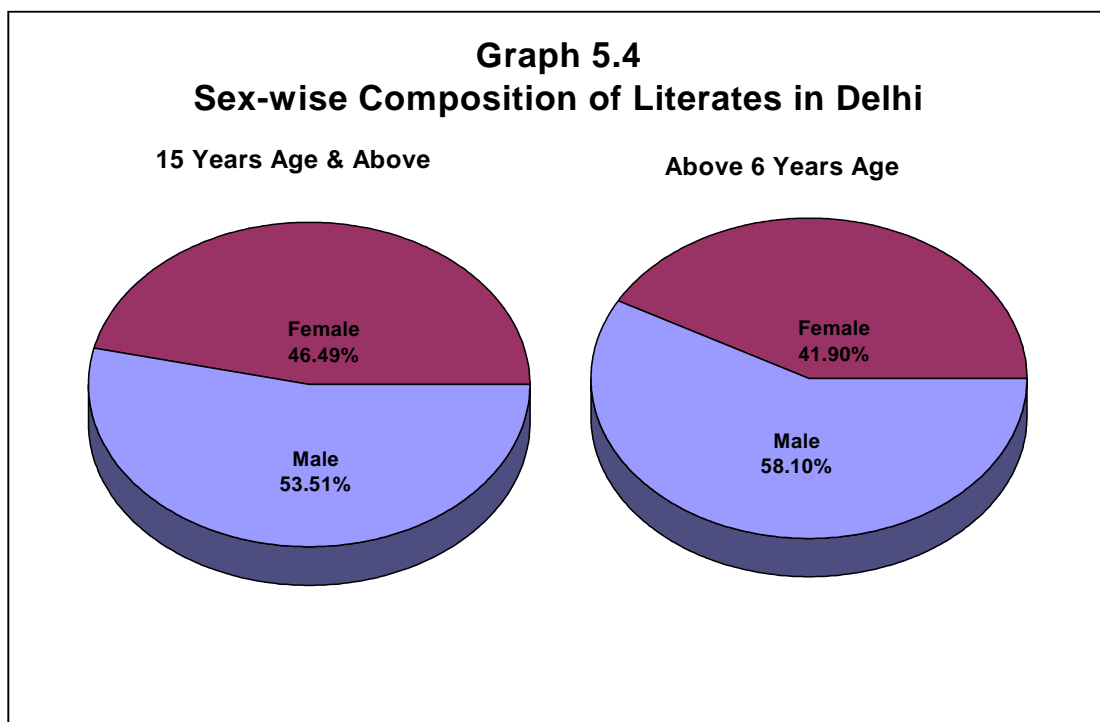


Of late adult literacy (15years and above) is being accepted as a satisfactory parameter at international level to judge the quality of population. Literacy rate of Delhi for 15 years and above age group was estimated at 79.64%. In case of Males this was 86.53% and that of female it was 71.35%. Sector-wise break-up revealed that 72.39% of the rural and 80.43% of the urban population in the 15 years and above age group were literate.

**Statement 5.4: Number of Literate Among +15 Years Population**

S.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Delhi
<b>A</b>	<b>Male</b>			
1	Population	503952	4539703	5043655
2	Number of Literate	442850	3921481	4364331
3	Percentage to Total	87.88	86.38	86.53
<b>B</b>	<b>Female</b>			
1	Population	399073	3791655	4190728
2	Number of Literate	210859	2779199	2990058
3	Percentage to Total	52.84	73.30	71.35
<b>C</b>	<b>Persons</b>			
1	Population	903025	8331358	9234383
2	Number of Literate	653709	6700680	7354389
3	Percentage to Total	72.39	80.43	79.64



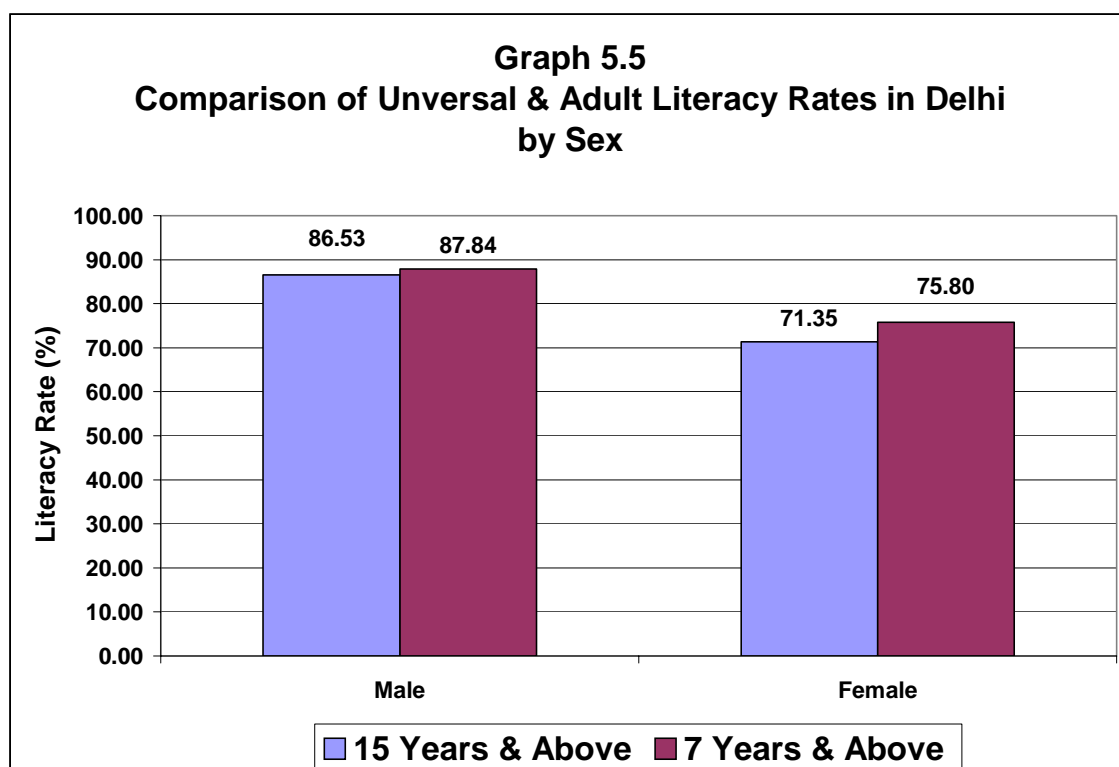


The comparative position between Universal and Adult Literacy rates is given in the statement 5.5 below. On the whole about 3% difference was noticed between the two sets of data. Among the literate 14.45% were Graduates and others, 12.74% completed Secondary education and 11.07% Primary level of education. The percentage of people who were literate but not completed primary level education was worked out to be 13.52%

**Statement 5.5: 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	1706605	2044995 (17.64)	1879994 (20.36)	3751600 (28.21)
2	Literate below Primary	0	1797081 (15.50)	677497 (7.42)	1797081 (13.52)
3	Primary	0	1472292 (12.70)	771627 (8.35)	1472292 (11.07)
4	Middle	0	1428220 (12.32)	1128987 (12.22)	1428220 (10.74)
5	Secondary	0	1694654 (14.62)	1622125 (17.57)	1694654 (12.740)
6	10+2	0	1232690 (10.64)	1232690 (13.35)	1232690 (9.27)
7	Graduate & Others	0	1921463 (16.58)	1921463 (20.81)	1921463 (14.45)
	Total	1706605	11591395 (100.00)	9234383 (100.00)	13298000 (100.00)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentage to total.

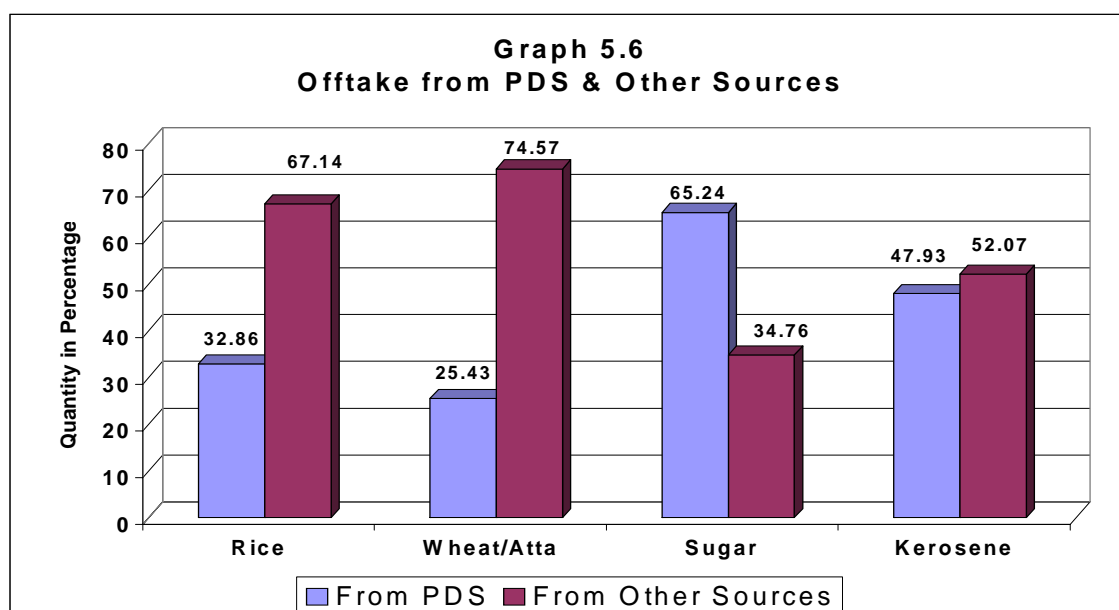


## OFFTAKE FROM PDS & OTHER SOURCES

During the survey, data on off take from PDS and other sources was collected in respect of certain selected items of daily use. It was found that out of the total needs 32.86% in case of Rice, 25.43% in case of Wheat/Atta were purchased from PDS. However in case of Sugar the off take from PDS was to the extent of 65.24% and that of Kerosene it was to the tune of 47.93% of the total quantity purchased.

### Statement 5.6: Offtake from Public Distribution System and Other Sources in Delhi (Quantity Percentage)

S.No.	Item	Percentage (Quantity)		
		From PDS	From Other Sources	Total
1	Rice	32.86	67.14	100.00
2	Wheat/Atta	25.43	74.57	100.00
3	Sugar	65.24	34.76	100.00
4	Kerosene	47.93	52.07	100.00
5	Total	33.35	66.65	100.00

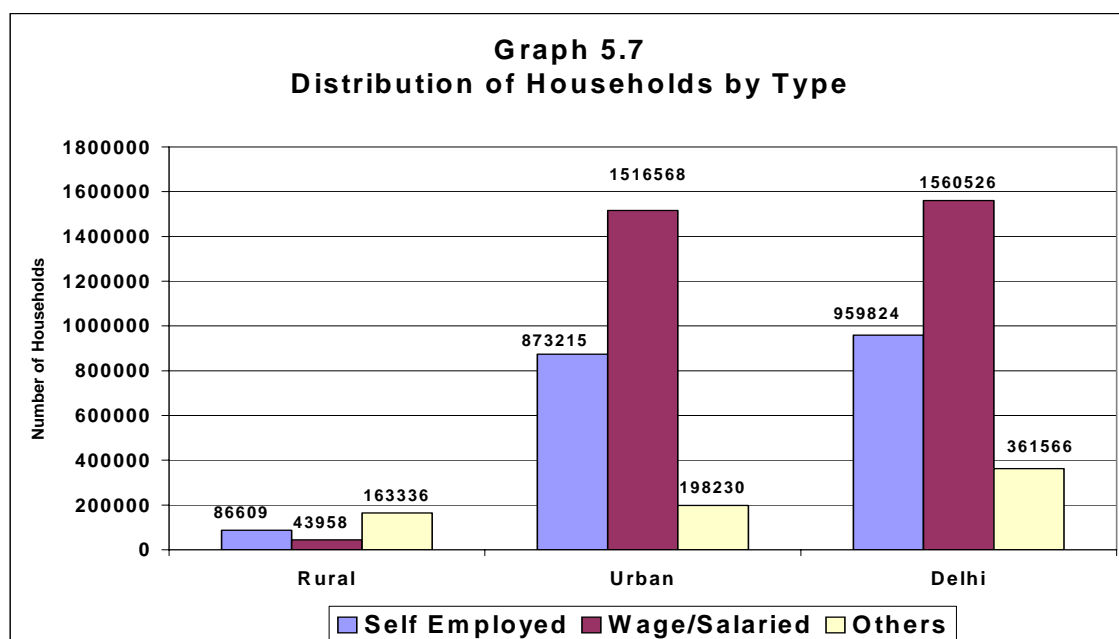


### OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION:

Analysis of occupational distribution of households as presented in statement 5.7 brought to light that 33.30% were self-employed households and 54.15% of the households were in the wage/salaried category and 12.55% were found to be pursuing other avocations.

**Statement 5.7: Distribution of Households by Type of Occupation**

S.No.	Occupation Status	Number of Households			Percentage
		Rural	Urban	Delhi	
1	Self Employed	86609	873215	959824	33.30
2	Wage/Salaried	43958	1516568	1560526	54.15
3	Others	163336	198230	361566	12.55
4	Total	293903	2588013	2881916	100.00



## SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING

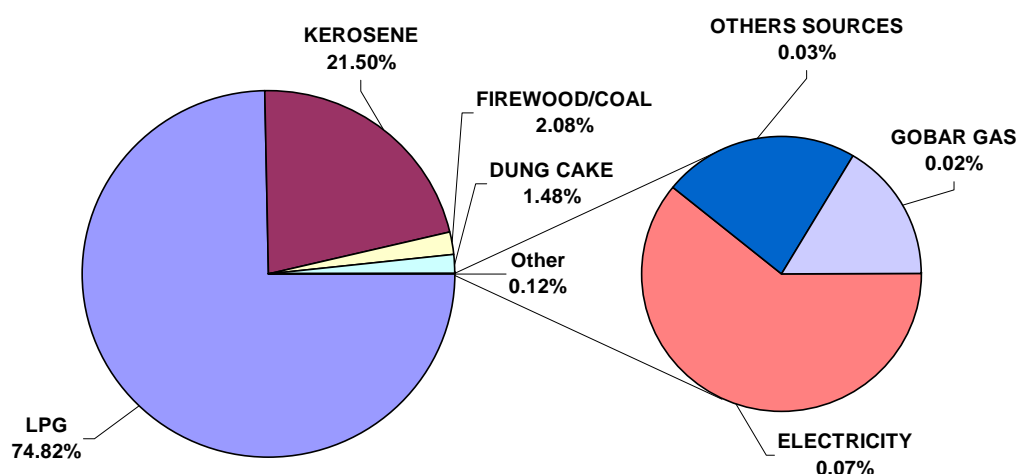
Statement 5.8 gives the distribution of households by source of energy for cooking.

**Statement 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Cooking**

S.NO.	PRIMARY SOURCE OF COOKING	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED	PERCENTAGE
1	NO COOKING	812	1155	1967	0.07
2	FIREWOOD/COAL	18446	41337	59783	2.13
3	LPG	169808	1985118	2154926	74.56
4	GOBAR GAS	0	539	539	0.02
5	DUNG CAKE	17843	24908	42751	1.54
6	KEROSENE	86994	532222	619216	21.59
7	ELECTRICITY	0	1993	1993	0.07
8	OTHERS	0	741	741	0.02
9	TOTAL	293903	2588013	2881916	100.00

The survey revealed that, 74.56% households used LPG, 21.59% Kerosene, 2.13% firewood, Coal, Coke etc. and rest 1.72% were using other type of energy as the primary source of cooking in Delhi. About 0.07% were not using any source for cooking purpose.

**Graph 5.8  
Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel Used**



## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

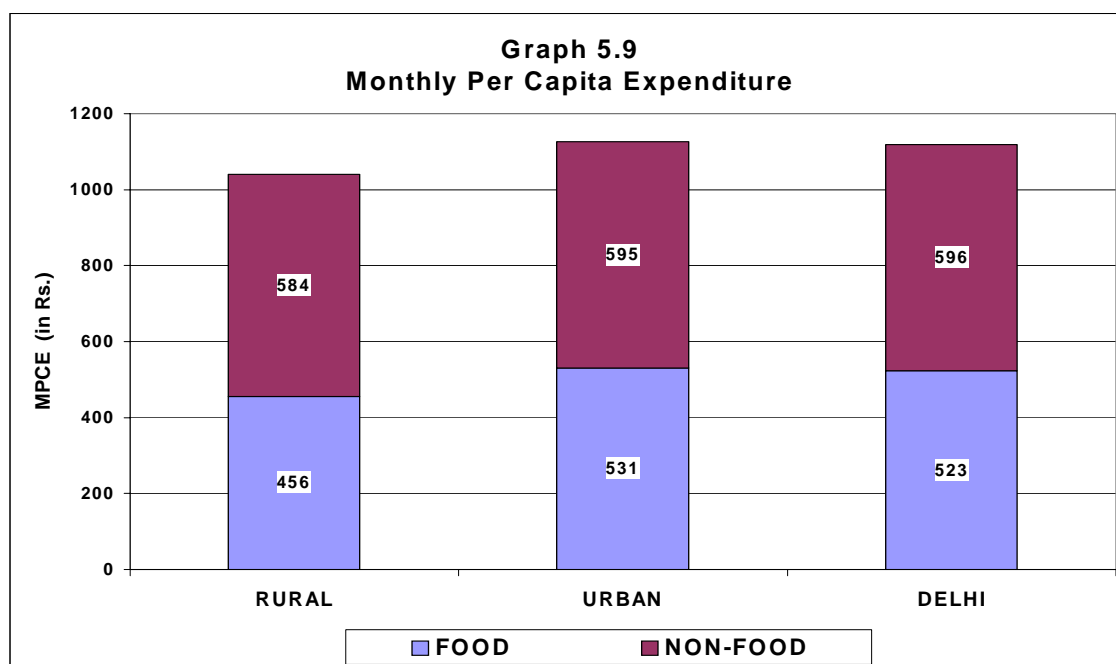
The main results of consumer expenditure survey are presented with reference to per capita consumer expenditure both in rural and urban areas, distribution of expenditure under main heads namely food and non-food items, and further details each sub-group wise. This analysis will help to ascertain the pattern of consumer expenditure in the state of Delhi.

**Statement 5.9: Per capita/Household Monthly Consumer Expenditure by Sector**

SECTOR	FOOD	NON-FOOD	TOTAL
<b>MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (Rs)</b>			
RURAL	455.52	584.43	1039.95
URBAN	531.24	594.29	1125.53
DELHI	522.75	595.85	1118.60
<b>AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (Rs)</b>			
RURAL	2077	2665	4742
URBAN	2454	2760	5214
DELHI	2410	2747	5157

Statement 5.9 gives the Household consumer expenditure on food and non-food groups sector-wise. The average monthly per capita per person expenditure worked out to Rs. 1118.60. Out of this Rs. 522.75 (46.73%) was spent on food items and Rs. 595.85 (53.27%) on non-food items. Average monthly consumer expenditure per family in Delhi was estimated as Rs. 5157.

The expenditure pattern in rural, urban and Delhi as a whole is presented in graph 5.9 below.





Statement 5.10 gives the comparative position of MPCE under 53<sup>rd</sup>, 54<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> rounds of NSS in a much-detailed manner for rural and urban sectors. Further, Percentage distribution of MPCE for broad groups of food and non-food items is presented in statement 5.11 Among the food items Milk and Milk Products account for 13.51% of the MPCE . In case of non-food items it was miscellaneous consumer services that account for 17.42% of the MPCE in Delhi.

**Statement 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Broad Groups of Food & Non-Food Items**

S.NO.	ITEMS	PERCENTAGE		
		RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED
1	Cereals	8.43	8.31	8.32
2	Gram	0.16	0.19	0.19
3	Cereals Substitutes	0.00	0.01	0.01
4	Pulses & Products	2.87	2.83	2.84
5	Milk & Products	14.66	13.38	13.51
6	Edible Oil	2.59	2.78	2.76
7	Meat,Egg,Fish etc.	1.37	1.92	1.86
8	Vegetables	5.01	5.64	5.57
9	Fruits (Fresh)	1.87	3.19	3.06
10	Fruits (Dry)	0.36	0.64	0.61
11	Sugar	1.26	1.24	1.24
12	Salt	0.13	0.13	0.13
13	Spices	1.41	1.47	1.46
14	Beverages etc.	3.68	5.34	5.17
	<b>Food (Total)</b>	<b>43.80</b>	<b>47.07</b>	<b>46.73</b>
15	Pan	0.05	0.11	0.1
16	Tobacco	1.26	0.83	0.88
17	Intoxicants	0.74	0.61	0.63
18	Fuel & Light	5.93	6.47	6.41
19	Clothing	4.94	5.48	5.42
20	Footwear	1.45	1.55	1.54
21	Misc. Consumer Goods	5.50	6.40	6.31
22	Misc. Consumer Services	11.96	18.06	17.42
23	Rent	16.82	4.18	5.5
24	Taxes & Cesses	2.88	0.82	1.03
25	Education	2.74	4.02	3.89
26	Medical (Institutional)	0.03	0.14	0.12
27	Medical (Non-Institutional)	1.03	1.57	1.52
28	Durable Goods	0.87	2.69	2.5
	<b>Non-food (Total)</b>	<b>56.20</b>	<b>52.93</b>	<b>53.27</b>
	Total Consumer Expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00

Per Capita monthly consumption of selected food items is presented in statement 5.12. In Delhi the Per Capita consumption of Cereal & Cereal substitutes was worked out to 9.09 Kgs. And in Case of Pulses and Pulse Products it was worked out to 1.19 Kgs.

**Statement 5.12: Per Capita Monthly Consumption of Selected Food Items (in Quantity)**

S.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Delhi
<b>A</b>	<b>Cereal &amp; Cereal Substitutes (in Kgs.)</b>			
1	Rice	1.34	2.09	2.00
2	Wheat	6.26	7.16	7.06
3	Other Cereals & Cereal Substitute	0.02	0.03	0.03
4	Total Cereals & Cereal Substitutes	7.62	9.28	9.09
<b>B</b>	<b>Pulses &amp; Pulses Products (in grams)</b>			
1	Gram	158	237	228
2	Arhar	196	242	237
3	Moong	144	177	173
4	Masur	125	181	175
5	Urd	118	133	131
6	Peas	1	5	5
7	Soyabean	29	27	27
8	Other Pulses & Pulse Products	129	223	213
9	Total Pulses & Pulse Products	900	1225	1189

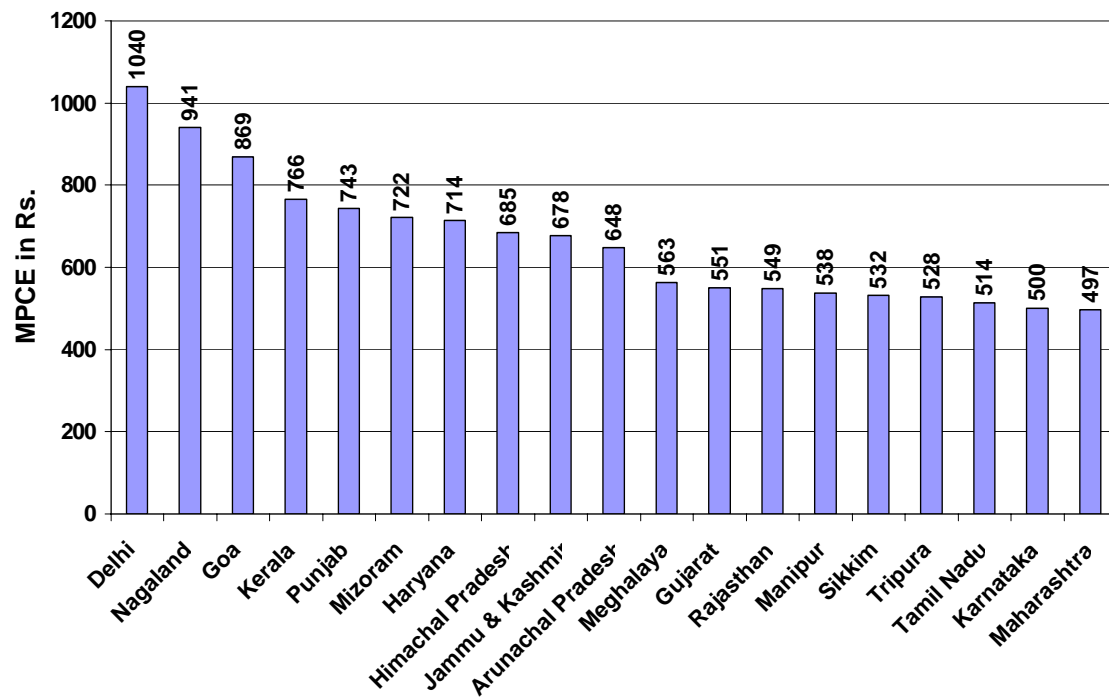
MPCE in respect of major states including Delhi is given in statement 5.13. The data of other states pertains to central sample. It may be noted from the statement that Delhi topped the list in rural while in urban areas it ranked fourth among states/UT's. This signifies the prevalence of relatively better levels of living standards in Delhi when compared to other states.

**Statement 5.13: MPCE – State-wise**

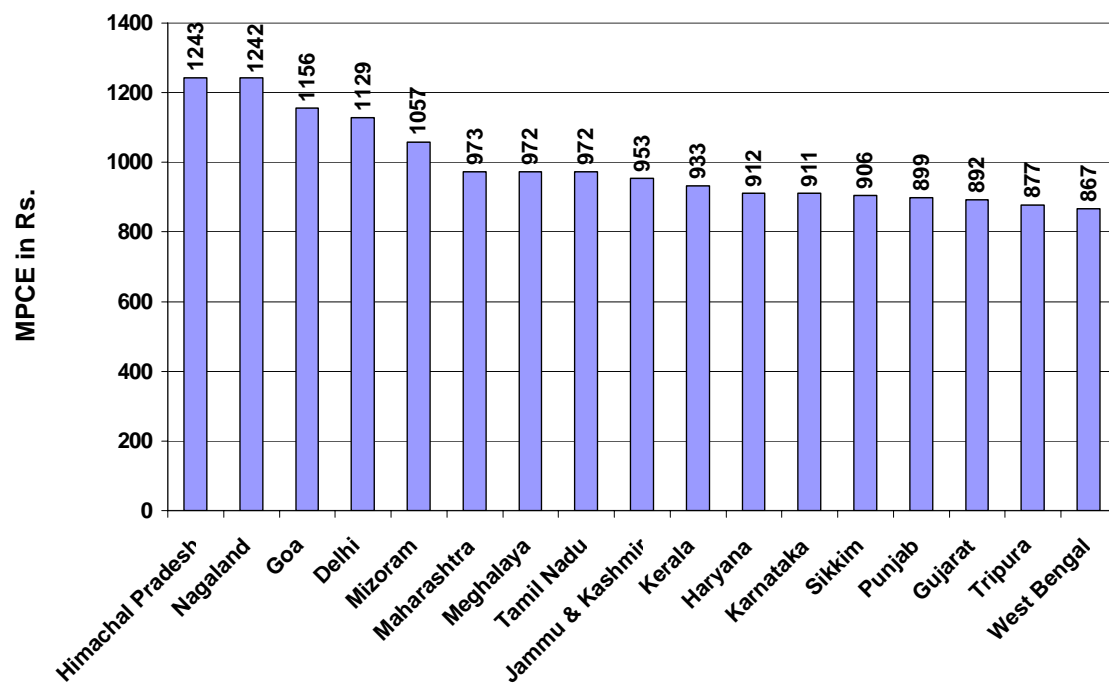
S.No.	States	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)	
		Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	454	774
2	Arunachal Pradesh	648	763
3	Assam	426	814
4	Bihar	385	602
5	Goa	869	1156
6	Gujarat	551	892
7	Haryana	714	912
8	Himachal Pradesh	685	1243
9	Jammu & Kashmir	678	953
10	Karnataka	500	911
11	Kerala	766	933
12	Madhya Pradesh	402	694
13	Maharashtra	497	973
14	Manipur	538	708
15	Meghalaya	563	972
16	Mizoram	722	1057
17	Nagaland	941	1242
18	Orissa	373	618
19	Punjab	743	899
20	Rajasthan	549	796
21	Sikkim	532	906
22	Tamil Nadu	514	972
23	Tripura	528	877
24	Uttar Pradesh	467	690
25	West Bengal	455	867
<b>26</b>	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>1129</b>
27	All India	486	855

This data is presented rank-wise in Graphs 5.10 and 5.11 for rural and urban areas respectively. The graphs revealed that states of Nagaland and Goa occupied 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> position respectively in Rural areas while in Urban areas Himachal Pradesh Nagaland & Goa were at 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> positions respectively.

**Graph 5.10  
MPCE (Rural)**



**Graph 5.11  
MPCE (Urban)**



## **SECTION SIX**

### **STATISTICAL TABLES**

T -1: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - RURAL (MALE)

AGE GROUP	MALE				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	1418	454	1872	197311	199183
15-19	9063	8553	17616	53005	70621
20-24	38154	4142	42296	13427	55723
25-29	50368	6972	57340	3902	61242
30-34	25897	1177	27074	345	27419
35-39	31236	0	31236	574	31810
40-44	37143	740	37883	0	37883
45-49	27121	0	27121	0	27121
50-54	14814	0	14814	1066	15880
55-59	8992	0	8992	40	9032
60 & Above	6303	0	6303	15767	22070
ALL	250509	22038	272547	285437	557984

T -2: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - RURAL (FEMALE)

AGE GROUP	FEMALE				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	0	0	0	134130	134130
15-19	22	0	22	54195	54217
20-24	2074	2588	4662	46296	50958
25-29	1423	990	2413	40883	43296
30-34	1095	0	1095	31697	32792
35-39	1546	0	1546	35205	36751
40-44	17	0	17	25542	25559
45-49	979	1791	2770	11690	14460
50-54	732	824	1556	12569	14125
55-59	732	0	732	5340	6072
60 & Above	345	0	345	20182	20527
ALL	8965	6193	15158	417729	432887

T -3: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - RURAL (PERSONS)

AGE GROUP	PERSONS				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	1418	454	1872	331441	333313
15-19	9085	8553	17638	107200	124838
20-24	40228	6730	46958	59723	106681
25-29	51791	7962	59753	44785	104538
30-34	26992	1177	28169	32042	60211
35-39	32782	0	32782	35779	68561
40-44	37160	740	37900	25542	63442
45-49	28100	1791	29891	11690	41581
50-54	15546	824	16370	13635	30005
55-59	9724	0	9724	5380	15104
60 & Above	6648	0	6648	35949	42597
ALL	259474	28231	287705	703166	990871

## SECTION SIX

### STATISTICAL TABLES

#### 6.1 NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES ON EMPLOYMENT & 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	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS
RURAL	1412	1157	2569
URBAN	8192	6768	14960
DELHI	9604	7925	17529

#### ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The population of Delhi was estimated as 84.78 lakh persons during 1999-2000 as per the survey.

#### Statement 6.1: Estimated Survey Population

ITEM	RURAL		URBAN	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
RGI POPULATION(AS ON 01 MARCH 2000)	741159	598458	6536263	5422120
SURVEY ESTIMATES	557984	432887	4099527	3387169
ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	1.328280	1.382481	1.594394	1.600782

Comparison of survey population with projected Census population was made (as on 01.03.2000) 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 the statement 6.1. This is to be applied in respect of rural and urban aggregates to get the data comparable with population census estimates. However these adjustment factors have already been applied while presenting the data in all the statements under section 4 of this report.

T -4: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - URBAN (MALE)

AGE GROUP	MALE				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	4593	4869	9462	1254916	1264378
15-19	79601	45282	124883	314438	439321
20-24	255406	63254	318660	136136	454796
25-29	346918	22770	369688	15305	384993
30-34	288714	7491	296205	8621	304826
35-39	287665	3199	290864	2490	293354
40-44	268414	736	269150	3576	272726
45-49	209772	2120	211892	2880	214772
50-54	139979	565	140544	3254	143798
55-59	95654	0	95654	15920	111574
60 & Above	65224	0	65224	149765	214989
ALL	2041940	150286	2192226	1907301	4099527

T -5: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - URBAN (FEMALE)

AGE GROUP	FEMALE				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	1503	990	2493	1038572	1041065
15-19	8738	7842	16580	347477	364057
20-24	23424	99408	122832	210500	333332
25-29	21390	43838	65228	254083	319311
30-34	26920	23667	50587	244022	294609
35-39	23898	0	23898	263218	287116
40-44	32915	0	32915	181506	214421
45-49	19526	0	19526	154387	173913
50-54	19138	219	19357	89422	108779
55-59	4497	0	4497	83723	88220
60 & Above	1484	0	1484	160862	162346
ALL	183433	175964	359397	3027772	3387169

T -6: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - URBAN (PERSONS)

AGE GROUP	PERSONS				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	6096	5859	11955	2293488	2305443
15-19	88339	53124	141463	661915	803378
20-24	278830	162662	441492	346636	788128
25-29	368308	66608	434916	269388	704304
30-34	315634	31158	346792	252643	599435
35-39	311563	3199	314762	265708	580470
40-44	301329	736	302065	185082	487147
45-49	229298	2120	231418	157267	388685
50-54	159117	784	159901	92676	252577
55-59	100151	0	100151	99643	199794
60 & Above	66708	0	66708	310627	377335
ALL	2225373	326250	2551623	4935073	7486696



T -7: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - DELHI (MALE)

AGE GROUP	MALE				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	6011	5323	11334	1452227	1463561
15-19	88664	53835	142499	367443	509942
20-24	293560	67396	360956	149563	510519
25-29	397286	29742	427028	19207	446235
30-34	314611	8668	323279	8966	332245
35-39	318901	3199	322100	3064	325164
40-44	305557	1476	307033	3576	310609
45-49	236893	2120	239013	2880	241893
50-54	154793	565	155358	4320	159678
55-59	104646	0	104646	15960	120606
60 & Above	71527	0	71527	165532	237059
ALL	2292449	172324	2464773	2192738	4657511

T -8: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - DELHI (FEMALE)

AGE GROUP	FEMALE				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	1503	990	2493	1172702	1175195
15-19	8760	7842	16602	401672	418274
20-24	25498	101996	127494	256796	384290
25-29	22813	44828	67641	294966	362607
30-34	28015	23667	51682	275719	327401
35-39	25444	0	25444	298423	323867
40-44	32932	0	32932	207048	239980
45-49	20505	1791	22296	166077	188373
50-54	19870	1043	20913	101991	122904
55-59	5229	0	5229	89063	94292
60 & Above	1829	0	1829	181044	182873
ALL	192398	182157	374555	3445501	3820056

T -9: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTT. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - DELHI (PERSONS)

AGE GROUP	PERSONS				
	EMP	UNEMP	LAB. FORCE	OTHERS	TOTAL
0-14	7514	6313	13827	2624929	2638756
15-19	97424	61677	159101	769115	928216
20-24	319058	169392	488450	406359	894809
25-29	420099	74570	494669	314173	808842
30-34	342626	32335	374961	284685	659646
35-39	344345	3199	347544	301487	649031
40-44	338489	1476	339965	210624	550589
45-49	257398	3911	261309	168957	430266
50-54	174663	1608	176271	106311	282582
55-59	109875	0	109875	105023	214898
60 & Above	73356	0	73356	346576	419932
ALL	2484847	354481	2839328	5638239	8477567

**T-10: DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED**

S.No.	Educational Level	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Illiterate	3819	2323	6142	17218	33953	51171	21037	36276	57313
2	Literate+Primary	3920	531	4451	28144	22648	50792	32064	23179	55243
3	Middle	4300	803	5103	28520	26611	55131	32820	27414	60234
4	Secondary	4629	455	5084	34449	25722	60171	39078	26177	65255
5	10+2	2196	1393	3589	14549	23772	38321	16745	25165	41910
6	Graduate & Others	3174	688	3862	27406	43258	70664	30580	43946	74526
	Total	22038	6193	28231	150286	175964	326250	172324	182157	354481

**T - 11 : UNEMPLOYMENT BY SOCIAL GROUP & SEX**

S.NO.	ITEM	SOCIAL GROUP			
		ST	SC	OTHERS	TOTAL
<b>A</b>	<b>RURAL</b>				
	Male	0	6523	15515	22038
	Female	0	2174	4019	6193
	Total	0	8697	19534	28231
<b>B</b>	<b>URBAN</b>				
	Male	4027	55645	90614	150286
	Female	2869	37068	136027	175964
	Total	6896	92713	226641	326250
<b>C</b>	<b>DELHI</b>				
	Male	4027	62168	106129	172324
	Female	2869	39242	140046	182157
	Total	6896	101410	246175	354481

## 6.2 NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

This section contains detailed statistical tables on Household Consumer Expenditure. The survey estimates are based on the sample size given in the following statement.

SECTOR	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS
RURAL	24	10	34
URBAN	280	235	515
DELHI	304	245	549

### ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The population of Delhi was estimated as 85.28 lakh persons during 1999-2000 as per the survey.

### Statement 6.2: Estimated Survey Population

ITEM	RURAL			URBAN		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
RGI POPULATION (AS ON 01 MARCH 2000)	741159	598458	1339617	6536263	5422120	11958383
SURVEY ESTIMATES	540887	415590	956477	4124698	3446930	7571628
ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	1.370266	1.44002	1.400574	1.584665	1.573029	1.579367

Comparison of survey population with projected Census population was made (as on 01.03.2000) 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 the statement 6.2. This is to be applied in respect of rural and urban aggregates to get the data comparable with population census estimates. However these adjustment factors have already been applied while presenting the data in all the statements under section 5 of this report.

**T-12: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OUT OF LABOUR FORCE BY THEIR ACTIVITY STATUS**

S.No.	ACTIVITY STATUS	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Attended Educational Institutions	206778	141344	348122	1275799	1002781	2278580	1482577	1144125	2626702
2	Attended Domestic Duties	2738	216184	218922	47588	1507528	1555116	50326	1723712	1774038
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	19	4373	4392	786	2940	3726	805	7313	8118
4	Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients	6476	1626	8102	200911	23716	224627	207387	25342	232729
5	Others	69426	54202	123628	382217	490807	873024	451643	545009	996652
	Total	285437	417729	703166	1907301	3027772	4935073	2192738	3445501	5638239

**T-13: DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORK FORCE BY STATUS**

S.No.	DESCRIPTION	Rural			Urban			Delhi		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Self Employed	83590	2202	85792	717310	29511	746821	800900	31713	832613
2	Regular/Wage Salaried	147473	6163	153636	1165689	142869	1308558	1313162	149032	1462194
3	Others	19446	600	20046	158941	11053	169994	178387	11653	190040
	<b>Total Work Force</b>	<b>250509</b>	<b>8965</b>	<b>259474</b>	<b>2041940</b>	<b>183433</b>	<b>2225373</b>	<b>2292449</b>	<b>192398</b>	<b>2484847</b>

**T-14: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BY MPCE CLASS (RURAL)**

MPCE CLASS (Rs.)	RURAL									
	Adult					Children				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
0-265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265-300	26	52	78	78	26	104	104	78	182	182
300-355	1246	1246	2492	605	605	1210	1851	1851	3702	3702
355-455	13164	14584	27748	10043	4532	14575	23207	19116	42323	42323
455-560	16040	14899	30939	11552	9085	20637	27592	23984	51576	51576
560 & Above	337301	246349	583650	150832	124212	275044	488133	370561	858694	858694
All Classes	367777	277130	644907	173110	138460	311570	540887	415590	956477	956477

**T-15: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BY MPCE CLASS (URBAN)**

MPCE CLASS (Rs.)	URBAN									
	Adult					Children				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
0-190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190-230	547	992	1539	992	992	1984	1539	1984	3523	3523
230-265	3873	3008	6881	4559	4318	8877	8432	7326	15758	15758
265-310	5043	6827	11870	6752	7223	13975	11795	14050	25845	25845
310-355	24621	23668	48289	24100	18419	42519	48721	42087	90808	90808
355-410	44769	45807	90576	46648	40643	87291	91417	86450	177867	177867
410-490	94536	82023	176559	83257	68525	151782	177793	150548	328341	328341
490-605	265608	214477	480085	183176	149164	332340	448784	363641	812425	812425
605-825	660384	566598	1226982	339350	281977	621327	999734	848575	1848309	1848309
825-1025	470582	389512	860094	191052	158981	350033	661634	548493	1210127	1210127
1025 & Above	1294809	1077505	2372314	380040	306271	686311	1674849	1383776	3058625	3058625
All Classes	2864772	2410417	5275189	1259926	1036513	2296439	4124698	3446930	7571628	7571628

**T-16: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BY MPCE CLASS (DELHI)**

MPCE CLASS (Rs.)	DELHI									
	Adult					Children				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
0-265	4420	4000	8420	5551	5310	10861	9971	9310	19281	19281
265-355	30936	31793	62729	31535	26273	57808	62471	58066	120537	120537
355 & Above	3197193	2651754	5848947	1395950	1143390	2539340	4593143	3795144	8388287	8388287
All Classes	3232549	2687547	5920096	1433036	1174973	2608009	4665585	3862520	8528105	8528105

T-17: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (RURAL -MALE)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	71395	152366	98485	223761
2	Literate below Primary	0	101989	53894	101989
3	Primary	0	68792	33527	68792
4	Middle	0	76775	66183	76775
5	Secondary	0	98703	96726	98703
6	10+2	0	49462	49462	49462
7	Graduate & Others	0	23394	23394	23394
	Total	71395	571481	421671	642876

T-18: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (RURAL -FEMALE)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	60312	196611	147884	256923
2	Literate below Primary	0	60055	17182	60055
3	Primary	0	54662	32670	54662
4	Middle	0	41692	34810	41692
5	Secondary	0	37889	37342	37889
6	10+2	0	19303	19303	19303
7	Graduate & Others	0	5121	5121	5121
	Total	60312	415333	294312	475645

T-19: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (RURAL-PERSONS)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	131707	348977	246369	480684
2	Literate below Primary	0	162044	71076	162044
3	Primary	0	123454	66197	123454
4	Middle	0	118467	100993	118467
5	Secondary	0	136592	134068	136592
6	10+2	0	68765	68765	68765
7	Graduate & Others	0	28515	28515	28515
	Total	131707	986814	715983	1118521



T-20: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (URBAN -MALE)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	546536	974708	581521	1521244
2	Literate below Primary	0	533940	191393	533940
3	Primary	0	458054	249079	458054
4	Middle	0	463995	373856	463995
5	Secondary	0	556692	535603	556692
6	10+2	0	426988	426988	426988
7	Graduate & Others	0	697725	697725	697725
	Total	546536	4112102	3056165	4658638

T- 21: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (URBAN -FEMALE)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	416934	1147840	818846	1564774
2	Literate below Primary	0	460724	175211	460724
3	Primary	0	364553	180501	364553
4	Middle	0	335470	251576	335470
5	Secondary	0	395843	373204	395843
6	10+2	0	292737	292737	292737
7	Graduate & Others	0	493553	493553	493553
	Total	416934	3490720	2585628	3907654

T- 22: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (URBAN-PERSONS)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	963470	2122548	1400367	3086018
2	Literate below Primary	0	994664	366604	994664
3	Primary	0	822607	429580	822607
4	Middle	0	799465	625432	799465
5	Secondary	0	952535	908807	952535
6	10+2	0	719725	719725	719725
7	Graduate & Others	0	1191278	1191278	1191278
	Total	963470	7602822	5641793	8566292

T-23: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (DELHI -MALE)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	617931	1127074	680006	1745005
2	Literate below Primary	0	635929	245287	635929
3	Primary	0	526846	282606	526846
4	Middle	0	540770	440039	540770
5	Secondary	0	655395	632329	655395
6	10+2	0	476450	476450	476450
7	Graduate & Others	0	721119	721119	721119
	Total	617931	4683583	3477836	5301514

T-24: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (DELHI -FEMALE)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	477246	1344451	966730	1821697
2	Literate below Primary	0	520779	192393	520779
3	Primary	0	419215	213171	419215
4	Middle	0	377162	286386	377162
5	Secondary	0	433732	410546	433732
6	10+2	0	312040	312040	312040
7	Graduate & Others	0	498674	498674	498674
	Total	477246	3906053	2879940	4383299

T- 25: POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINED (DELHI-PERSONS)

S.No.	Educational Level	0 - 6 Years	7 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	Total
1	Illiterate	1095177	2471525	1646736	3566702
2	Literate below Primary	0	1156708	437680	1156708
3	Primary	0	946061	495777	946061
4	Middle	0	917932	726425	917932
5	Secondary	0	1089127	1042875	1089127
6	10+2	0	788490	788490	788490
7	Graduate & Others	0	1219793	1219793	1219793
	Total	1095177	8589636	6357776	9684813

T-26: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF COOKING

S.NO.	PRIMARY SOURCE OF COOKING	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED
1	NO COOKING	580	731	1311
2	FIREWOOD/COAL	13170	26173	39343
3	LPG	121243	1256902	1378145
4	GOBAR GAS	0	341	341
5	DUNG CAKE	12740	15771	28511
6	KEROSENE	62114	336983	399097
7	ELECTRICITY	0	1262	1262
8	OTHERS	0	469	469
9	TOTAL	209847	1638632	1848479

T-27: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

S.No.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
1	Self Employed	61839	552887	614726
2	Wage/Salaried	31386	960233	991619
3	Others	116622	125512	242134
4	Total	209847	1638632	1848479

T-28: OFFTAKE FROM PDS AND OTHER SOURCES

S.No.	Item	Rural			Urban			Delhi		
		From PDS	From Other Sources	Total	From PDS	From Other Sources	Total	From PDS	From Other Sources	Total
1	Rice(Kg.)	693995	1064402	1758397	5190716	10958372	16149088	5884711	12022774	17907485
2	Wheat/Atta(Kg.)	1739075	6013122	7752197	13040447	37331649	50372096	14779522	43344771	58124293
3	Sugar(Kg.)	979883	813716	1793599	6588130	3218575	9806705	7568013	4032291	11600304
4	Kerosene(Ltr.)	516740	552661	1069401	2732984	2977152	5710136	3249724	3529813	6779537

T-29: TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT FOOD &amp; NON-FOOD ITEMS BY SECTOR

S.NO.	ITEMS	Total Expenditure (Rs.)		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
1	Cereals	83855629.51	710115562.23	793971191.74
2	Gram	1556826.25	16240931.00	17797757.25
3	Cereals Substitutes	1223.17	496363.98	497587.15
4	Pulses & Products	28575162.73	242190199.39	270765362.12
5	Milk & Products	145836688.14	1143171634.98	1289008323.12
6	Edible Oil	25799065.56	237524720.95	263323786.51
7	Meat,Egg,Fish etc.	13559572.18	164011123.77	177570695.95
8	Vegetables	49837459.62	481939817.80	531777277.42
9	Fruits (Fresh)	18626145.37	272815019.21	291441164.58
10	Fruits (Dry)	3565275.27	54918200.28	58483475.55
11	Sugar	12512974.64	105762057.11	118275031.75
12	Salt	1322171.60	11013750.54	12335922.14
13	Spices	14015036.37	125694547.15	139709583.52
14	Beverages etc.	36633174.68	456490995.61	493124170.29
	<b>Food (Total)</b>	<b>435696405.09</b>	<b>4022384924.00</b>	<b>4458081329.09</b>
15	Pan	476780.65	9404054.98	9880835.63
16	Tobacco	12575775.44	71126871.43	83702646.87
17	Intoxicants	7358402.05	52482980.11	59841382.16
18	Fuel & Light	58949542.75	552498934.92	611448477.67
19	Clothing	49185924.49	468181260.44	517367184.93
20	Footwear	14397483.67	132248646.01	146646129.68
21	Misc. Consumer Goods	54690963.20	546997248.72	601688211.92
22	Misc. Consumer Services	118950096.07	1542846398.55	1661796494.62
23	Rent	167312241.58	357242046.30	524554287.88
24	Taxes & Cesses	28659892.34	69833064.02	98492956.36
25	Education	27267481.44	343453746.93	370721228.37
26	Medical (Institutional)	293949.21	11659869.06	11953818.27
27	Medical (Non-Institutional)	10192362.87	134531167.34	144723530.21
28	Durable Goods	8682595.83	229929873.89	238612469.72
	<b>Non-food (Total)</b>	<b>558993491.59</b>	<b>4522436162.70</b>	<b>5081429654.29</b>
	Total Consumer Expenditure	994689896.68	8544821086.70	9539510983.38
	Estimated Population	956477	7571628	8528105

T-30: TOTAL QUANTITY CONSUMED OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS BY SECTOR

S.No.	Item	Quantity Consumed in Kg.		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
<b>A</b>	<b>Cereal &amp; Cereal Substitutes</b>			
1	Rice	1281253.52	15781712.76	17062966.28
2	Wheat	5990496.77	54240042.44	60230539.21
3	Other Cereals & Cereal Substitute	12639.92	254463.75	267103.67
4	Total Cereals & Cereal Substitutes	7284390.21	70276218.95	77560609.16
<b>B</b>	<b>Pulses &amp; Pulses Products</b>			
1	Gram	150929.19	1794996.15	1945925.34
2	Arhar	187717.00	1835589.19	2023306.19
3	Moong	137949.00	1337208.04	1475157.04
4	Masur	119793.30	1371436.76	1491230.06
5	Urd	112823.40	1003677.10	1116500.50
6	Peas	707.45	37779.78	38487.23
7	Soyabean	27137.63	204961.57	232099.20
8	Other Pulses & Pulse Products	123557.29	1690520.46	1814077.75
9	Total Pulses & Pulse Products	860614.26	9276169.05	10136783.31
<b>C</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>956477</b>	<b>7571628</b>	<b>8528105</b>