



GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

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

**NSS 61st ROUND
JULY 2004 – JUNE 2005
STATE SAMPLE**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
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PREFACE

The Present Report on "Employment & Unemployment situation in Delhi" is brought out by this directorate on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 61st NSS (2004-2005) round in respect of state sample.

This report contains valuable data on labour force, work force and unemployment in Delhi. Labour participation rates - sex-wise, sector-wise, activity-wise, 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 demographic characteristics. The data available from the report will be useful in the process of devising schemes to tackle issues relating to 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, Deputy Director. The role-played by socio-economic unit under the guidance of Sh. M.P. Yadav, 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, System Analyst. The extraordinary efforts put in by Sh. M.W. Deshkar, Statistical Assistant and Smt Pushpa Dabas, Stenographer in bringing out the report deserves special mention.

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

Delhi

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE NO.
	HIGHLIGHTS	i - iii
SECTION ONE	INTRODUCTION	1 - 5
SECTION TWO	SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE	6 - 11
SECTION THREE	CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	12 - 31
SECTION FOUR	EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN DELHI	32 – 80
SECTION FIVE	STATISTICAL TABLES	81 -94
ANNEXURE	SCHEDULE 10	Annex 1 - 16

HIGHLIGHTS

The following are the main highlights of the report on “Employment and Unemployment situation in Delhi”, based on NSS 61st round survey (July 2004 – June 2005):

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

- i) Total number of households in Delhi were estimated as 34.49 lakhs, out of them 1.90 lakhs were in Rural and 32.59 lakhs in Urban. The average household size worked out to 4.51.
- ii) The distribution of population in terms of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) class-wise reveals 4.89% of the total population was in up to Rs.500 class, 44.92% in Rs.501-1000 class, 18.39% in Rs.1001-1500 class, 9.31% in Rs.1501-2000 class, 4.99% in Rs.2001-2500 class, 8.63% in Rs.2501-3000 class and the remaining 8.87% in above Rs.3000 class.
- III The social group-wise breakup of households indicates that about 16.14 % of the total household belongs to Scheduled Castes category, 10.39% to other Backward classes and 73.47% belonged to other social groups.
- IV the distribution of household by principal household industry reveals that the principal household industry of 27.65% households was trade followed by 25.7% Services, 20.92% manufacturing, 8.54% transport, 7.59%, Construction, 1.24% agriculture, 1.22% electricity, Gas and water and remaining 7.14% non-economic activities.
- V The distribution of household by principal occupation reveals that about 32.60% households occupation was ‘Production and related workers, transport equipment operators followed by 19.95% sales worker, 14.41% Administrative, Executive and managerial workers, 13.57% professional, technical and related workers, 10.53% clerical and related workers, 7.28% service workers and the remaining 1.68% farmers, fishermen and related workers.

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 328, 336 and 335 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 544 per thousand population and among females this rate was only 79 per thousand population.
- iii) Sex ratio refers to number of females in labour force for every 1000 male persons in the labour force. According to the survey, this rate worked out to 173, 115, 188 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 309, 326 and 325 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 528 per thousand population and among females this rate was only 75 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 163, 114, 116 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- iv) Out of the total work force 40.46 % were self-employed, 52.74% were wage/ salaried and 6.80 % persons were in other categories.
- v) The age group – wise major proportion of work force was 76.42% in the age group of 15-44 years.

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

- i) Unemployment Rate worked out to 55, 30, and 32 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- ii) In case of Males this rate was 30 per thousand population and among females this rate was 46 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 377, 165, 183 for rural, urban and Delhi respectively.
- iv) Age Group wise unemployment proportion in the age Age-Group 15-29 years was highest i.e. 192.
- v) Distribution of unemployed persons (Age 15 years and above) indicated that 3.07% of Delhi labour force of this age group was unemployed.
- vi) Distribution of unemployed persons in terms of their education attainment revealed that 6.87% were not literate, 36.92 % were literate up to primary standard, 19.66% completed up to middle, 8.25% completed education up to secondary, 13.35% were 10+2 level qualified and 14.95% were graduate & others.

PERSONS OUT OF LABOUR FORCE:

- i) 66.47% of the Delhi's total estimated population was out of labour force.
- ii) 44.17% of the persons of this category were students in various educational institutions, about 34.45% attended domestic duties and about 3.51% were living on remittances like pension, rent etc. Only 0.47% 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.

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

Employment – 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.

HISTORY OF SURVEYS

One of the important surveys conducted regularly under the NSS rounds is the quinquennial survey on employment-unemployment. The first quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment was conducted in the 27th round of NSS (September 1972 – October 1973) on the basis of conceptual framework recommended by the “Expert Committee on Unemployment Estimates”, (popularly known as the Dantwala Committee). Six comprehensive quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment situation have been carried out prior to the present quinquennial survey. These were carried out during the 27th round (Sept. 1972 – Oct. 1973) 32nd round (July 1977 – June 1978), 38th round (January – December 1983), 43rd round (July 1987 – June 1988), 50th round (July 1993 – June 1994), and 55th round (July 1999 – June 2000). The present survey is the seventh in the series. Apart from the quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment, information has been regularly collected on certain key items on employment and unemployment from a limited set of households in each round since 45th round (July 1989 – June 1990), known as annual series, through the survey on Household Consumer Expenditure

SCOPE AND COVERAGE:

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics had participated in the 61st NSS round (July 2004 – June 2005) of socio-economic survey which was mainly devoted to employment and unemployment besides studies on household consumer expenditure. As in the past, in the present survey too, data was collected on some characteristics, based on which, estimates of employment and unemployment, measured in terms of 3 basic approaches viz. usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The reference period for these approaches differs viz., 365 days preceding the date of survey for ‘usual status’, 7 days preceding the date of survey for ‘current weekly status’ and each day of the 7 days preceding the date of survey for ‘current daily status’. Data were collected on the activity status of all persons, i.e. for workers, for those seeking or available for work and also for those remaining out of

labour force. The status of employed in terms of self-employed or regular salaried/wage earner or employed on casual wage basis along with the industry of work of the worker and his/her occupation, were collected during this survey. In order to reveal the multi-dimensional features of the employment-unemployment situation, information on several correlates pertaining to it were also gathered. In addition, probing questions were put to the workers in order to understand the extent of underutilization of their labour time and to acquire more specific information in this regard. An effort was also made to collect information on the qualitative aspects of employment like changes in activity status, occupation /industry, availability of trade unions/associations, nature of employment(permanent/temporary), etc.

In the 61st round of survey, apart from the information usually collected in the quinquennial rounds, information on some new items has been collected. Some of the more important among them, which have enlarged the scope of the survey are stated below:

a) Certain information on informal employment has been collected from all usual status workers with respect to their principal work activity and/or their subsidiary activity, engaged in non-agricultural sector as well as in the agricultural sector excluding only growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture and growing of crops combined with farming of animals. Indeed, according to NIC-98, information on informal employment has been collected from usual status workers engaged in industry groups 012, 014, 015 and divisions 10 to 99.

b) In the employment and unemployment surveys, data on wages have so far been collected for the employees according to the current daily status. In the 61st round survey, attempt has been made to assess the quality of self-employment in terms of the earnings through certain probing questions. From the self-employed persons according to the usual status, information on two items viz. 'whether earnings from self-employment was remunerative' and 'what amount per month was considered remunerative' was collected in terms of codes.

c) Information on vocational training receiving/received by the persons of age 15 to 29 years has been collected. Further, among those who have received or are receiving 'formal vocational training', information on the 'source from where degree/diploma/certificate received/ to be received', 'duration of training' and 'field of training' has been collected.

d) Information on 'voluntary participation without remuneration in production of goods and services' has been collected for those members of the household who were not workers, considering both principal and subsidiary status, as per existing production boundary followed by NSSO.

e) Instead of collecting information on skill, information on 'seeking or available or suitable for the type of occupation' has been collected for the persons of age below 75 years who are not employed in the usual principal status.

f) Information on 'period of seeking/availability for work during the last 365 days' has been collected for all the persons of age 5 years and above. In the earlier quinquennial rounds, this information was collected only for those who were unemployed in the usual principal status.

It may be noted that in case more than one subsidiary economic activity was pursued during the reference period, the details of maximum two usual subsidiary economic activities were recorded in the 55th round survey depending upon the relatively longer time criteria. In this round, only one usual subsidiary economic activity pursued for relatively more time was recorded and a person was considered to have performed subsidiary economic activity if the activity was performed at least for 30 days in the reference year.

SCHEME OF THE REPORT

The estimates presented in this report are based on state sample data .It contains five sections, including the present introductory. Section two dealt with ‘sample design and estimation procedure’. Section three describes the concepts and definitions of those terms used in the survey in connection with the various items covered in this report. The main findings relating to the estimates given in this report are presented and discussed in section four. The detailed tables forming the basis of this report are presented in section 5. The schedule used in the survey is given in Annexure.



SECTION TWO

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The Sixty-first round was of one-year duration starting from 1st July 2004 and ending on 30th June 2005. One-year period was further sub- divided into four sub-rounds as given below:

SUB ROUND	PERIOD
1	JULY – SEPTEMBER 2004
2	OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2004
3	JANUARY – MARCH 2005
4	APRIL – JUNE 2005

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. Hamlet- groups/sub -blocks constituted the intermediate stage whenever these were formed in the sample FSUs. The final stage units were households in both the sectors.

STRATIFICATION

RURAL: In the rural sector, each district was treated as a separate stratum. Within a district, if 'r' number of FSUs were allocated for a rural stratum, a total number of 'r/2' sub-strata were formed within that rural stratum. The villages within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of population as per the frame and then 'r/2' number of sub-strata was formed in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame having more or less equal population.

URBAN: In the urban sector, strata were formed, within each district by grouping towns. Within a district, if 'u' number of FSUs were allocated for a urban stratum, a total number of 'u/2' sub-strata were formed within that urban stratum. The towns within the stratum, except those with population 10 lakhs or more, were first arranged in ascending order of population as per the frame and then UFS blocks of each town were arranged by IV unit no. \times block no. in ascending order of the number. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns within the stratum, 'u/2' number of sub-strata was formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of UFS blocks. For towns with population 10 lakhs or more, the urban blocks were first arranged by IV unit no. \times block no. in ascending order of the number and then 'u/2' number of sub-strata was formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of UFS blocks.

Sample size: was then allocated between rural and urban sectors in proportion to population as per *census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. Within each of the rural and urban sectors, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level, both for rural and urban stratum, were adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

Selection of first-stage units: From each sub-stratum of the rural stratum of a district, two FSUs were selected with probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per Population Census 2001. From each sub-stratum of the urban stratum of a district, two FSUs were selected with simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). Within each sub-stratum, samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

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 – 1799	3
1800 – 2399	4
2400 – 2999	5
3000 – 3599	6
And So on	

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

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. Two hamlet- groups/sub-blocks are selected from a large village/UFS block by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households were done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks

STRATIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS:

Stratification of rural households: For the employment and un-employment survey of the 61st round, all households listed in the selected village/block/ hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were stratified into three second stage strata (SSS). The three second-stage-strata (SSS) formed in the rural areas were:

SSS 1: relatively affluent households

SSS 2: from the remaining households, households having principal earning from non-agricultural activity

SSS 3: other households

A household was classified as 'affluent' if the household (i) owned any of the items like motor car/ jeep/tractor/truck/bus/van/colour TV/DVD/VCP/telephone/fridge/ washing machine, etc. or (ii) one of the household member was a professional such as doctor, advocate etc. or (iii) the household owned 7 hectares or more cultivable land/3.5 hectares or more irrigated land or (iv) owned at least 10 heads cattle or buffaloes.

Stratification of urban households: The three second-stage -strata (SSS) formed in the urban areas were:

SSS 1: households with $MPCE > A$

SSS 2: households with $MPCE$ such that $B = MPCE = A$

SSS 3: households with $MPCE < B$

The two cut-off points 'A' and 'B' were determined at NSS Region level in such a way that top 10% of households had $MPCE$ more than 'A' and bottom 30% had $MPCE$ less than 'B'. In case of Delhi the values of 'A' and 'B' were Rs2510 and Rs790 respectively.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR SURVEY:

The number of households selected for survey from each FSU in general is given below: For the employment and un-employment survey, a total of 10 households were selected from each sample village/block. In both rural and urban areas, in case no hamlet-group/sub-block formation was done in the village/block, a number of 2, 4 and 4 households were selected from the second stage strata SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3, respectively. In case hamlet- groups/sub-blocks were formed in the village/block, a number of 1, 2 and 2 households were selected respectively from the second stage strata SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 of each of the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. The sample households from each of the second stage strata were selected by SRSWOR.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

NOTATIONS:

The following notations were used in the formulae for estimation.

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

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

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

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

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb (j = 1, 2 or 3)

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

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

$D^* = 1$ if $D = 1$, $= D / 2$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

N = total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum

Z = total size of a rural sub-stratum (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a rural sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village used for selection.

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

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

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

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

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

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage

stratum of the d-th hg/sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum;

For ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

FORMULAE FOR ESTIMATION

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

Estimation of aggregates for a particular sub-sample (m) and stratum (s):

Estimate for a sub-stratum in rural areas:

Estimate for j-th second stage stratum,

Estimate for sub-stratum (t),

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

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

Estimate for a sub-stratum in urban areas:

Estimate for j-th second stage stratum,

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

Estimate for sub-stratum (t),

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

Estimate for a stratum of a sub-sample (m):

Estimate for stratum s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

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

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

Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

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



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.

Household:

A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The adverb “normally” means that temporary visitors and guests (whose total period of stay in the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were excluded but temporary stay-aways (whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were included. Thus a child residing in a hostel for studies was excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) was included in the employer’s/host’s household. “Living together” was given more importance than “sharing food from a common kitchen” in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were in conflict. However, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to shortage of space, the household formed by such a person’s family members was taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a hotel, mess, boarding-lodging house, hostel, etc., was considered to be a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) was considered one household only. The same principle was applicable for the residential staff of such establishments. The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

Public works:

Public works was defined as those activities which were sponsored by Government or Local bodies and which covered local area development works like construction of roads, dams, bunds, digging of ponds etc. as relief

measures, or as an outcome of the employment generation schemes under the poverty alleviation programmes.

Economic activity:

The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories – economic activities and non-economic activities. Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product was considered as an economic activity for the employment and unemployment survey of NSS 61st round. Such activities included production of all goods and services for market (i.e. for pay or profit) including those of government services, and, the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets. The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN system of National Accounts (1993) was not covered in the definition adopted for the NSS 61st round survey of Employment and Unemployment. Production of any good for own consumption is considered as economic activity by UN System of National Accounts but production of only primary goods for own consumption was considered as economic activity by NSSO. While the former considers activities like own account processing of primary products as economic activities, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption was not considered as economic activity.

The term 'economic activity' as defined in the employment and unemployment survey of NSS 61st round, therefore, included:

- (i) all the market activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange.
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e. industry Divisions 01 to 14 of NIC-98) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption and
 - (b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets includes construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household

enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

As per the practice followed in earlier rounds, certain activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which though fetched earnings, were not considered as economic activities. Activity status of a person was judged irrespective of the situation whether such activity was carried out illegally in the form of smuggling or not.

Activity status

It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work) as defined above,
- (ii) being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- (iii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employment' and 'unemployment', respectively. Identification of each individual into a unique activity status could pose a problem when more than one of the three broad activity statuses listed above were concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, the identification uniquely under any one of the three broad activity statuses was done by adopting *either the major time or priority criterion*.

The former was used for classification of persons according to the 'usual activity status' approach and the latter for classification of persons according to

the 'current activity status' approach. Each of the three broad activity statuses was further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. If a person categorised as engaged in economic activity by adopting one of the two criteria mentioned above was found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status code related to that activity in which relatively more time had been spent. A similar procedure was adopted for assigning detailed activity code for persons categorised as engaged in non-economic activity and pursuing more than one non-economic activity.

The detailed activity statuses under each of the three broad activity statuses (viz. employed, unemployed and not in labour force) and the corresponding codes used in the survey are given below:

code

description

working (or employed)

self - employed

- 11 worked (self-employed) in household enterprises as own-account worker
- 12 worked (self-employed) in household enterprises as an employer
- 21 worked (self-employed) in household enterprises as helper

regular salaried/ wag employee

- 31 worked as regular salaried/wage employee

casual labour

- 41 worked as casual wage labour in public works
- 51 worked as casual wage labour in other types of works
- 61 did not work owing to sickness though there was work in household enterprise
- 62 did not work owing to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise
- 71 did not work owing to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment
- 72 did not work owing to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment

not working but seeking/available for work (or unemployed)

- 81 sought work or did not seek but was available for work (for usual status approach)
- 81 sought work (for current weekly status approach)
- 82 did not seek but was available for work (for current weekly status approach)

neither working nor available for work (or not in labour force)

- 91 attended educational institutions
- 92 attended to domestic duties only
- 93 attended to domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use
- 94 rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.
- 95 not able to work owing to disability
- 97 others (including beggars, prostitutes, etc.)
- 98 did not work owing to sickness (for casual workers only)
- 99 children of age 0-4 years

It may be noted that codes 61, 62, 71, 72, 82 and 98 were applicable for current weekly status and current daily status approaches only.

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. Relevant activity status codes within 11 to 72 were assigned for workers. Workers were further categorized as *self-employed* (relevant activity status codes: 11, 12, 21, 61, 62), *regular salaried/wage employee* (relevant activity

status codes: 31, 71, 72), and *casual wage labour* (relevant activity status codes: 41 and 51).

Seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

: Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, interme diaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those who were 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed). Activity status codes 81 or 82 were assigned for unemployed.

Labour force:

Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. Persons with activity status codes 11 –82 constituted the labour force.

Not in labour force : Persons who were neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered as 'not in labour force'. Persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness. Activity status codes 91-95, 97 and 98 were assigned for persons belonging to category 'not in labour force'.

Self-employed:

Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self- employed is that they have autonomy (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration is wholly determined by the sales of output produced by self-employed persons.

Categories of self-employed persons: Self-employed persons were categorised as follows:

- (i) **own-account workers** : those self-employed persons who operated their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who, during the reference period, by and large, ran their enterprise without hiring any labour. They could, however, have had unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise;
- (ii) **employers**: those self-employed persons who worked on their own account or with one or a few partners and, who, by and large, ran their enterprise by hiring labour; and
- (iii) **helpers in household enterprise** : those self-employed persons (mostly family members) who were engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and did not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They did not run the household enterprise on their own but assisted the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

Regular salaried/wage employee:

These were persons who worked in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

Casual wage labour:

A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was a casual wage labour.

Different approaches followed to determine activity status:

The persons surveyed were classified into various activity categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There were three reference periods for this survey. These are: (i) one year (ii) one week

and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The procedure adopted to arrive at these three measures is given below.

Usual principal 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 usual principal activity status of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, first a two stage dichotomous classification was followed for determining the broad usual principal activity status of the person viz. (i) employed, (ii) unemployed, and (iii) not in labour force. Persons were first categorised as those in the labour force and those not in the labour force depending on the major time spent during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Persons thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work' (not in the labour force). For persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' (employed) or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' (unemployed) 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 activity was determined once again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent on such activities. In terms of activity status codes (stated earlier in para 2.14.2), codes 11-51 were applicable for persons classified as workers and codes 91-97 for those who were not in the labour force. In the usual status approach, a single code 81 was assigned for persons seeking or available for work (unemployed persons) while two separate codes 81(sought work) and 82 (did not seek but was available for work) were assigned for unemployed persons according to current

weekly status and current daily status approach.

Usual subsidiary economic activity status:

A person whose usual principal status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity for a shorter time throughout the reference year of 365 days preceding the date of survey or for a minor period, which is not less than 30 days, during the reference year. The status in which such economic activity was pursued was the subsidiary economic activity status of that person. Activity status codes 11-51 only were applicable for the subsidiary economic activity performed by a person. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

(i) a person may be engaged in a relatively longer period during the 365 days in economic

(non-economic activity) and for a relatively minor period, which is not less than 30 days (not necessarily for a continuous period), in another economic activity (any economic activity). The economic activity, which was pursued for a relatively minor period, was considered as his/her subsidiary economic activity.

(ii) a person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the year in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for a relatively shorter time in a subsidiary capacity. The economic activity, which was pursued for a relatively shorter time, was considered as his/her subsidiary economic activity.

Usual activity status considering principal and subsidiary status taken together:

The usual status, determined on the basis of the usual principal activity and usual subsidiary economic activity of a person taken together, is considered as the usual activity status of the person and is written as usual status (ps+ss). According to the usual status (ps+ss), workers are those who perform some work activity

either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status. Thus, a person who is not a worker in the usual principal status is considered as worker according to the usual status (ps+ss), if the person pursues some subsidiary economic activity for 30 days or more during 365 days preceding the date of survey.

Current weekly activity status:

The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for 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. According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work' that, in turn, gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. A person was considered working (or employed) if he/she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey.

A person was considered 'seeking or available for work (or unemployed)' if, during the reference week, no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week though not actively seeking work in the belief that no work was available. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work anytime during the reference week was considered as engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force). After deciding the broad current weekly activity status of a person on the basis of 'priority' criterion, the detailed current activity status was then decided on the basis of 'major time' criterion if that person pursued multiple economic activities. The current weekly activity status of a person could be any one of the detailed activity status (ref. para 2.14.2) and could have any of the valid codes within 11 to 98. Of these codes, 11 to 72 pertained to workers, 81 to 82 for unemployed and 91 to 98 for persons not in the labour force.

Current daily activity status

The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the informal sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person could pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people could even undertake both economic

and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week using a priority-cum-major time criterion (day to day labour time disposition). Time disposition was recorded for every member of the sample households. This involved recording of different activities pursued by the members along with the time intensity in quantitative terms for each day of the reference week. The different activities were identified and recorded in terms of 'activity status' and 'industry' codes for persons in urban areas and 'activity status', 'industry' and 'operation' codes for persons in rural areas. The description (and codes used) of current daily activity statuses is the same as those of current weekly activity status. The terms 'industry' and 'operation' are explained later. The following points were considered for assigning the time intensity and determining the current daily status of a person:

i) Each day of the reference week was looked upon as comprising either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status. For recording time disposition for activities pursued by a person in a day, an intensity of 1.0 was given against an activity that was done for 'full day' and an intensity of 0.5 against the activity which was done for 'half day'.

ii) A person was considered 'working' (employed) for the full day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.

iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for 4 hours or more on a day, he/she was assigned two out of the various economic activities on which he/she devoted relatively longer time on the reference day. In such cases, an intensity of 0.5 was given for each of these two economic activities.

iv) If the person had worked for 1 hour or more but less than 4 hours, he/she was considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day depending on whether he was seeking/available for work or not.

- v) If a person was not engaged in any 'work' even for 1 hour on a day but was seeking/available for work for 4 hours or more, he was considered 'unemployed' for the entire day. But if he was 'seeking/available for work' or more than 1 hour and less than 4 hours only, he was considered unemployed or half day and 'not in labour force' for the other half of the day.
- vi) A person who neither had any 'work' to do nor was available for 'work' even for half a day was considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day and was assigned one or two of the detailed non-economic activity statuses depending upon the activities pursued during the reference day.

In the quinquennial surveys, the current weekly status of a person is derived from the intensities assigned for the daily activities performed by a person during the 7 days of the reference week.

Industry and occupation of the work activity:

For the employed persons, to record the industry of work, 5-digit classification of NIC-1998 was used and to record the type of occupation, 3-digit classification of NCO-1968 was used. In case two or more industry- occupation combinations corresponding to the status code were reported by a person, the industry-occupation was taken as the one in which relatively more time was spent during the reference period by the person. To identify certain category of workers under Division 95 (Private households with employed persons) of NIC 1998, six additional codes were used in the survey viz., housemaid/servant(95001), cook(95002), gardener(95003), governess/baby-sitter(95005) and others' (95009). gatekeeper/chowkidar/watchman(95004). This apart, separate industry codes were used for recording the activities of letting of building for residential purposes (70104) and letting of building for non-residential purposes(70105).

Operation:

This was the type of work performed by a person during a reference period. It could be manual or non-manual and could pertain to activities in agricultural or non-agricultural sector. Operation was combined with activity status and industry corresponding to the work performed. Information regarding the type of

operation was collected only for rural areas and related to current status only. The different types of operations came under four categories. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting and other cultivation activities fell under the category manual work in cultivation. Against the category manual work in other agricultural activities were the following types: forestry, plantation, animal husbandry, fisheries and other agricultural activities. Manual work in non-agricultural activities constituted the third category. The last category viz. non-manual work comprised two broad types – (i) in 'cultivation' and (ii) in 'other than cultivation'. It may be noted that for 'regular salaried/wage employees' on leave or on holiday, the 'operation' related to their respective function in the work or job from which he/she was temporarily off. Similarly, for persons categorised as 'self-employed' but not working on a particular day in spite of having work on that day, the operation related to the work that he/she would have done if he/she had not enjoyed leisure on that day.

Cultivation :

All activities relating to production of crops and related ancillary activities were considered as cultivation. Growing of trees, plants or crops as plantation or orchards (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea etc.) were not considered as cultivation activities for the purpose of this survey. In general, the activities covered under NIC 1998 sub-classes 01111, 01112, 01113, 01115, 01119, 01121, 01122 and 01135 (excepting plantation of pepper and cardamom) were considered as cultivation.

Manual work:

A job essentially involving physical labour was considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education were not termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background were treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., were not considered manual workers even though their jobs involved some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars,

watchman, etc. were considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. Manual work was defined as work pursued in one or more of the following occupational groups of the National Classification of Occupations (NCO1968):

Division 5 (Service workers):

Group 52: cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional). Group 53: maid and other housekeeping service workers (not elsewhere classified). Group 54: building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers.

Group 55 : Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers.

Group 56 : hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers.

Family 570: fire fighters

Family 574 : watchmen, gate-keepers

Family 579 : protective service workers not elsewhere classified. **Division 6** (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers): Group 63: agricultural labourers

Group 64: plantation labourers and related workers

Group 65: other farm workers

Group 66: forestry workers

Group 67: hunters and related workers

Group 68: fishermen and related workers.

Division 7-8-9 (Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers): All groups excluding group 85 (electrical fitters and related workers) and group 86 (broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists).

Rural labour:

Manual labour working in agricultural and /or non-agricultural occupations in return for wages paid either in cash or in kind (excluding exchange labour) and living in rural areas, was taken as rural labour.

Agricultural labour:

A person was considered as engaged as agricultural labour, if he/she followed one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a wage paid manual labour, whether paid in cash or kind or both:

- (i) farming,
- (ii) dairy farming,
- (iii) production of any horticultural commodity,
- (iv) raising of livestock, bees or poultry,
- (v) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including forestry and timbering) and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce.

Working in fisheries was excluded from agricultural labour. Further 'carriage for transportation' referred only to the first stage of the transport from farm to the first place of disposal.

Wage paid-manual labour:

A person who did manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) was considered as a wage paid manual labour. Salaries were also counted as wages. A person who was self-employed in manual work was not treated as a wage paid manual labour.

Nominal work:

When a person worked for a total duration of 1 to 2 hours in a day, it was considered as a day with nominal work for the person. In the day-to-day labour time disposition of the reference week, such a day's work was considered as 'half-days' work. Therefore, for a person, number of days with nominal work is a sub-set of the number of days worked with 0.5 intensity.

Wage and salary earnings:

Information on wage and salary earnings was collected separately for each of the wage/salaried work recorded for a person in a day. Here, earnings refer to the wage/salary income (and not total earnings taking into consideration of all other activities done) received/receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week by a wage/salaried employee and casual labourer. The wage/salary received or receivable may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. While recording the earnings following conventions were followed.

- i) The wages in kind were evaluated at the current retail price.

ii) Bonus and perquisites such as free accommodation, reimbursement of expenditure for medical treatment, free telephones, etc. evaluated at the cost of the employer or at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week were also included in earnings.

iii) Amount receivable as 'over-time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time was excluded.

It may be noted that in the survey, at most two activities could be recorded for a person in a day. Therefore, it is possible that a person might have carried out two or more wage/salaried activities in a day, but only one activity or two activities at the most, depending upon the time spent on those activities, was recorded. In that case, the wage/salary income only from that activity(s) was collected and recorded separately, and not the total income of the person from all the activities done for the entire day.

Earning from self-employment:

To have some idea about earnings from self-employment, perception of the self-employed persons (self-employed either in the usual principal status or usual subsidiary status) regarding their current earnings from self-employment was recorded. Earning of the self-employed person was judged considering all his/ her farm and non-farm businesses together in which he/ she was engaged in self-employment capacity during the last 365 days either in principal status or subsidiary status or in both the statuses. Information was collected on whether their current earnings from self-employment were regarded as remunerative or not. The current earnings from self-employment was regarded as remunerative if total earnings from self-employment was able to meet the desired level of income of the individual under the existing situation in respect of type of activity, scale of operation of the business(s), market condition, location of the business, etc. If the actual earnings from the self-employment activities fell short of the desired level, the employment was not regarded as remunerative. From all the self-employed members of the household, desired level of earnings in a month from all self-employment activities was also recorded in terms codes.

Present spell of unemployment:

The present spell of unemployment meant the continuous period for which a person remained unemployed starting from the day the person became unemployed to the survey date. For the new entrants into the labour force, the present spell meant the entire length of unemployment till the date of survey, starting from the day such person joined in the labour force. For those who had any previous employment, the present spell meant the period starting from the day they were seeking or available for work after losing their last employment to the survey date.

Approximate number of months without work:

The months without work were not necessarily continuous. The 'approximate number of months without work' included those months in which a person was either unemployed or was not in the labour force. For deciding the number of months without work, each of the 12 months was considered separately and if, in a month the period without work was reported to be 15 days or more, it was considered as a month without work.

Existence of union/association in the activity:

Union/association was meant to any registered/recognised body whose membership is open to a section of those engaged in a specific activity or trade and whose main objective is to look into the interests of its members. Thus, besides the usual trade unions, union/association covered the association of owners, self-employed persons, etc.

Informal Employment:

According to the 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) framework, informal employment is identified by jobs classified by status of employment of various categories of workers engaged in different types of production units consisting of (a) formal sector enterprises, (b) informal sector enterprises, and (c) households which produce goods for their own final use and/or those employing domestic workers. The status of employment of the workers performing the jobs may be (a) own account workers, (b) employers, (c)

contributing family workers, (d) employees, or (e) member of informal producers' co-operatives.

The employment in the above categories may be formal or informal depending upon the type of enterprises in which the workers are engaged or the nature of work they perform. Accordingly, the informal employment comprises jobs held by:

- own-account workers and employers who have their own informal sector enterprises;
- contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises;
- employees who have informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households;
- members of informal producers' cooperatives; and
- persons engaged in the own-account production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household, such as subsistence farming or do-it-yourself construction of own dwellings.

In the 61st round survey, certain information for usual status workers engaged in industry groups 012, 014, 015 and divisions 02 to 99, has been collected to identify informal employment. The relevant information which are useful in this respect are status in employment, type of enterprise, type of job contract, availability of social security benefits, nature of job, existence of union/association, etc.

Procedure for determining household type:

On the basis of the sources of the household's income during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, the household types were assigned. For this purpose, only the household's income from economic activities was considered. The income of servants and paying guests was not taken as the income of the household. For the **rural** areas, household types were as follows:

Rural

self-employed in non-agriculture; agricultural labour; other labour;
self-employed in agriculture; others.

urban areas, the household types were as follows:

self-employed; regular wage/salary earning; casual labour ; others.

Procedure for determining household industry and occupation:

To determine the household principal industry and occupation, the general procedure followed was to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household were considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations were pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of earnings) capacity. Out of the occupations listed that one that fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the principal household occupation. If one or more members of the household pursued the household occupation in different industries, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, was considered as the principal industry of the household.

Procedure for collecting monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE):

For collection of data on total expenditure of the household from employment and unemployment schedule (Schedule 10), a worksheet was used in the Schedule 10 of the 61st round. The approximate value of consumer expenditure obtained through the worksheet has been used for studying employment and unemployment characteristics by different levels of living of the household members. The work sheet contained 36 different components of household consumer expenditure. Depending upon the type of item, either of the two reference periods viz., 30 days and 365 days, was used to record consumption of different groups of items. The items of consumption were classified into four groups and three different approaches viz (a) consumption approach, (b) expenditure approach and (c) first-

use approach, were followed for defining consumption of items. The different groups were (i) food (other than 'cooked meals'), pan, tobacco & intoxicants and fuel & light, (ii) cooked meals, miscellaneous goods and services including education, medical, rent, taxes and cess, (iii) clothing and footwear and (iv) durable goods. The procedure followed for defining consumption of the four groups were (i) consumption approach, (ii) expenditure approach, (iii) first-use approach and (iv) expenditure approach, respectively. The definition of household consumer expenditure and the procedure for evaluating that was the same for both Schedule 10 and Schedule 1.0.

Procedure followed for collecting employment and unemployment particulars in different NSS rounds:

In the annual rounds, only activity status and industry of work according to usual principal status, subsidiary status and current weekly status approach are collected through a few columns of the demographic block of the Consumer Expenditure Schedule (Schedule 1.0). Particulars of employment and unemployment according to the usual principal status and usual subsidiary status were collected in the annual rounds by following a similar approach as in the quinquennial rounds. In the quinquennial rounds, particulars of current daily status of the household members are collected and current weekly status is derived from them, whereas in the annual rounds, current weekly status has been obtained through a direct query. In the 60th round, a separate schedule on employment and unemployment was canvassed for the first time in an annual round and particulars on employment and unemployment was collected in the same manner as that of the quinquennial rounds.



SECTION FOUR

EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN DELHI

The NSS 61ST round survey was conducted during July 2004 to June 2005 to study the employment - unemployment situation in Delhi. The main results of the state sample are presented in this section under different sub-headings viz. Demographic profile, Labour force, Work force, Unemployment and Persons out of Labour force. The findings are explained with the help of statements and graphic presentation. Comparison with earlier survey rounds was also made to ascertain the degree of variation during the intervening period. The estimates are based on 160 rural & 2323 urban households and 831 sample persons of rural & 10393 sample persons of urban.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION

The Survey estimated that there were about 34.49 lakh households with an average household size of 4.51 persons during the above said period. Out of the total households 1.90 (5.51%) lakh were in rural and 32.59 (94.49%) lakhs in urban areas. The average household size was 4.76 persons in rural area and 4.50 persons in urban areas. The average number of persons gainfully employed per household was estimated to be 1.47.

Statement 4.1.1: Distribution of households/Population

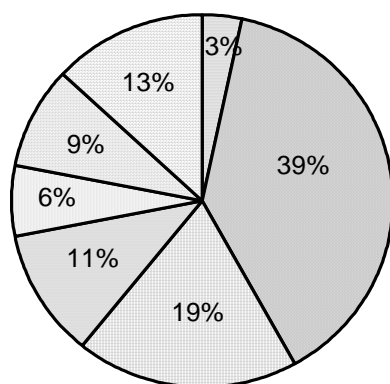
Sector	Estimated Households	Estimated Population			Household Size	Hosuehold Employment Size
		Male	Female	Total		
Rural	190126	501000	404000	905000	4.76	1.47
Urban	3258667	8078000	6586000	14664000	4.50	1.47
Delhi	3448793	8579000	6990000	15569000	4.51	1.47

Statement 4.1.2 gives the distribution of population Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) class-wise. 4.89% of the total population was in upto Rs. 500 class, 44.92% in Rs. 501-1000 class, 18.39% in Rs. 1001-1500 Class, 9.31% in Rs. 1501-2000 class, 4.99% in Rs. 2001-2500 class, 8.63% in Rs. 2501-3000 and the remaining 8.87% in above Rs. 3000 class.

Statement 4.1.2: Estimated Population & Households by MPCE Class

MPCE Class	Estimated Household	Persons			House hold Size	Percentage to total
		Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
upto 500	9267	28726	19758	48484	5.23	5.36
501-1000	88302	255254	227636	482890	5.47	53.35
1001 -1500	70367	178995	119478	298473	4.24	32.98
1501 -2000	9772	16541	21723	38264	3.92	4.23
2001 -2500	7552	11588	5374	16962	2.25	1.87
2501 -3000	4555	9144	9365	18509	4.06	2.05
above 3000	311	752	666	1418	4.56	0.16
Total	190126	501000	404000	905000	4.76	100.00
Urban						
upto 500	109062	378019	334526	712545	6.53	4.86
501 -1000	1235862	3593511	2917280	6510791	5.27	44.40
1001 -1500	584311	1476368	1088475	2564843	4.39	17.49
1501 -2000	371261	779989	630585	1410574	3.80	9.62
2001 -2500	210917	414708	345597	760305	3.60	5.18
2501 -3000	301592	710477	614513	1324990	4.39	9.04
above 3000	445662	724928	655024	1379952	3.10	9.41
Total	3258667	8078000	6586000	14664000	4.50	100.00
Combined						
upto 500	118329	406745	354284	761029	6.43	4.89
501 -1000	1324164	3848765	3144916	6993681	5.28	44.92
1001 -1500	654678	1655363	1207953	2863316	4.37	18.39
1501 -2000	381033	796530	652308	1448838	3.80	9.31
2001 -2500	218469	426296	350971	777267	3.56	4.99
2501 -3000	306147	719621	623878	1343499	4.39	8.63
above 3000	445973	725680	655690	1381370	3.10	8.87
Total	3448793	8579000	6990000	15569000	4.51	100.00

Estimated Households by MPCE Class



□ < 500 □ 500 -1000 □ 1001 -1500 □ 1501 -2000 □ 2001 -2500 □ 2501 -3000 □ >3000

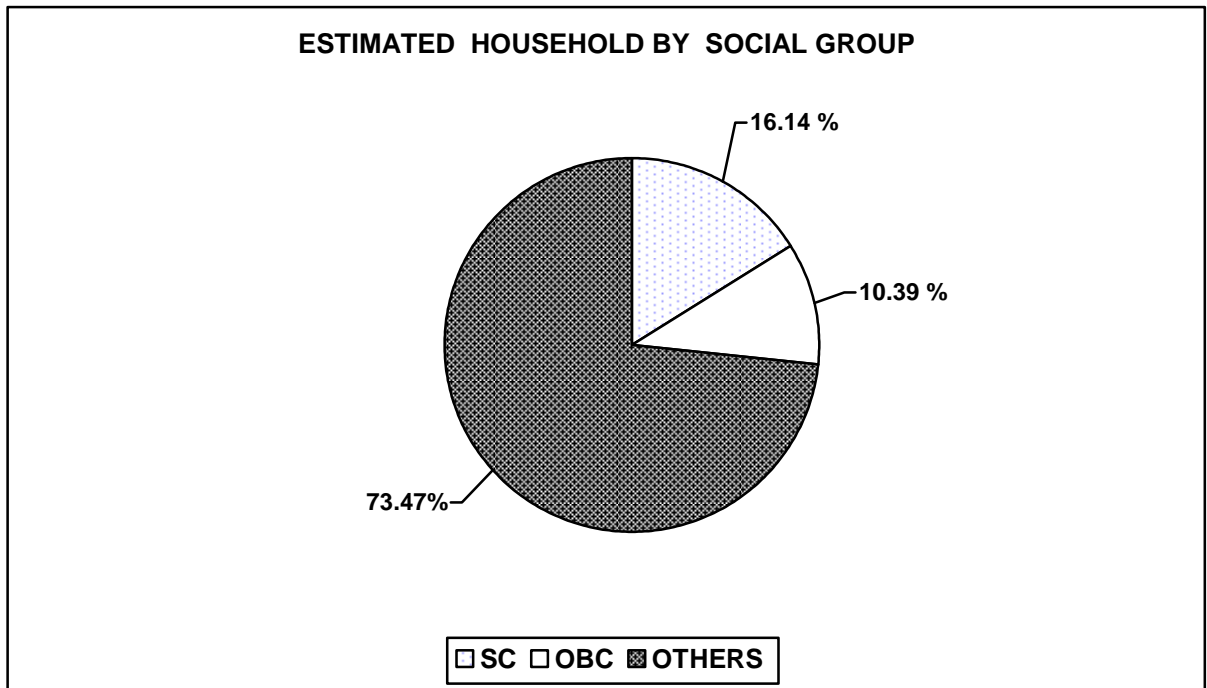
SOCIAL GROUP – WISE DISTRIBUTION

Social group-wise break up of household is presented MPCE class wise in statement 4.1.3. It revealed that 16.14% of total household belonged to 'Scheduled Caste' category, 10.39% to OBC category and 73.47% belonged to other caste category.

Statement 4.1.3: Estimated Population & Households by MPCE Class & Social group

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Estimated Households			
	Scheduled Castes	OBC	Others	Total
RURAL				
500	2147	174	6946	9268
500-1000	23576	17767	46954	88297
1001-1500	8643	16622	45104	70369
1501-2000	158	4446	5169	9773
2001-2500	1330	693	5530	7553
2501-3000	0	546	4008	4555
>3000	0	0	311	311
Total	35854	40248	114023	190126
%age	18.86	21.17	59.97	100.00

URBAN				
<500	40783	19091	49187	109062
500-1000	334262	184128	717466	1235856
1001-1500	93670	64026	426615	584311
1501-2000	24527	28213	318522	371262
2001-2500	6701	10402	193813	210917
2501-3000	11161	10181	280251	301594
>3000	9725	2163	433777	445665
Total	520830	318205	2419632	3258667
%age	15.98	9.76	74.26	100.00
COMBINED				
<500	42930	19265	56133	118328
500-1000	357838	201895	764420	1324153
1001-1500	102313	80648	471719	654680
1501-2000	24685	32659	323691	381035
2001-2500	8031	11095	199343	218469
2501-3000	11161	10727	284259	306147
>3000	9725	2163	434088	445976
Total	556683	358452	2533653	3448788
%age	16.14	10.39	73.47	100.00



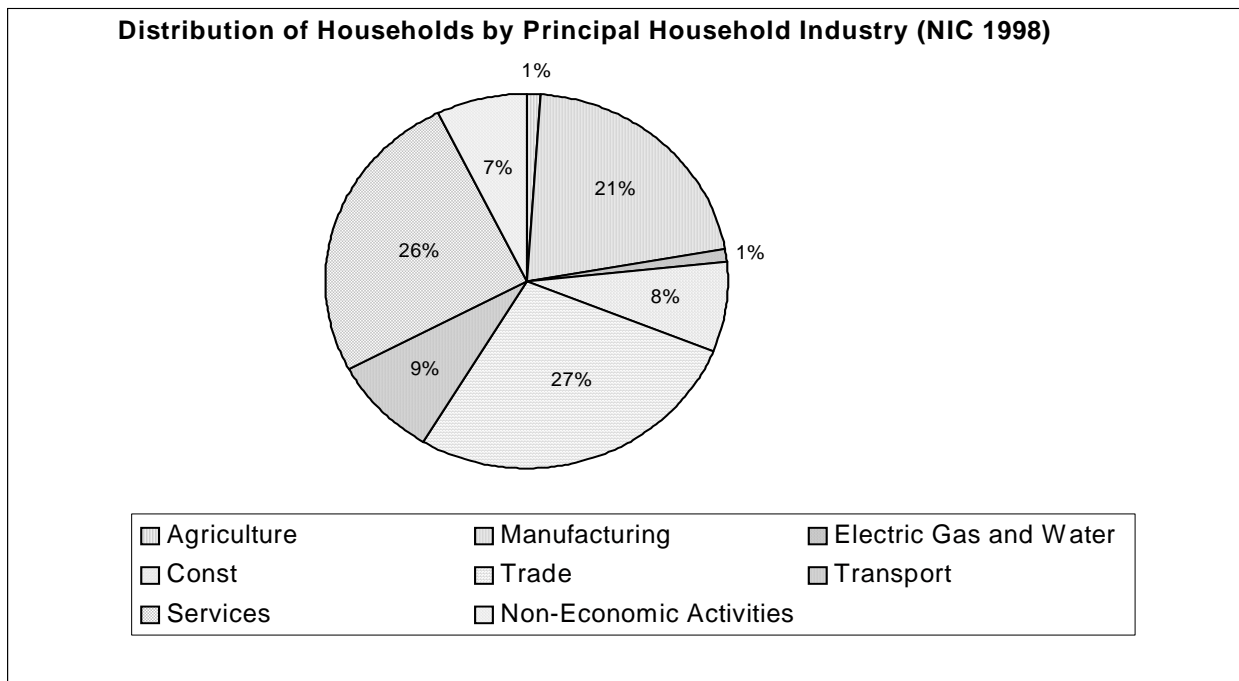
HOUSEHOLD PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

To determine the household principal industry, the general procedure followed was to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. Out of the occupations listed one which fetched the maximum earning to the household was considered as the principal household occupation. If one or more member of the household pursued the household occupation in different industries, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, was considered as the principal industry of the household.

Statement 4.1.4. gives the distribution of households by broad principal household industry. The principal household industry of 27.65% households was 'Trade', followed by 25.7% Services, 20.92% Manufacturing, 8.54% Transport, 7.59% Construction, 1.24% Agriculture, 1.22% Electric Gas & Water and the remaining 7.14% Non-Economic Activities. Trade, Transport and other services taken together accounted for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ th of total households.

Statement 4.1.4: Distribution of Household by principal household industry (NIC 1998)

S.No	Principal Household Industry	Estimated Households			Percentage to total
		Rural	Urban	Combined	
1	Agriculture	20820	22078	42898	1.24
2	Manufacturing	37731	683832	721563	20.92
3	Electric Gas and Water	2351	39648	41999	1.22
4	Const	18504	243288	261792	7.59
5	Trade	35087	918535	953622	27.65
6	Transport	22199	272318	294517	8.54
7	Services	41563	844705	886268	25.7
8	Non-Economic Activities	11871	234263	246134	7.14
Total		190126	3258667	3448793	100

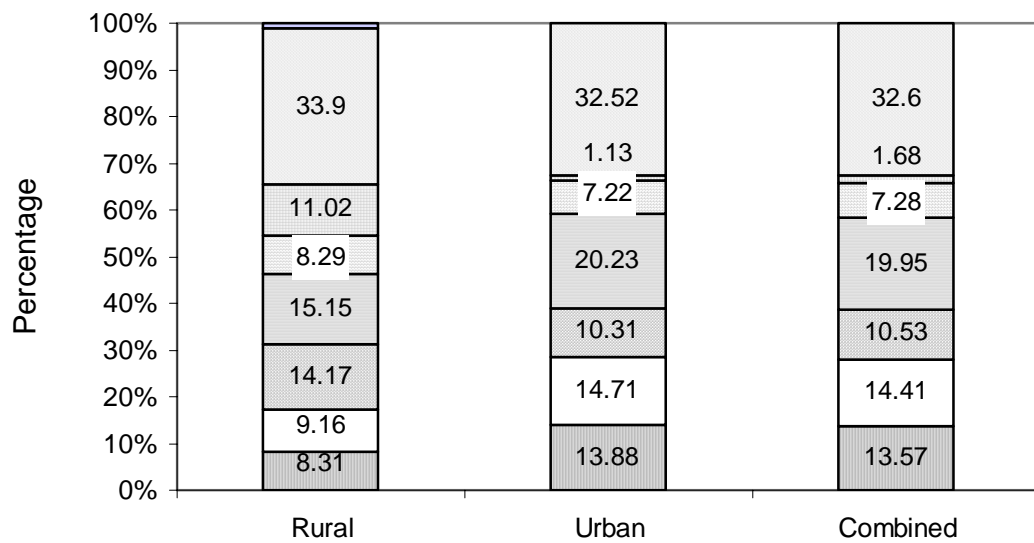


Statement 4.1.5 gives the distribution of households by principal occupation. About 32.60% of household's principal occupation was 'Production and related workers, transport equipment operation and Labourers', followed by 19.95% sales workers, 14.41% Administrative, Executive and managerial workers, 13.57% Professional, Technical and related workers, 10.53% Clerical and related workers, 7.28% Service workers and the remaining 1.68% Farmers, Fishermen and related workers.

Statement 4.1.5: Distribution of Household by by principal occupation (NCO 1968)

S. No	Description of Occupation	Rural	% tage	Urban	%tage	Combined	%tage
1	Professional, Technical & related workers(0-1)	15791	8.31	452297	13.88	468088	13.57
2	Administrative & Executive officials govt., & local bodies(2)	17424	9.16	479457	14.71	496881	14.41
3	Clerical & related workers(3)	26945	14.17	336057	10.31	363002	10.53
4	Sales Workers(4)	28797	15.15	659071	20.23	687868	19.95
5	Service Workers(5)	15771	8.29	235163	7.22	250934	7.28
6	Farmers, Fishermen & related Workers(6)	20946	11.02	36859	1.13	57805	1.68
7	Production & related workers, transport equipment operators (7-8-9)	64452	33.90	1059763	32.52	1124215	32.60
All		190126	100.00	3258667	100.00	3448793	100.00

Distribution of households by principal occupation (NCO 1968)



- Production & related workers, transport equipment operators (7-8-9)
- Farmers, Fishermen & related Workers (6)
- ▤ Service Workers (5)
- Sales Workers (4)
- ▨ Clerical & related workers (3)
- Administrative & Executive officials govt. & local bodies (2)
- ▩ Professional, Technical & related workers (0-1)

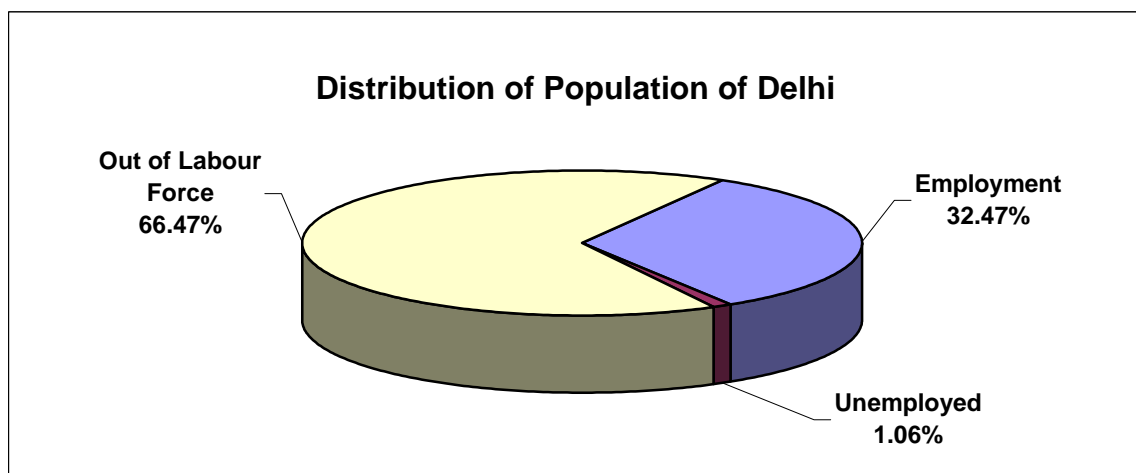
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4.2 LABOUR FORCE

The term labour force may be taken to mean, those persons who are economically active in the economy. In other words labour force includes persons employed as well as those seeking and available for work. In nutshell it is composed of employed and unemployed persons. The results in this section are based on the data collected during NSS 61th round (July 2004 -June 2005) on usual activity (principal + subsidiary) status.

The survey revealed that of the total projected population (all age groups) of 155.69 lakh in Delhi, 52.20 lakh (33.53%) of them were estimated to be in the labour force and 103.49 lakhs (66.47%) were out of labour force during 2004-2005.

Sector wise break-up indicated that 32.75% of the rural and 33.57% of the urban population figured in the labour force of Delhi. Further analysis of population revealed that out of the total male population 54.41% were in labour force whereas only 7.90% of the total female were in economically active category.



Composition of labour force in terms of sex and sector is presented in statement 4 .2.1.

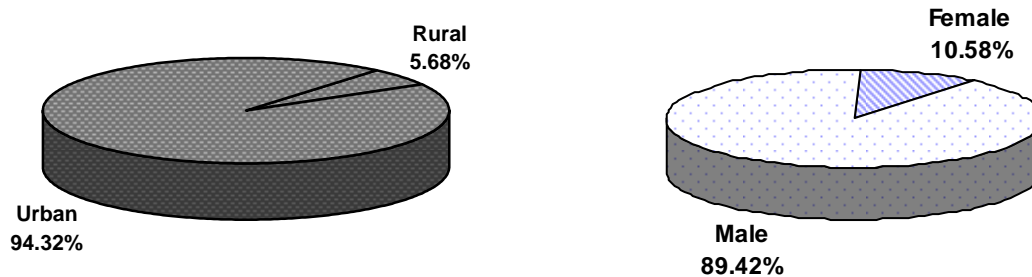
Out of the total labour force 89.42% were male and 10.58% were female. Rural areas of Delhi account for 5.68% of labour force whereas 94.32% of economically active persons were in urban Delhi.

Statement 4.2.1: Distribution of Labour Force.

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
1	EMPLOYED			
(a)	Male	240871 (86.01)	4290545 (89.79)	4528416 (89.58)
(b)	Female	39172 (13.99)	487687 (10.21)	526859 (10.42)
(c)	Total	280043 (100.00)	4775232 (100.00)	5055275 (100.00)
2	UNEMPLOYED			
(a)	Male	11885 (72.63)	127157 (85.84)	139042 (84.53)
(b)	Female	4479 (27.37)	20977 (14.16)	25456 (15.47)
(c)	Total	16364 (100.00)	148134 (100.00)	164498 (100.00)
3	LABOUR FORCE			
(a)	Male	252756 (85.27)	4414702 (89.67)	4667458 (89.42)
(b)	Female	43651 (14.73)	508664 (10.33)	552315 (10.58)
(c)	Total	296407 (100.00)	4923366 (100.00)	5219773 (100.00)
4	OUT OF LABOUR FORCE			
(a)	Male	248244 (40.79)	3663298 (37.61)	3911542 (37.80)
(b)	Female	360349 (59.21)	6077336 (62.38)	6437685 (62.20)
(c)	Total	608593 (100.00)	9740634 (100.00)	10349227 (100.00)
5	ESTIMATED POPULATION			
(a)	Male	501000	8078000	8579000
(b)	Female	404000	6586000	6990000
(c)	Total	905000	14664000	15569000

Figures in () indicate percentage to total

Distribution of Estimated Labour Force of Delhi by Sex & Sector



Statement 4.2.2: Distribution of Population by sex, status & sector.

S.No	SECTOR	No. of persons				
		Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Out of labour force	Total
A	Rural					
	Male	240871	11885	252756	248244	501000
		48.08	2.37	50.45	49.55	100.00
	Female	39172	4479	43651	360349	404000
		9.69	1.11	10.80	89.20	100.00
	Combined	280043	16364	296407	608593	905000
		30.94	1.81	32.75	67.25	100.00
B	Urban					
	Male	4287545	127157	4414702	3663298	8078000
		53.08	1.57	54.65	45.35	100.00
	Female	487687	20977	508664	6077336	6586000
		7.40	0.32	7.72	92.28	100.00
	Combined	4775232	148134	4923366	9740634	14664000
		32.56	1.01	33.57	66.43	100.00
C	Delhi					
	Male	4528416	139042	4667458	3911542	8579000
		52.79	1.62	54.41	45.59	100.00
	Female	526859	25456	552315	6437685	6990000
		7.54	0.36	7.90	92.10	100.00
	Combined	5055275	164498	5219773	10349227	15569000
		32.47	1.06	33.53	66.47	100.00

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Labour force participation rate may be taken to mean as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons. Statement 4.2.3 gives LFPRs sex-wise and sector-wise. Besides comparison with LFPRs of NSS 50th and 55th round data was also presented in the statement.

Statement 4.2.3: Labour Force participation Rate

SECTOR	Round	LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (PER 1000 POPULATION)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	505	108	328	173
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	488	35	286	58
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	586	75	398	NA
URBAN	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	547	77	336	115
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	535	106	340	165
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	543	98	350	NA
DELHI	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	544	79	335	118
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	530	99	335	155
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	NA	NA	NA	NA

It is evident from the statement 4.2.3 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 rise during 2004-2005 when compared to that of 1999-2000 despite a marginal decrease in female LFPR in urban area. Sex ratio in case of labour force participation rates revealed that for every 1000 male persons in labour force there were only 118 female persons in economically active sphere.

LABOUR FORCE OF POPULATION OF 15YEARS AND ABOVE

Labour force in respect of population of 15 years and above is perhaps the appropriate and meaningful indicator. Statement 4.2.4 provides these details sector and gender-wise. During 2004-2005 about 51.84 lakh (46.88%) persons were in the labour force in a population of 110.60 lakhs in the age group of 15 years & above.

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

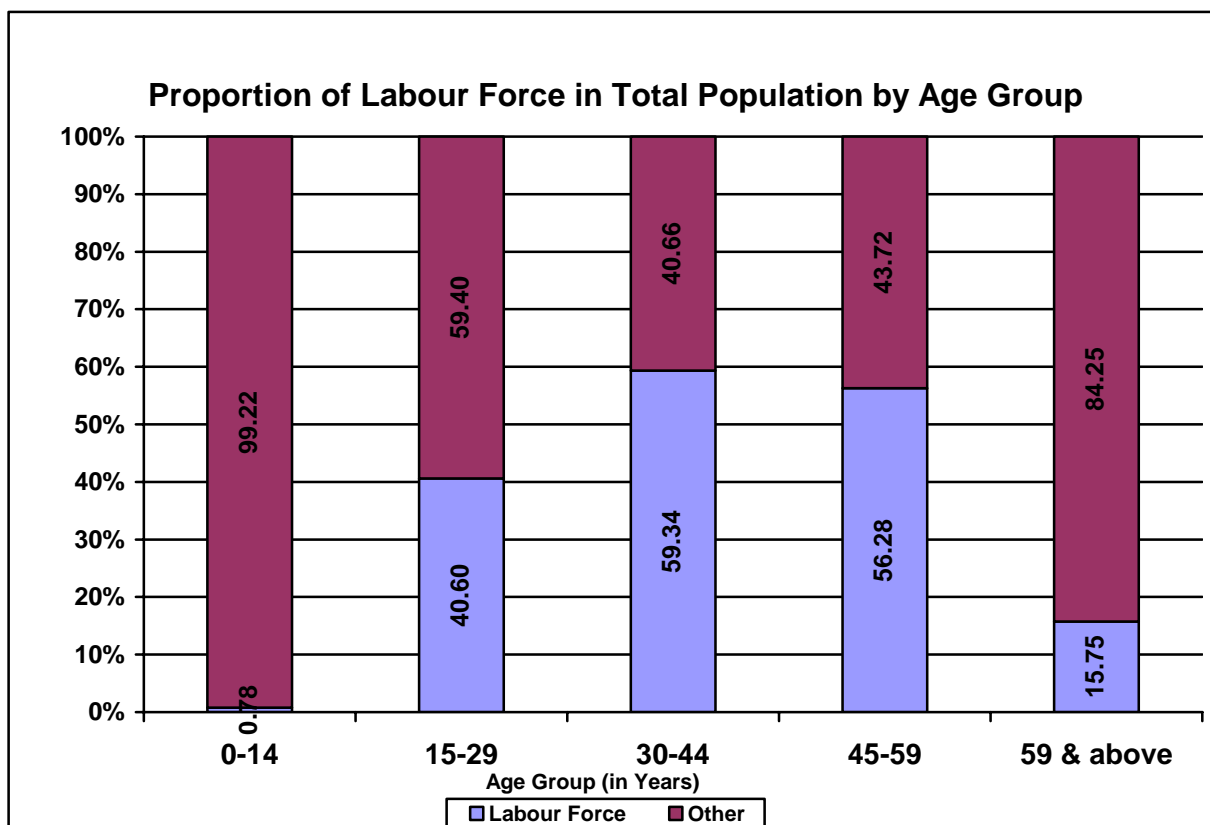
S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	55 th NSS ROUND (1999-2000)
(A)	RURAL				
	Labour Force	252756	43651	296407	380488
	Percentage to Total	73.35	15.87	47.84	42.77
	Total Population	344569	275027	619596	889614
(B)	URBAN				
	Labour Force	4379244	508664	4887908	4051512
	Percentage to Total	77.12	10.68	46.82	48.96
	Total Population	5678644	4761956	10440600	827594
(C)	DELHI				
	Labour Force	4632000	552315	5184315	4432000
	Percentage to Total	76.90	10.97	46.87	48.35
	Total Population	6023213	5036983	11060196	9165561

On the other hand labour force accounted for 48.35% in the same age group population during 1999-2000. This makes one point clear that the number of persons in the labour force had increased and their share in the total population remained more or less same during 1999-2000 and 2004-2005. Sex-wise distribution of population for 15 years & above group revealed that out of every 1000 males 769 of them were in labour force. In case of females this ratio was 1000:110. Labour force data for different age groups is also available sector-wise and gender-wise in statement 4.2.5.

Analysis of statement 4.2.5 reveals that proportion of labour force in total population by age group for Delhi as a whole was more than 50% in case of age-groups 30-44 and 45-49 and about 41% in case of age group 15-29 years.

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

S.No	Age Group	Male			Female		
		Labour force	Population	% in labour force	Labour force	Population	% in labour force
A	RURAL						
	0-14	0	156431	0.00	0	128973	0.00
	15-29	100576	146728	68.55	8342	112398	7.42
	30-44	111652	117891	94.71	30365	101921	29.79
	45-59	31008	35859	86.47	4944	38122	12.97
	>=59	9520	44091	21.59	0	22586	0.00
	Total	252756	501000	50.45	43651	404000	10.80
B	URBAN						
	0-14	38462	2399356	1.60	0	1824044	0.00
	15-29	1578166	2479359	63.65	212498	1940725	10.95
	30-44	1800470	1812599	99.33	179381	1543367	11.62
	45-59	863909	928161	93.08	101336	776796	13.05
	>=59	136699	458525	29.81	15449	501068	3.08
	Total	4417706	8078000	54.69	508664	6586000	7.72
C	COMBINED						
	0-14	38462	2555787	1.50	0	1953017	0.00
	15-29	1678742	2626087	63.93	220840	2053123	10.76
	30-44	1912122	1930490	99.05	209746	1645288	12.75
	45-59	894917	964020	92.83	106280	814918	13.04
	>=59	146219	502616	29.09	15449	523654	2.95
	Total	4670462	8579000	54.44	552315	6990000	7.90



Among males labour force proportion percentage for the age-groups 30-44 years and 45-59 years was more than 90%. In case of 15-29 years age groups among males it was nearly 64%.

Among females labour force proportion percentage was at its best, namely, about 13% for the age-group 30-44 years and 45-59 years.

4.3 WORK FORCE

Work Force refers to the persons gainfully employed in economic activities as self-employed, salary/wage paid etc. This includes agricultural and non-agricultural activities, seasonal and perennial, regular and casual employment. The results are based on usual Activity Status (ps+ss) data. Survey estimates are based on a sample of 3682 number of employed persons during 2004-2005.

Statement 4.3.1: Distribution of Work Force.

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
1	EMPLOYED			
(a)	Male	240871 (86.01)	4287545 89.79	4528416 89.58
(b)	Female	39172 (13.99)	487687 10.21	526859 10.42
(c)	Total	280043 (100.00)	4775232 (100.00)	5055275 100.00
2	ESTIMATED POPULATION			
(a)	Male	501000	8078000	8579000
(b)	Female	404000	6586000	6990000
(c)	Total	905000	14664000	15569000

COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:

The survey estimated the workforce of Delhi at 50.55 lakhs which constituted about 32.47% of the total population of Delhi in 2004-2005. Out of the total male persons 52.78% were in workforce as against only 7.54% among female persons. Further, 30.94% of rural and 32.56% urban population was found to be engaged in gainful employment.

Distribution of estimated work force in terms of sex and sector as presented in statement 4.3.1, revealed that out of the total workforce, 89.58% were male and 10.42% female. Urban-rural break-up brought to light the contribution of urban areas in the total workforce to the tune of 94.46% and rest is from rural areas.

EMPLOYMENT RATE

Statement 4.3.2 gives the work participation rates in Delhi and comparison with previous NSS data on the subject taking in to account principal *plus* subsidiary activity status. In rural, for every 1000 persons 309 were employed and in urban it was 326 persons. On the whole, work participation rate stands at 325 persons per thousand population in Delhi.

Statement 4.3.2: Work Participation Rate

SECTOR	Round	WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (PER 1000 POPULATION)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	481	97	309	163
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	449	21	258	37
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	586	75	398	NA
URBAN	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	531	74	326	114
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	498	54	297	90
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	538	92	344	NA
DELHI	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	528	75	325	116
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	493	51	293	85
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

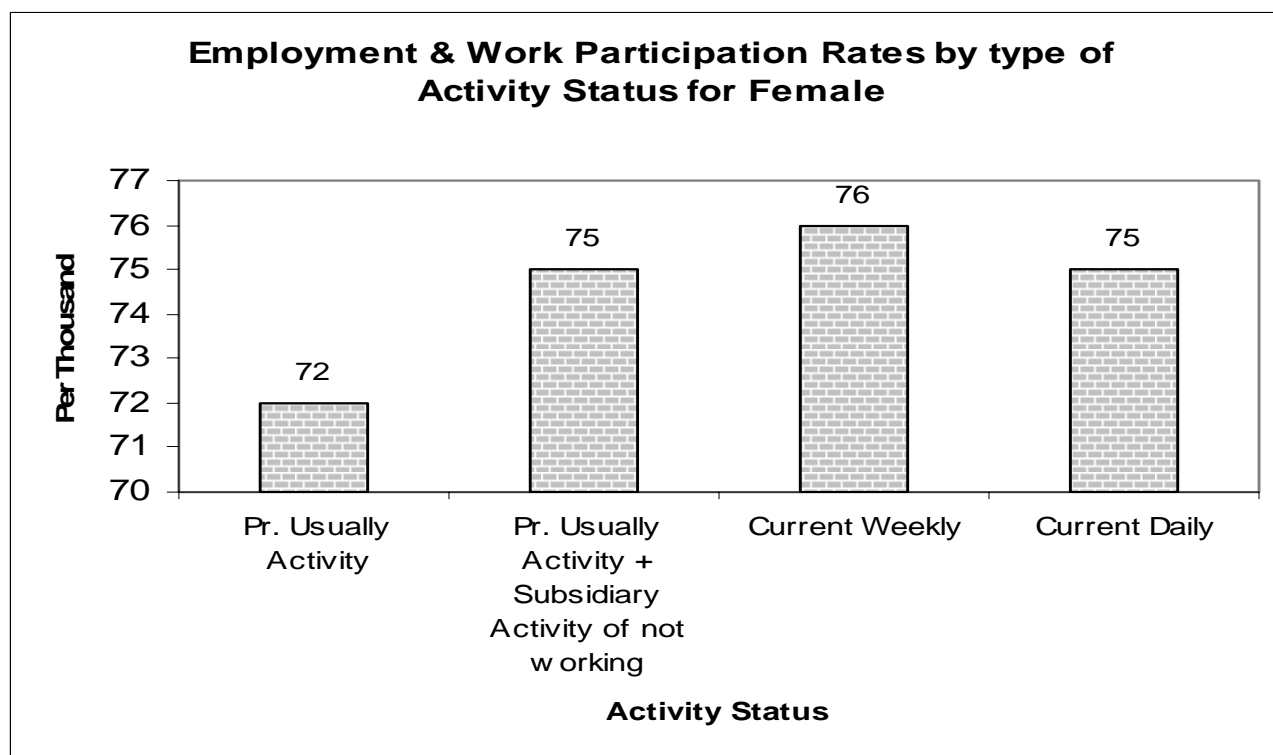
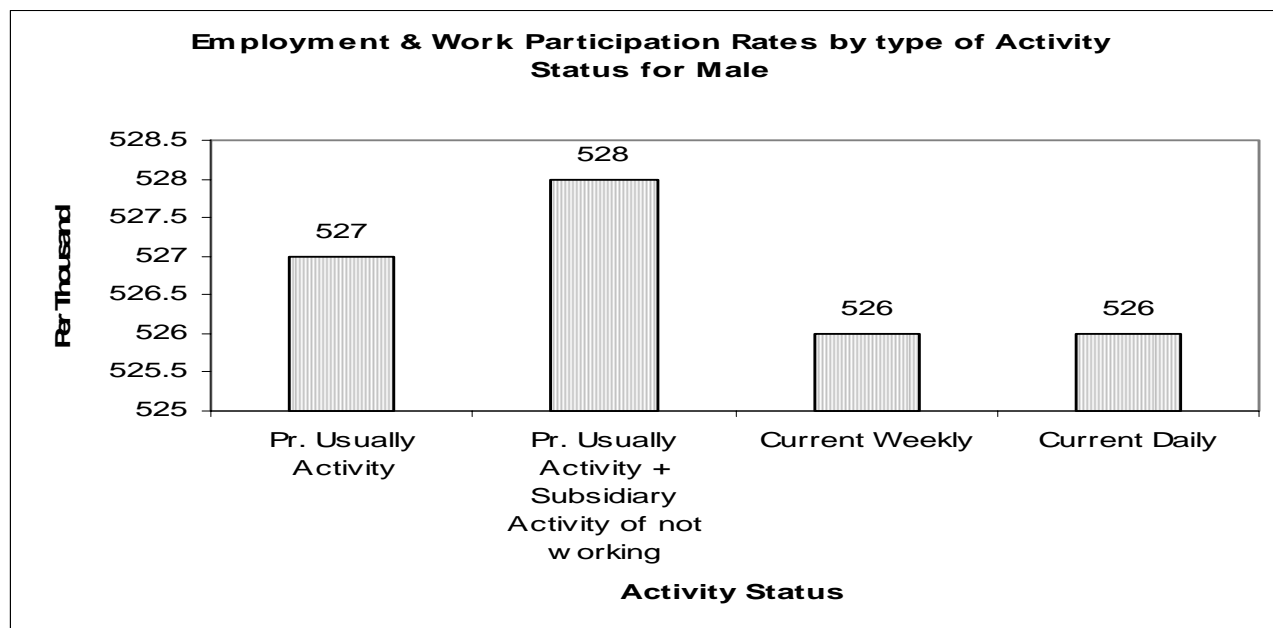
Work Participation rates in respect of male-female, rural-urban have increased in 2004-2005 when compared to that of 1999-2000. Sex ratio revealed that for every 1000 male persons in

workforce only 116 females were in this category in Delhi. Sex-ratio was better in rural than urban as it stood at 163 and 114 respectively.

Statement 4.3.3: Employment & Work Participation Rates By type of Activity Status

S.No	Activity Status	Estimated No.of Persons			Employment Rate(Per1000 population)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A	Rural						
	Pr.Usual Activity	240373	34565	274938	480	86	304
	Pr.Usual Activity+Subsidiary Activity of not working	240871	39172	280043	481	97	309
	Current weekly	238808	37207	276014	477	92	305
	Current Daily	235911	35225	271137	471	87	300
B	Urban						
	Pr.Usual Activity	4284959	465637	4750596	530	71	324
	Pr.Usual Activity+Subsidiary Activity of not working	4287545	487687	4775232	531	74	326
	Current weekly	4277872	494208	4772080	530	75	325
	Current Daily	4278775	486631	4765406	530	74	325
C	Combined						
	Pr.Usual Activity	4525332	500202	5025534	527	72	323
	Pr.Usual Activity+Subsidiary Activity of not working	4528416	526859	5055275	528	75	325
	Current weekly	4516680	531414	5048094	526	76	324
	Current Daily	4514686	521857	5036543	526	75	323

Statement 4.3.3 provides a comparative picture of rate of employment under different approaches adopted during the survey. It is evident that rate of employment in Delhi remains more or less same, except of certain marginal variations in this regard.



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

S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
A	RURAL			
	Employed	240871	39172	280043
	Percentage to Total	69.91	14.24	45.20
	Total Population	344569	275027	619596
B	URBAN			
	Employed	4257204	487687	4744891
	Percentage to Total	74.97	10.24	45.45
	Total Population	5678644	4761956	10440600
C	DELHI			
	Employed	4498075	526859	5024934
	Percentage to Total	74.68	10.46	45.43
	Total Population	6023213	5036983	11060196

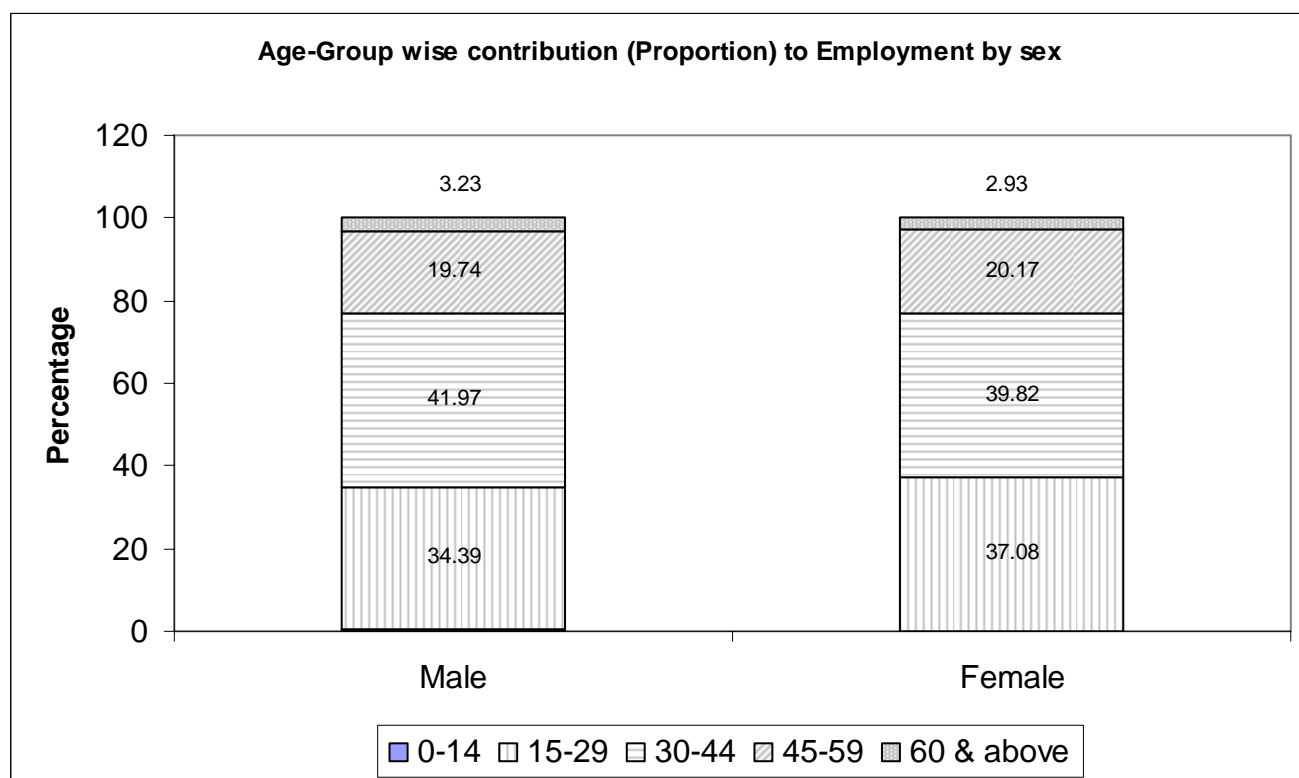
Work force in the age-group of 15 years and above is presented in Statement 4.3.4. Workforce participation in respect of male was as high as 74.68% and in case of female it was only 10.46% and overall work force participation works out to 45.43% in Delhi. Rural –urban break-up revealed that 45.20% was in rural and 45.45% in urban.

Work force distribution among different age-groups is given in statement 4.3.5. Among the males in the age-group 30-44 years the work force was maximum i.e. 41.97 % followed by 34.39% in the age-group 15-29 years and 19.74% in the age-group of 45-59 years.

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

Age group	Estimated No. of persons Employed								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Number									
0-14	0	0	0	30178	0	30178	30178	0	30178
15-29	94102	3863	97965	1463418	191521	1654939	1557520	195384	1752904
30-44	106241	30365	136606	1794362	179381	1973743	1900601	209746	2110347
45-59	31008	4944	35952	862888	101336	964224	893899	106280	1000179
60&above	9520	0	9520	136699	15449	152148	146218	15449	161667
Total	240871	39172	280043	4287545	487687	4775232	4528416	526859	5055275
Percentage									
0-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.63	0.67	0.00	0.60
15-29	39.07	9.86	34.98	34.13	39.27	34.66	34.39	37.08	34.67
30-44	44.11	77.52	48.78	41.85	36.78	41.33	41.97	39.82	41.75
45-59	12.87	12.62	12.84	20.13	20.78	20.19	19.74	20.17	19.78
60&above	3.95	0.00	3.40	3.19	3.17	3.19	3.23	2.93	3.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In case of females, work force was maximum in the age-group of 30-44 years, i.e. 39.81%. In the age-groups 15-29 and 45-59 years work force was 37.81% and 20.18% respectively in Delhi.



WORK FORCE BY STATUS:

Out of the total persons in the work force 40.46% were self-employed, 52.74% were regular wages/ salaried persons and the remaining 6.80% 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 41.17% were Self-employed, 51.53% regular/wage/salaried and 7.30% were others. On the other hand in case of female only 34.35% were self-employed, 63.15% salaried/wage paid and the remaining 2.50% figure in others category.

Statement 4.3.6 Status-wise Distribution of Work Force.

S.No	Item	RURAL		URBAN		DELHI		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
A	Number							
1	Self Employed	96235	17846	1768307	163148	1864542	180994	2045536
2	Regular	112510	15732	2220815	316977	2333325	332709	2666034
3	Casual Labour	32126	5594	298423	7562	330549	13156	343705
4	Total	240871	39172	4287545	487687	4528416	526859	5055275
B	Percentage							
1	Self Employed	39.95	45.56	41.24	33.45	41.17	34.35	40.46
2	Regular	46.71	40.16	51.80	65.00	51.53	63.15	52.74
3	Casual Labour	13.34	14.28	6.96	1.55	7.30	2.50	6.80
4	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

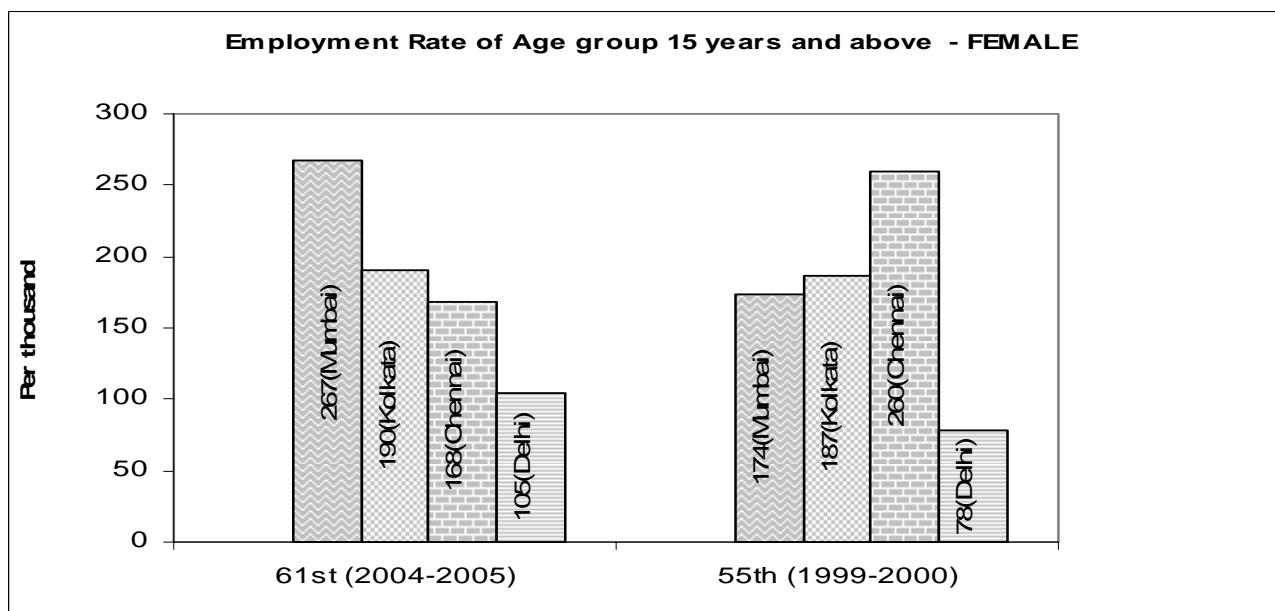
WORK PARTICIPTION RATE IN SELECTED CITIES

The work participation rate (WPR) in selected cities is given in statement no. 4.3.7. Among the four metropolitan cities Delhi occupied fourth place in case of both males and females.

Statement 4.3.7: Work Participation Rate (15+years) in selected cities

S.No	Name of city/ town	Male			Female		
		61st (2004- 2005)	55th (1999- 2000)	50th (1993- 1994)	61st (2004- 2005)	55th (1999- 2000)	50th (1993- 1994)
1	Delhi	747	719	796	105	78	132
2	Kolkata	751	780	803	190	187	183
3	Mumbai	786	753	773	267	174	221
4	Chennai	749	764	773	168	260	227
5	Bangalore	841	747	763	202	232	162
6	Ahmedabad	795	777	764	214	204	196
7	Hyderabad	770	682	750	190	155	164
8	Pune	712	726	699	291	220	261





The state wise work participation (WPR) of age group 15 years and above in selected cities and All India (Urban) is given in statement no. 4.3.8. The percentage distribution of working persons in three sub-categories Self Employed, Regular wage salaried and other category is given for 50th, 55th and 61st round NSS survey.

In case of self employment of males, it was observed that the rate has come down from 441 during 1993-94 to 413 during 2004-05 which is below the All India urban rate of 449. On the contrary in case of females the self employment rate has increased from 242 in 1993-94 to 313 in 1999-2000 and their after to 335 at the time of 2004-05. Despite this this rate below the national average of 471 for urban areas. Further, regular salary/wage paid has shown increasing tendency in case of both males and female during this period.

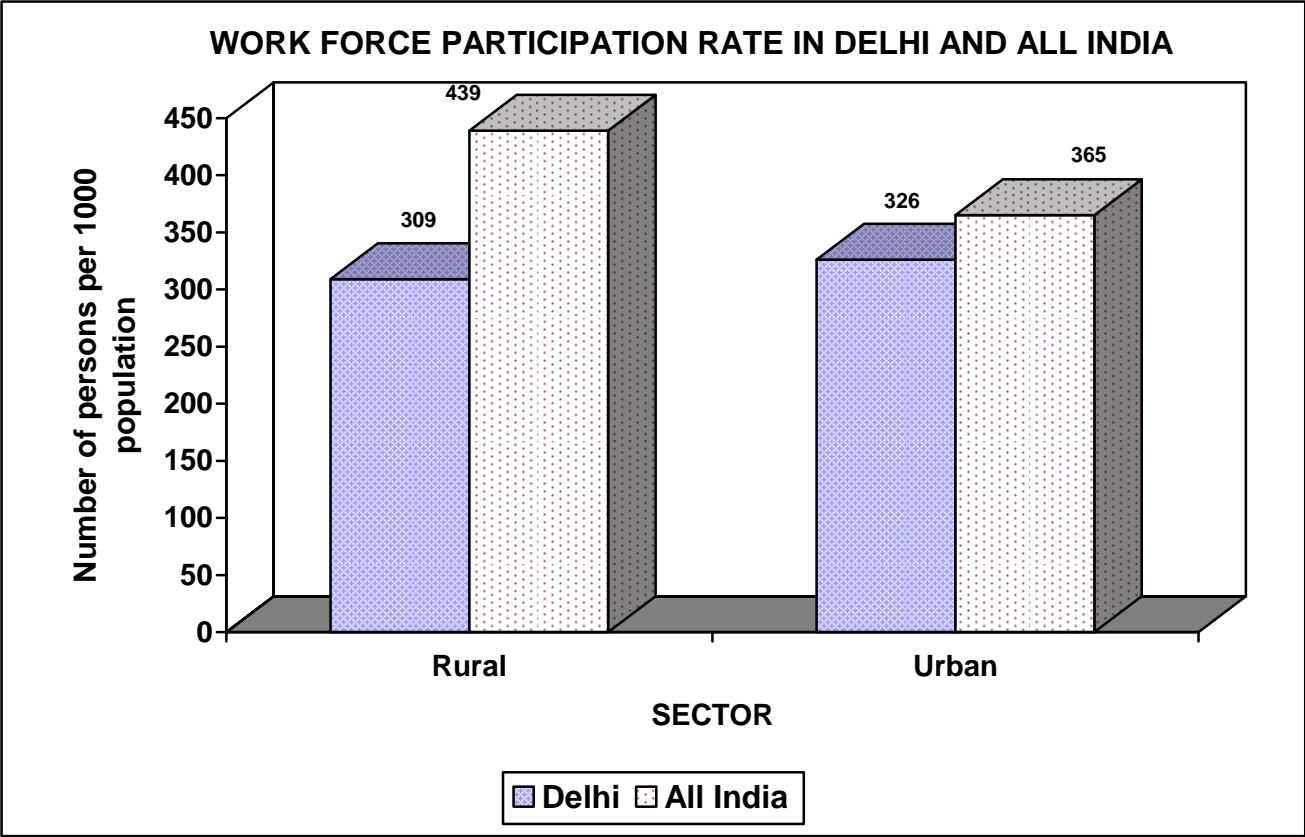
Statement 4.3.8: Work Participation Rate (15+years) by type in selected cities

Name of the City	61st			55th			50th		
	Self-employed	Regular wage salaried	Casual labour	Self-employed	Regular wage/ salaried	Casual labour	Self-employed	Regular wage salaried	Casual labour
Male									
Delhi	413	518	69	435	540	26	441	452	107
Mumbai	403	517	80	292	679	31	352	654	21
Kolkata	368	435	197	444	406	150	339	544	117
Chennai	351	545	104	293	491	215	290	464	246
Bangalore	352	462	186	272	582	146	318	535	147
Ahmedabad	369	525	107	369	340	291	356	513	131
Hyderabad	447	427	126	358	499	145	313	555	132
Pune	291	596	113	461	468	72	333	613	54
Urban India (M)	449	407	144	415	418	166	415	425	160
Female									
Delhi	335	650	15	313	646	41	242	576	182
Mumbai	292	689	19	259	69	52	276	692	32
Kolkata	516	442	42	299	545	15	284	623	93
Chennai	226	762	12	273	619	112	133	637	23
Bangalore	239	672	9	25	586	168	296	623	81
Ahmedabad	388	299	313	627	225	147	439	27	291
Hyderabad	321	542	137	219	394	387	212	479	309
Pune	238	634	128	441	491	68	277	60	123
Urban India(F)	471	361	167	452	335	213	446	293	261

Statement 4.3.9. explains the state/UT wise work participation rate sector wise. At the all-India level it was 439 and 365 per 1000 persons in rural and urban areas respectively. Among the major states in rural India, Andhra Pradesh, with 544 per thousand persons stood at the top. In the urban India among the major states, Himachal Pradesh 456 and Tamil Nadu with 418 working persons per 1000 population occupied the top two positions in the work participation rate in the country.

Statement 4.3.9: State/UT- wise Work Participation Rate.

S.No.	State/UT	RURAL	URBAN
1	Andhra Pradesh	544	392
2	Arunachal Pradesh	458	319
3	Assam	391	336
4	Bihar	316	272
5	Goa	344	363
6	Gujarat	513	377
7	Haryana	424	339
8	Himachal Pradesh	530	456
9	J & K	416	331
10	Karnataka	542	386
11	Kerala	400	371
12	Madhya Pradesh	459	347
13	Maharashtra	521	384
14	Manipur	440	338
15	Meghalaya	525	373
16	Mizoram	521	383
17	Nagaland	527	364
18	Orissa	452	334
19	Punjab	440	365
20	Rajasthan	459	349
21	Sikkim	443	369
22	Tamil Nadu	528	418
23	Tripura	323	298
24	Uttar Pradesh	371	331
25	West Bengal	379	384
26	A&N Islands	442	379
27	Chandigarh	388	343
28	D&N Haveli	516	452
29	Daman & Diu	402	415
30	Delhi	309	326
31	Lakshadweep	379	274
32	Pondicherry	461	343
All India		439	365



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4.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

For the purpose of the survey persons who are “seeking as well as available” for work were classified as unemployed. In other words unemployment refers to involuntary unemployment of persons due to non-availability of work. The data presented in this section is based on the Principal usual activity status (ps+ss) of the persons during reference period of one year preceding the survey date. The survey estimates are based on a sample of 122 persons (97 male and 25 female) selected and surveyed through a systematic sampling during July 2004 June 2005.

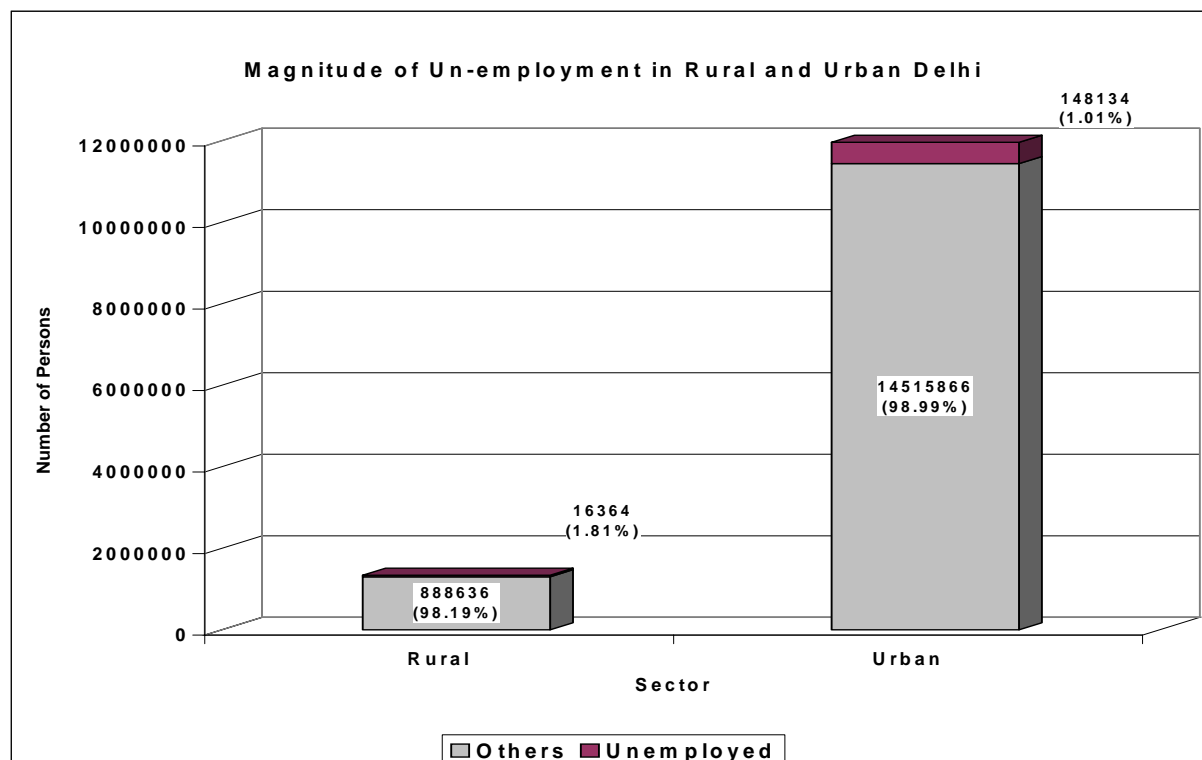
The survey estimated the unemployed persons at 1.64 lakh persons against an estimated total population of 155.69 lakh persons in Delhi during July 2004 June 2005.

Statement 4.4.1: Distribution of Estimated Persons Unemployed.

S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
(a)	Male	11885 (72.63)	127157 (85.84)	139042 (84.53)
(b)	Female	4479 (27.37)	20977 (14.16)	25456 (15.47)
(c)	Total	16364 (100.00)	148134 (100.00)	164498 (100.00)

Figures in () indicate percentage to total

In other words unemployed persons (all age-groups) constituted about 1.06% of Delhi population. It is evident from the statement 4.4.1 that 1.62% of total males and 0.36% of total females were unemployed. It is further revealed that 1.81% of rural and 1.01% of the urban population is found to be unemployed. The following graphs explain these details with reference to the respective share of population.



Out of the total persons estimated to be unemployed 1.48 lakh (90.05%) were in urban and 0.16 lakh (9.95%) in rural areas of Delhi. Sex-wise break up of unemployed revealed that 1.39 lakhs (84.53%) males and 0.25 lakhs (15.47%) females were estimated to be in this category.

The following graph 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 4.4.2 gives the unemployment rate, sex and sector wise.

For every 1000 male persons in labour force in Delhi 47 were unemployed and in case of females for every 1000 females in labour force 103 were unemployed. On the whole for every 1000 persons in labour force in Delhi 55 were unemployed. Unemployment rate in respect of male in 2004-2005 when compared with that of 1999-2000 decreased considerably both in rural (50%) as well urban (75%), which is a good sign of increase in employment in Delhi.

Statement 4.4.2: Unemployment Rate

SECTOR	Round	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PER 1000 PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE)			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	SEX RATIO
RURAL	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	47	103	55	377
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	81	409	99	292
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	NA	NA	NA	NA
URBAN	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	29	41	30	165
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	69	490	128	1176
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	9	64	15	NA
DELHI	61st Round (Jul 2004-Jun 2005)	30	46	32	183
	55 th Round (Jul 1999-Jun 2000)	70	487	126	1079
	50 th Round (Jul 1993-Jun 1994)	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Similar analysis in respect of females revealed that unemployment rate had considerably decreased in rural as well as in urban which is a healthy indicator of increase in the over all female employment. Sectoral composition of unemployment rate between 1999-2000 and 2004-2005 showed an decreasing trend in both rural and urban Delhi.

Sex ratio of unemployment indicated that for every 1000 unemployed males in rural there were 377 females unemployed where as in urban for every 1000 males unemployed 165 female were recorded by the survey. Sex ratio of unemployed Persons for Delhi as a whole was 183 female for every 1000 unemployed males in 2004-2005.

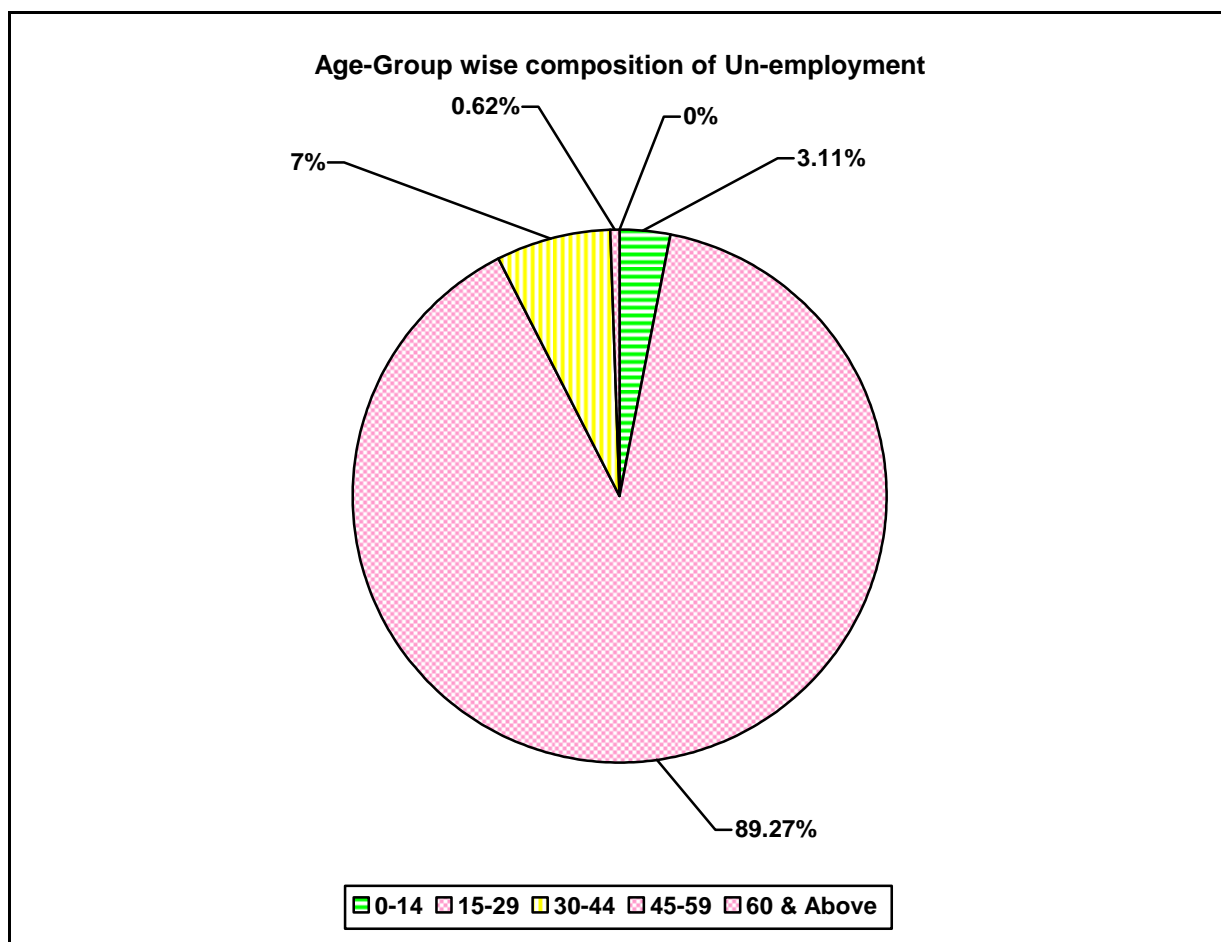
UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Proportion of unemployment in different age groups is presented in statement 4.4.3 sex wise. Among the males proportion of unemployment was maximum in the age group 15-29years (87.30%) and 30-44years (8.29%) for obvious reasons.

Statement 4.4.3: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Sex.

S.No.	Age Group	Unemployed persons			Percentage to total
		Rural	Urban	Combined	
A	MALE				
	0-14	0	5117	5117	3.68
	15-29	6474	114910	121384	87.30
	30-44	5411	6110	11521	8.29
	45-59	0	1020	1020	0.73
	60&Above	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	11885	127157	139042	100.00
B	FEMALE				
	0-14	0	0	0	0.00
	15-29	4479	20977	25456	100.00
	30-44	0	0	0	0.00
	45-59	0	0	0	0.00
	60&Above	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	4479	20977	25456	100.00
C	ALL				
	0-14	0	5117	5117	3.11
	15-29	10953	135887	146840	89.27
	30-44	5411	6110	11521	7.00
	45-59	0	1020	1020	0.62
	60&Above	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	16364	148134	164498	100.00

On the other hand proportion of unemployment in case of female was 100% in the age group 20-24 years. Unemployment is presented age group wise in the following graph:



Statement 4.4.4 gives the unemployment position in Delhi in respect of persons aged 15 years to ascertain the magnitude of the problem in realistic terms.

Statement 4.4.4: Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and above by Sex and Sector.

S.NO.	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
(A)	RURAL			
	Unemployed	11885	4479	16364
	Percentage to Total	4.70	10.26	5.52
	Total Population	252756	43651	296407
(B)	URBAN			
	Unemployed	122040	20977	143017
	Percentage to Total	2.79	4.12	2.93
	Total Population	4379244	508664	4887908
(C)	DELHI			
	Unemployed	133925	25456	159381
	Percentage to Total	2.89	4.61	3.07
	Total Population	4632000	552315	5184315

The overall position was that 3.07% of the Delhi's labour force (Aged 15 years and above) were unemployed. In case of female it was 2.89% and that of male was 4.61% of the respective population

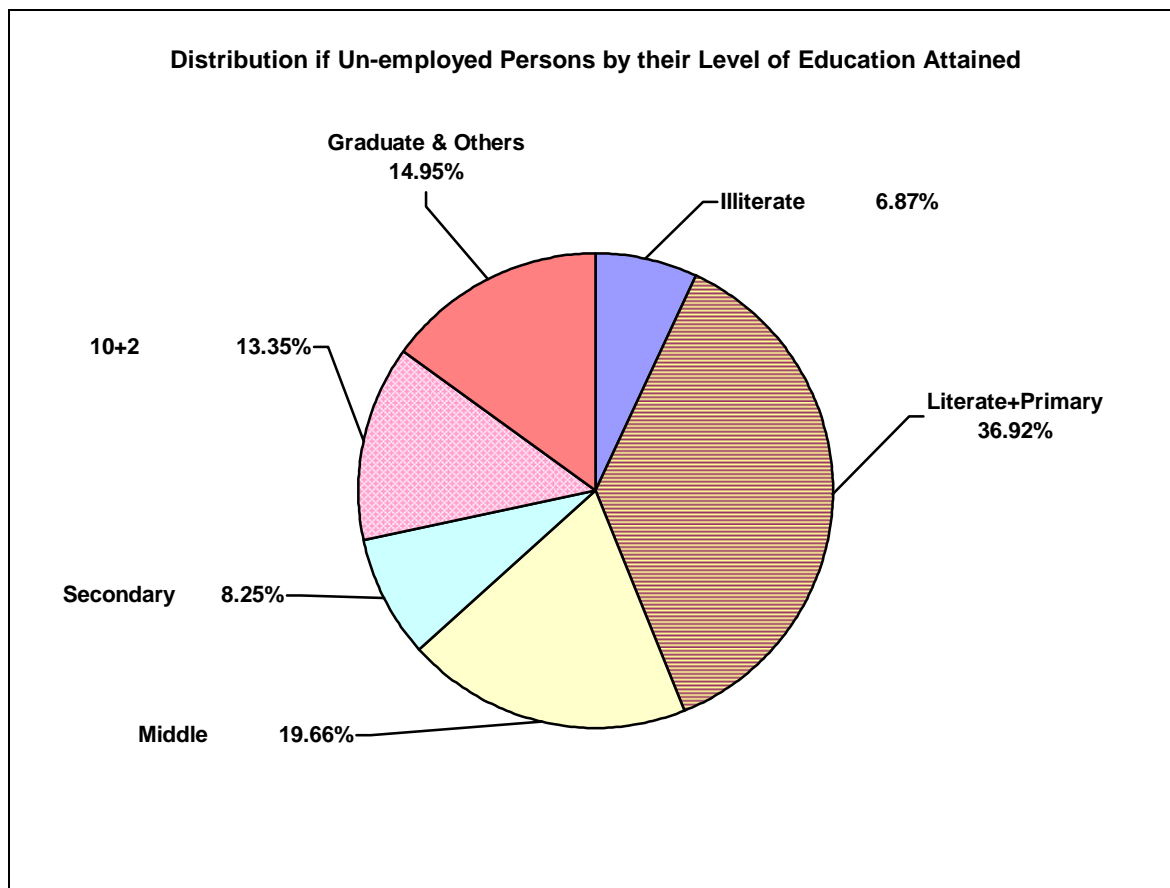
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN DELHI

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

Statement 4.4.5 :Distribution of Unemployed by level of Education

Education Level	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
Rural						
Illiterate	2705	22.76	0	0.00	2705	16.53
Primary	3984	33.52	2202	49.16	6186	37.80
Middle	136	1.15	75	1.68	211	1.29
Secondary	2716	22.85	0	0.00	2716	16.60
Higher Sec.	2344	19.72	2202	49.16	4546	27.78
Diploma Certificate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Post Graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	11885	100.00	4479	100.00	16364	100.00
URBAN						
Illiterate	7632	6.00	957	4.56	8590	5.80
Primary	48761	38.35	5780	27.55	54541	36.82
Middle	28690	22.56	3443	16.41	32133	21.69
Secondary	10554	8.30	333	1.59	10887	7.35
Higher Sec.	15431	12.14	1977	9.42	17408	11.75
Diploma Certificate	3582	2.82	2622	12.50	6204	4.19
Graduate	12123	9.53	3020	14.40	15143	10.22
Post Graduate	384	0.30	2846	13.57	3229	2.18
Total	127157	100.00	20977	100.00	148135	100.00
COMBINED						
Education Level	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
Illiterate	10337	7.43	956	3.76	11293	6.87
Primary	52745	37.93	7982	31.34	60727	36.92
Middle	28826	20.73	3518	13.82	32344	19.66
Secondary	13270	9.55	333	1.32	13603	8.25
Higher Sec.	17775	12.78	4179	16.42	21954	13.35
Diploma Certificate	3582	2.58	2622	10.30	6204	3.77
Graduate	12123	8.72	3020	11.86	15143	9.22
Post Graduate	384	0.28	2846	11.18	3230	1.96
Total	139042	100.00	25456	100.00	164498	100.00

It was found that out of the total unemployed persons 6.87% were not literate, 36.92 % were literate up to primary standard, 19.66% completed up to middle, 8.25% completed education up to secondary 13.35% were 10+2 level qualified and 14.95% were graduate & others.

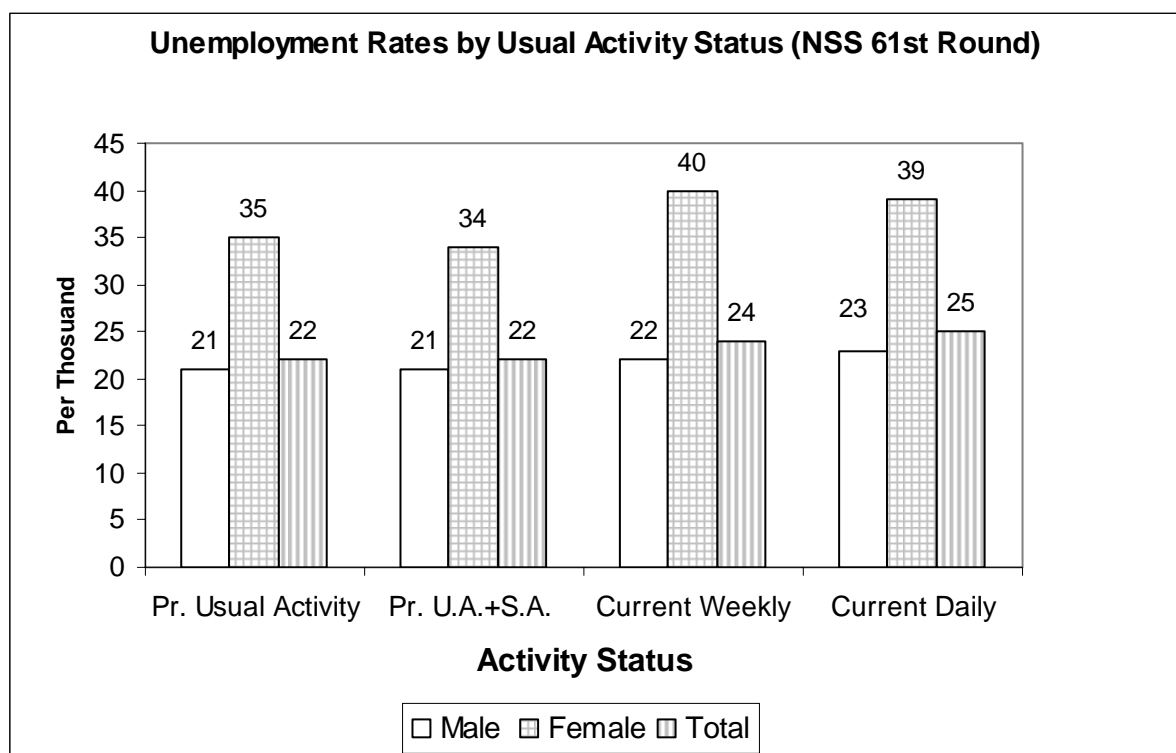


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY ACTIVITY STATUS

Unemployment rate by activity status wise is given in statement no. 4.4.6. It was revealed that employment rate was lower in case of principal activity status (ps) as well as principal plus subsidiary (taken together) (ps+ss) in comparison to current weekly status and current daily status. This can be attributed to seasonal unemployment.

Statement 4.4.6 : Distribution of Unemployed by Usual Activity Status

S · N O	Activity Status	Estimated No. of Unemployed Persons			Labour Force			Un-employment Rate (Per1000 persons in labour force)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A	Rural									
	Pr.Usual Activity	11885	4479	16364	252259	39044	291303	47	115	56
	Pr.Usual Activity+Sub sidiary Activity of not working	11885	4479	16364	252756	43651	296407	47	103	55
	Current weekly	11885	4479	16364	250693	41686	292379	47	107	56
	Current Daily	14783	4479	19262	250694	39705	290399	59	113	66
B	Urban									
	Pr.Usual Activity	129116	20977	150093	4414075	486614	4900689	29	43	31
	Pr.Usual Activity+Sub sidiary Activity of not working	127157	20977	148134	4414702	508664	4923366	29	41	30
	Current weekly	137160	26588	163748	4415032	520796	4935828	31	51	33
	Current Daily	138504	25582	164086	4417279	512213	4929492	31	50	33
C	Combined									
	Pr.Usual Activity	98160	18579	116739	4666334	525658	5191992	21	35	22
	Pr.Usual Activity+Sub sidiary Activity of not working	96890	18579	115469	4667458	552315	5219773	21	34	22
	Current weekly	103379	22221	125600	4665725	562482	5228207	22	40	24
	Current Daily	107760	21568	129328	4667973	551918	5219891	23	39	25

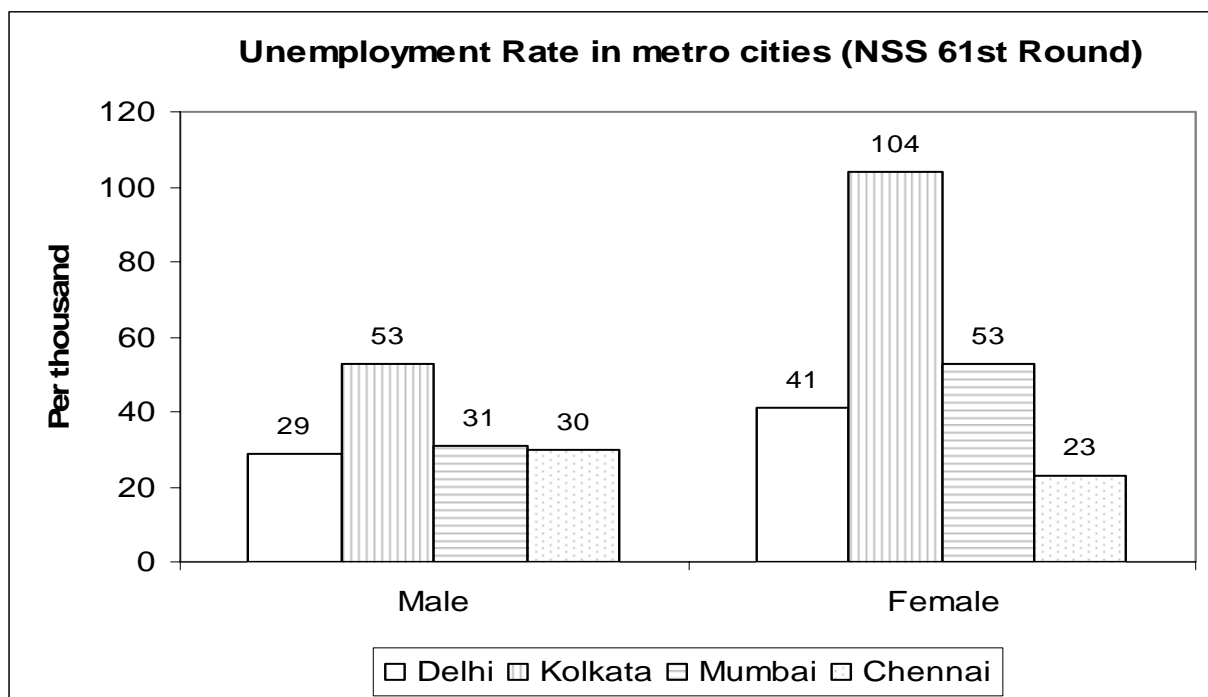


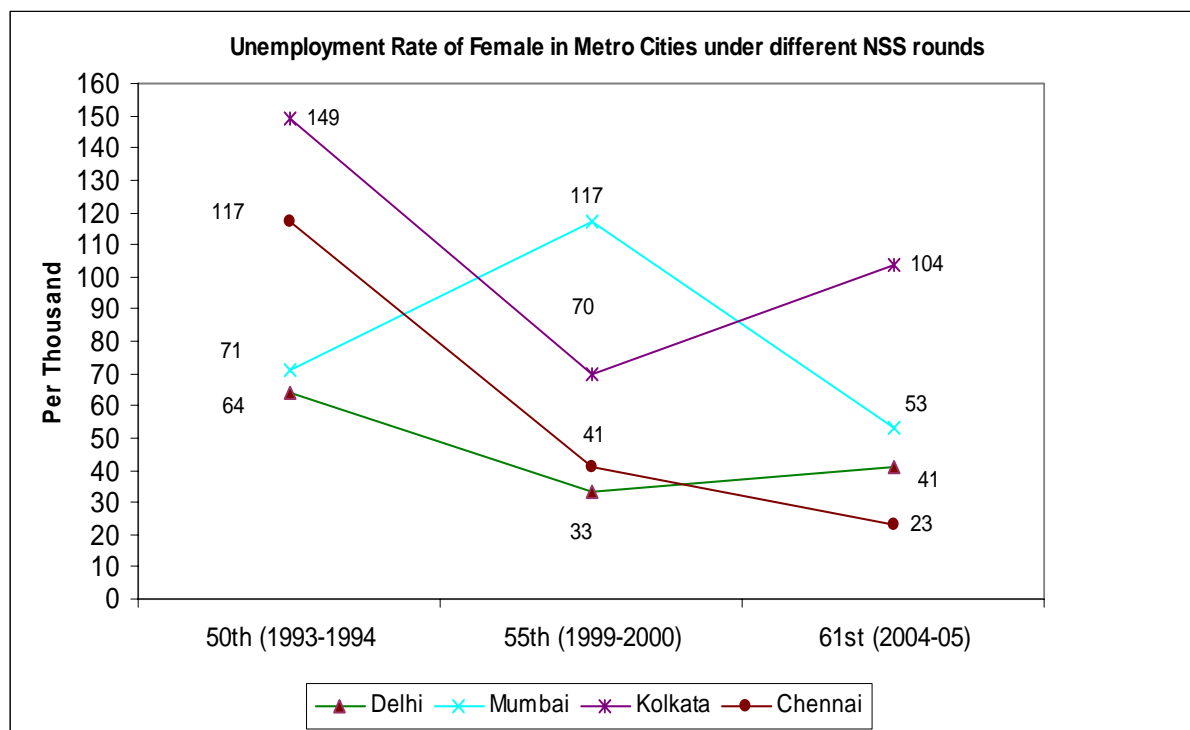
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN STATES/UTs

The unemployment rates in selected cities of India is given in statement no 4.4.7. Delhi stood as the third least city among the eight other cities in case of male unemployment rate after Bangalore and Ahmedabad and fourth least in case of female.

Statement 4.4.7: Unemployment Rate in selected cities of India

S.No	Name of city/ town	Un-employment Rates					
		Male			Female		
		61st (2004-2005)	55th (1999-2000)	50th (1993-1994)	61st (2004-2005)	55th (1999-2000)	50th (1993-1994)
1	Delhi	29	24	9	41	33	64
2	Mumbai	31	68	53	53	117	71
3	Kolkata	53	36	50	104	70	149
4	Chennai	30	45	53	23	41	117
5	Bangalore	12	29	38	137	80	134
6	Ahmedabad	27	10	44	27	10	137
7	Hyderabad	33	64	20	59	38	6
8	Pune	62	25	48	10	31	61
Urban India		38	38	44	69	70	57

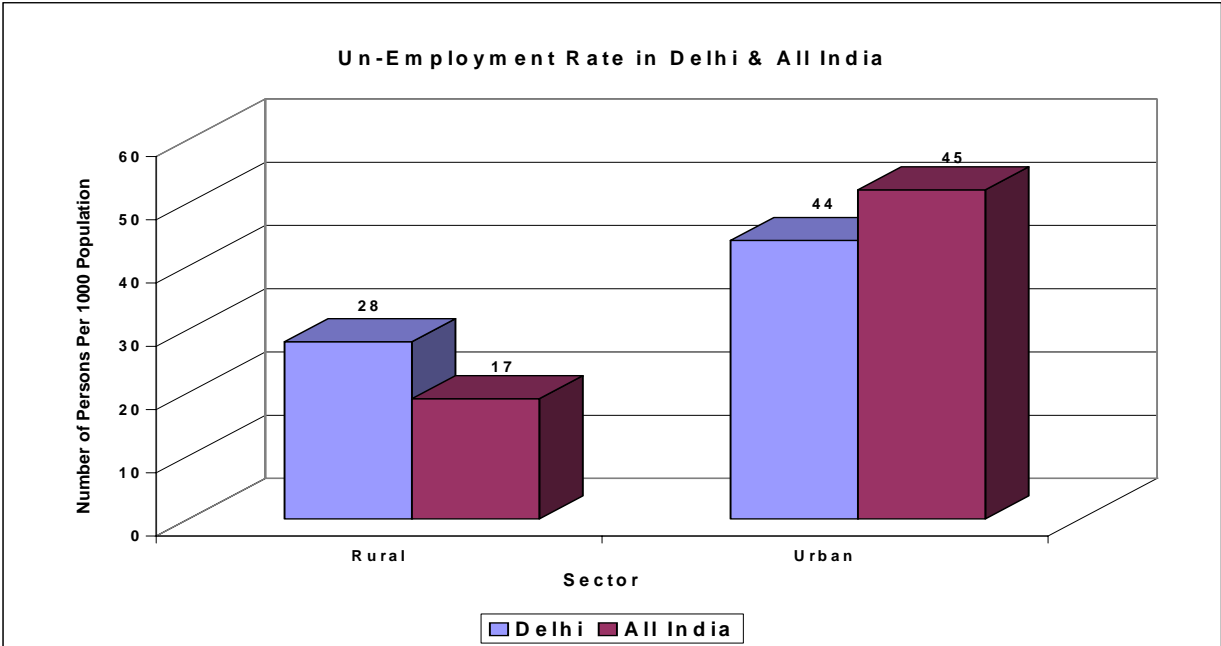




The rate of unemployment in states/uts is presented in statement 4.4.8. At the all-India level 45 persons per thousand persons in labour force in urban and 17 persons per thousand in rural areas were unemployed as against the unemployment rate of 28 in rural delhi and 44 in urban delhi. The state of Tripura with 280 unemployed persons per thousand population in urban and with 133 unemployed persons per thousand persons in labour force in rural areas was heading the table of unemployment in the country.

Statement 4.4.8: State/UT – wise Unemployment Rate

S.No.	State/UT	RURAL	URBAN
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	12
3	Assam	26	72
4	Bihar	15	64
5	Goa	111	87
6	Gujarat	5	24
7	Haryana	22	40
8	Himachal Pradesh	18	38
9	J & K	15	49
10	Karnataka	7	28
11	Kerala	107	156
12	Madhya Pradesh	5	28
13	Maharashtra	10	36
14	Manipur	11	55
15	Meghalaya	3	35
16	Mizoram	3	19
17	Nagaland	18	55
18	Orissa	50	134
19	Punjab	38	50
20	Rajasthan	7	29
21	Sikkim	24	37
22	Tamil Nadu	12	35
23	Tripura	133	280
24	Uttar Pradesh	6	33
25	West Bengal	25	62
26	A&N Islands	62	88
27	Chandigarh	26	40
28	D&N Haveli	33	30
29	Daman & Diu	3	30
30	Delhi	55	30
31	Lakshadweep	75	250
32	Pondicherry	70	81
All India		17	45



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4.5 PERSONS OUT OF LABOUR FORCE

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

It is evident from the statement 4.5.1 that out of the total projected population of 155.69 lakhs, about 103.49 lakh persons (about 66.47%) were out of labour force. Among males about 38% and 62% of females were in this group. Further 67.25% of rural population and 66.43% of urban population were out of labour force in Delhi.

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

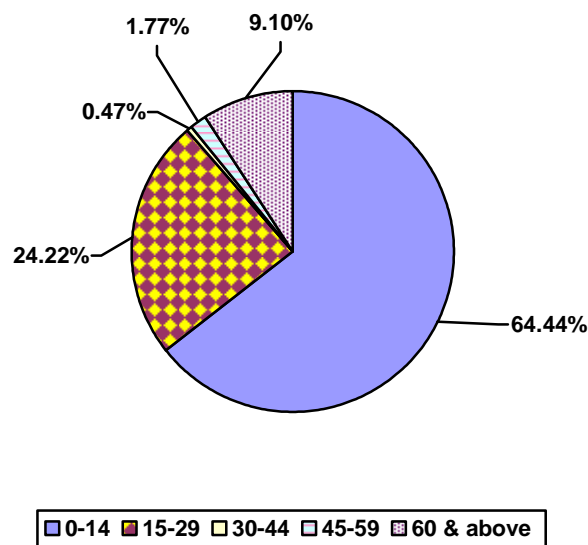
S.No.	ITEM	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
1	OUT OF LABOUR FORCE			
(a)	Male	248244 (40.79)	3663298 (37.61)	3911542 (37.80)
(b)	Female	360349 (59.21)	6077336 (62.39)	6437685 (62.20)
(c)	Total	608593 (100.00)	9740634 (100.00)	10349227 (100.00)
2	ESTIMATED POPULATION			
(a)	Male	501000	8078000	8579000
(b)	Female	404000	6586000	6990000
(c)	Total	905000	14664000	15569000

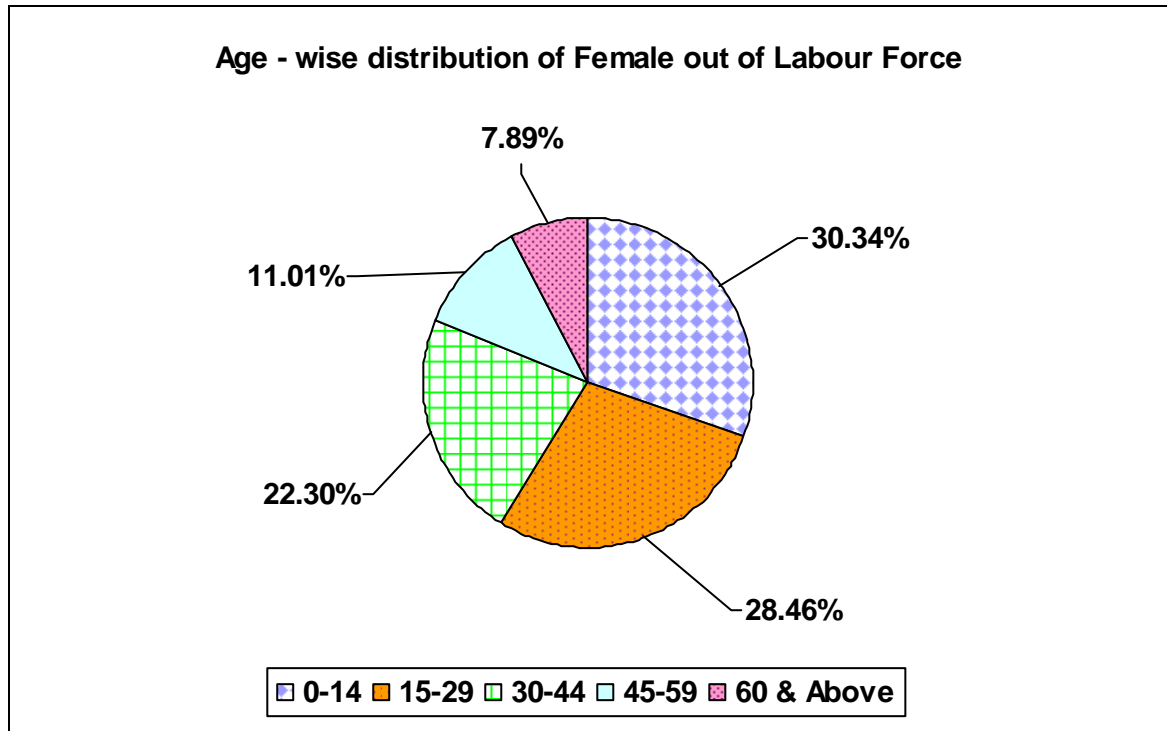
Statement 4.5.2 given details of age group wise distribution of number of persons out of labour force. Out of the total persons not in labour force 43.22% were in the age group of 0-14 years, 48.43% were in the age group of 15-59 years and the rest 8.35% were in the age group of 60 years and above

Statement 4.5.2: Age group wise Distribution of Number of Persons out of Labour Force

S.No.	Age Group	Estimated No.of persons Not in Labour Force					
		Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
A	RURAL						
	0-14	156431	63.02	128973	35.79	285404	46.90
	15-29	46152	18.59	104056	28.87	150208	24.68
	30-44	6239	2.51	71556	19.86	77795	12.78
	45-59	4851	1.95	33178	9.21	38029	6.25
	60&Above	34571	13.93	22586	6.27	57157	9.39
	Total	248244	100.00	360349	100.00	608593	100.00
B	URBAN						
	0-14	2364054	64.53	1824041	30.02	4188095	43.00
	15-29	901032	24.60	1728227	28.44	2629259	26.99
	30-44	12129	0.33	1363986	22.44	1376115	14.13
	45-59	64257	1.75	675461	11.11	739718	7.59
	60&Above	321826	8.79	485621	7.99	807447	8.29
	Total	3663298	100.00	6077336	100.00	9740634	100.00
C	COMBINED						
	0-14	2520485	64.44	1953014	30.34	4473499	43.22
	15-29	947184	24.22	1832283	28.46	2779467	26.86
	30-44	18368	0.47	1435542	22.30	1453910	14.05
	45-59	69108	1.77	708639	11.01	777747	7.52
	60&Above	356397	9.10	508207	7.89	864604	8.35
	Total	3911542	100.00	6437685	100.00	10349227	100.00

Age - wise distribution of Male out of Labour Force



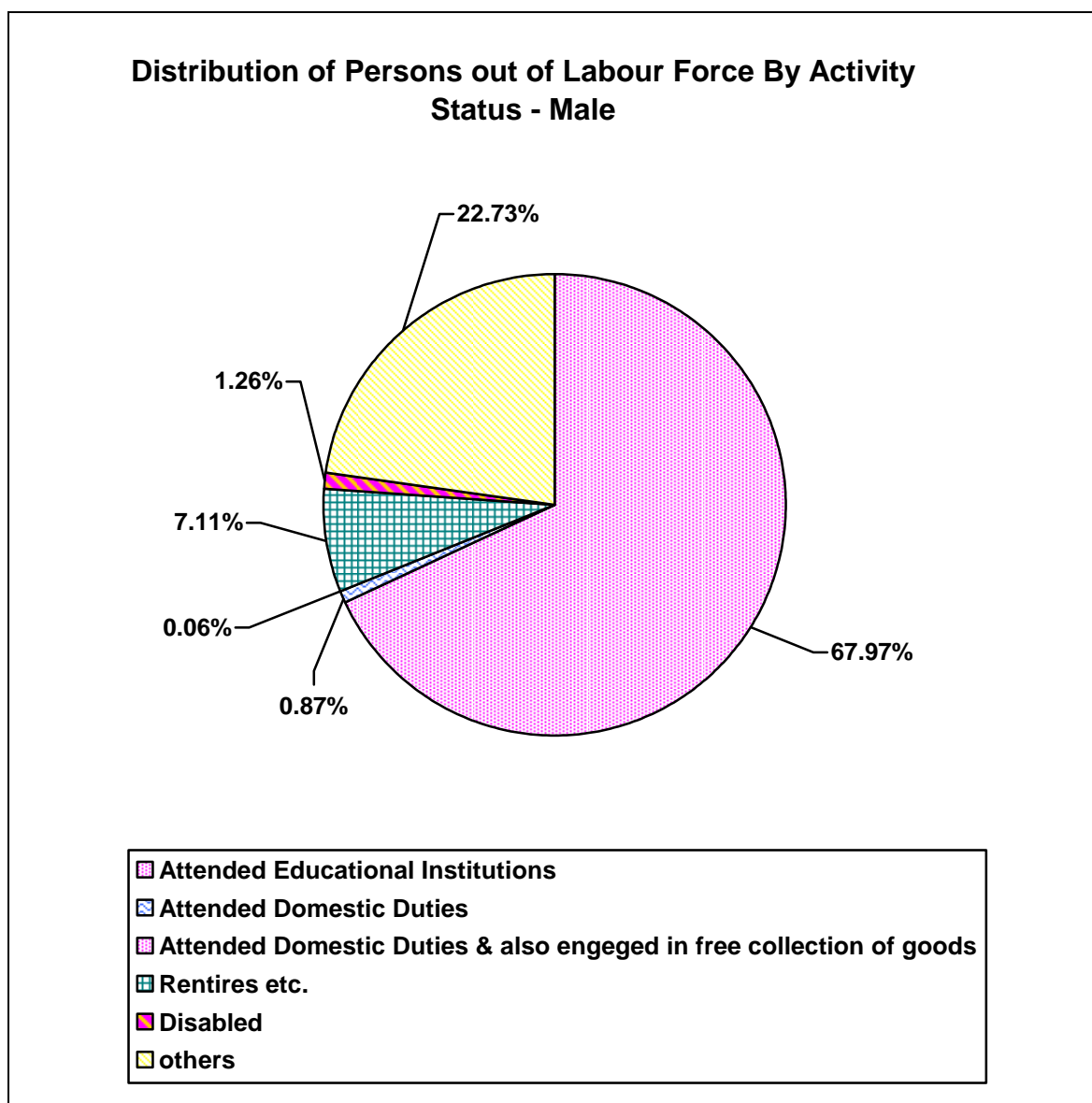


Statement 4.5.3 gives further details about the persons out of labour force in terms of their activity status. On the whole 44.17% of the persons fall under this category were found to be pursuing studies in various educational institutions. About 34.45% of the persons out of labour force attended domestic duties and about 3.51% were living on remittances like pension, rent etc. Only 0.47% of this category were engaged in Domestic Duties as well as in free collection of goods (Vegetables, roots, fire woods, cattle feed etc) sewing, tailoring, weaving etc. for household use.

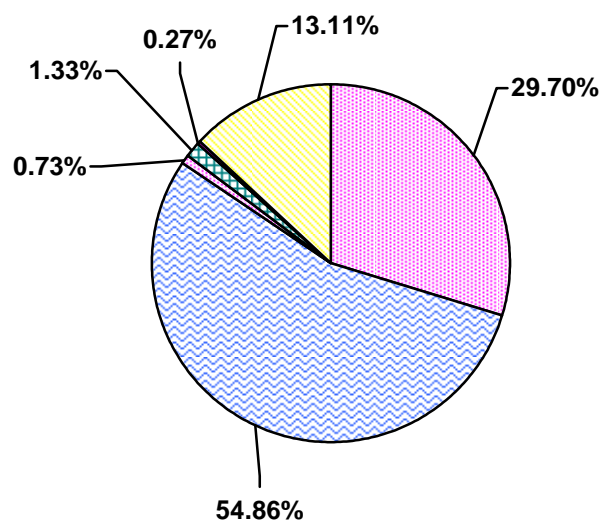
Statement 4.5.3: Distribution of Persons out of Labour Force by Activity status

S.No	Activity Status	Male	% to total	Female	% to total	All	% to total
A	RURAL						
1	Attended Educational Institutions	163087	65.69	122311	33.94	285398	46.89
2	Attended Domestic Duties	3820	1.54	184012	51.06	187832	30.86
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	0	0.00	4306	1.19	4306	0.71
4	Rentiers, pensioners, remittance receipients	14912	6.01	2212	0.62	17124	2.82
5	Not able to work due to disability	6426	2.59	157	0.05	6583	1.08
6	Others	59999	24.17	47351	13.14	107350	17.64
	Sub-total	248244	100.00	360349	100.00	608593	100.00
B	URBAN						
1	Attended Educational Institutions	2495474	68.12	1789882	29.45	4285356	43.99
2	Attended Domestic Duties	30030	0.82	3347830	55.09	3377860	34.68
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	2215	0.06	42372	0.70	44587	0.46
4	Rentiers, pensioners, remittance receipients	263373	7.19	83096	1.37	346469	3.56
5	Not able to work due to disability	42979	1.17	17463	0.29	60442	0.62
6	Others	829227	22.64	796693	13.10	1625920	16.69
	Sub-total	3663298	100.00	6077336	100.00	9740634	100.00
C	COMBINED						
1	Attended Educational Institutions	2658561	67.97	1912193	29.70	4570754	44.17
2	Attended Domestic Duties	33850	0.87	3531842	54.86	3565692	34.45
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	2215	0.06	46678	0.73	48893	0.47
4	Rentiers, pensioners, remittance receipients	278285	7.11	85308	1.33	363593	3.51
5	Not able to work due to disability	49405	1.26	17620	0.27	67025	0.65
6	Others	889226	22.73	844044	13.11	1733270	16.75
	Total	3911542	100.00	6437685	100.00	10349227	100.00

The remaining 17.40% of the persons of this category were involved in miscellaneous non-gainful activities.



Distribution of Persons out of Labour Force By Activity Status - Female



- Attended Educational Institutions
- Attended Domestic Duties
- Attended Domestic Duties & also engaged in free collection of goods
- Rentires etc.
- Disabled
- others

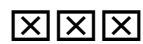
4.6 COMPARISON OF KEY RESULTS

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

Statement 4.6.1: Comparison of Key Results of NSS 61st Round –Central & State Samples

S.NO.	ITEM	Number of Persons/House holds/Rate			
		RURAL		URBAN	
		CENTRAL SAMPLE	STATE SAMPLE	CENTRAL SAMPLE	STATE SAMPLE
A	No.of Sampled Persons				
	Male	143	449	2528	5691
	Female	103	382	2058	4702
B	No.of Sampled Households	57	160	1119	2323
C	Labour Force (per1000 population)				
	Male	526	505	561	547
	Female	47	108	94	77
	Persons	317	328	351	336
D	Rate of Employment				
	Male	516	481	535	531
	Female	47	97	88	74
	Persons	311	309	334	326
F	Type of Employment				
	Self Employed	409	407	356	405
	Salaried/wage paid	546	458	596	531
	Casual/Agriculture/ other labour others	45	135	48	64
G	Rate of Un-Employment				
	Male	20	47	46	29
	Female	0	103	64	41
	Persons	19	55	48	30
H	Percentage People of out of labour force				
	Male	NA	49.55	NA	45.35
	Female	NA	89.20	NA	92.28
	Persons	NA	67.25	NA	66.43

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



SECTION FIVE

NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES

ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The estimated population of Delhi as per survey was 10569952 persons against population projections available from Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2005 was 15569000.

Statement 5.1: Estimated Survey Population & Households

Item	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Survey Population	606776	447634	5240681	4274861
RGI Population Projections (As On 1st March, 2005)	501000	404000	8078000	6586000
Adjustment Factor	0.82568	0.90252	1.54140	1.54063
Household (Survey)	221315		2116698	
Household (Projected)	190126		3258667	
Adjustment Factor	0.859074170		1.539504927	

Comparison of survey population with projected RGI population was made (as on 01.03.2005) to ascertain the discrepancies, if any, between the two sets of data. Sample survey estimates were found to be on the lower side in urban and on higher side in rural for obvious reasons. For the benefit of data users adjustment factor was worked out and presented in the statement 5.1. This is to be applied in respect of rural (deflated) and urban (inflated) aggregates to get the data comparable with RGI's population projections. However these adjustment factors have already been applied while presenting the data in all the statements under section 4 of this report. Similarly, Adjustment Factor for households was also worked out and inserted in the statement 5.1 above. To keep the survey results intact the average household size as per survey results used as a denominator to the projected population to get the projected households.

The details of sampled persons is indicated in statement 5.2 and 5.3

Statement 5.2: Age-Group wise Distribution of Sample Persons by Gender

Age Group	No.of Sampled Persons						
	Rural		Urban		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
0-14	131	111	1651	1323	1782	1434	3216
15-29	145	114	1730	1376	1875	1490	3365
30-44	101	92	1308	1128	1409	1220	2629
45-59	42	40	684	552	726	592	1318
60&Above	30	25	318	323	348	348	696
All	449	382	5691	4702	6140	5084	11224

Statement 5.3: Distribution of Sample Persons by Gender for each parameter

Item	No.of Sampled Persons								
	Employed		Un Employed		Out of Labour Force		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Rural	216	31	9	3	224	348	449	382	831
Urban	3083	352	88	22	2520	4328	5691	4702	10393
Combined	3299	383	97	25	2744	4676	6140	5084	11224

☒☒☒

Table (1): Estimated Number of Household and persons by sex for each MPCE class

RURAL

MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated Households	Estimated No.of pesons.				
		Adults		Children		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
< 500	10787	19520	11789	15271	10103	56683
500 -1000	102787	200894	170805	108252	81417	561368
1001 -1500	81911	156754	93159	60032	39223	349168
1501 -2000	11375	14740	15971	5294	8098	44103
2001 -2500	8791	13613	5954	421	0	19988
2501 -3000	5302	11074	6502	0	3875	21451
>3000	362	723	550	188	188	1649
Total	221315	417318	304730	189458	142904	1054410

Table (1): Estimated Number of Household and persons by sex for each MPCE URBAN

MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated No.of pesons.					
	Estimated Households	Adults		Children		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
< 500	70842	134941	110837	110303	106298	462379
500 -1000	802766	1450991	1233689	880334	659868	4224882
1001 -1500	379545	727978	550653	229830	155858	1664319
1501 -2000	241156	393101	313052	112924	96250	915327
2001 -2500	137003	212428	180210	56618	44111	493367
2501 -3000	195902	362486	334853	98443	64017	859799
>3000	289484	402149	367610	68155	57555	895469
Total	2116698	3684074	3090904	1556607	1183957	9515542

Table (1): Estimated Number of Household and persons by sex for each MPCE COMBINED

MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated No.of pesons.					
	Estimated Households	Adults		Children		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
< 500	81629	154461	122626	125574	116401	519062
500 -1000	905553	1651885	1404494	988586	741285	4786250
1001 -1500	461456	884732	643812	289862	195081	2013487
1501 -2000	252531	407841	329023	118218	104348	959430
2001 -2500	145794	226041	186164	57039	44111	513355
2501 -3000	201204	373560	341355	98443	67892	881250
>3000	289846	402872	368160	68343	57743	897118
Total	2338013	4101392	3395634	1746065	1326861	10569952

Table 2: Distribution of Households by Principal Industry (Rural)

MPCE Class(Rs.)	Principal Huseholds Industry									
	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufact uring	Electricity , Gas and Water	Construction	Trade,Hotel,R estaurents etc.,	Transport	OtherServices	Non-Economic Activities	Total
< 500	1004	0	1548	0	4167	0	2521	1548	0	10787
500 -1000	12858	0	17884	0	10780	18345	11237	22168	9516	102787
1001 -1500	10374	0	23943	2737	5810	17935	1960	14849	4305	81911
1501 -2000	0	0	545	0	571	3751	1954	4555	0	11375
2001 -2500	0	0	0	0	211	0	4458	4122	0	8791
2501 -3000	0	0	0	0	0	813	3710	779	0	5302
>3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0	362
Total	24236	0	43920	2737	21538	40843	25839	48381	13820	221313

Table 2: Distribution of Households by Principal Industry (Urban)

MPCE Class(Rs.)	Principal Huseholds Industry									
	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufact uring	Electricity , Gas and Water	Construction	Trade,Hotel,R estaurents etc.,	Transport	OtherServices	Non-Economic Activities	Total
< 500	0	0	18616	0	21733	13609	10542	4799	1544	70842
500 -1000	9344	1082	207403	6712	94791	249438	85905	136288	11805	802766
1001 -1500	1719	0	107414	2970	17510	125384	39483	80634	4432	379545
1501 -2000	1190	0	33854	4699	12957	63666	12469	100627	11695	241156
2001 -2500	1050	0	17172	7042	5575	32119	10163	47913	15970	137003
2501 -3000	1038	0	27777	2615	3238	57062	8875	74669	20631	195902
>3000	0	0	30870	1716	2226	55366	9450	103756	86102	289484
Total	14340	1082	443104	25754	158028	596643	176885	548684	152177	116696

Table 3 : Distribution of Households by principal household occupation for each Monthly per capita expenditure class

RURAL

MPCE Class(Rs)	Principal Household occupation(NCO)						All
	Professional, Technical & related workers(0-1)	Clerical & related workers(3)	Sales Workers(4)	Service Workers (5)	Farmers, Fishermen & related Workers (6)	Production & related workers, transport equipment operators (7-8-9)	
< 500	0	0	0	0	1548	51476	10787
500 -1000	10120	6271	14920	14473	9859	423393	102787
1001 -1500	6744	6428	11417	14480	3443	153418	81911
1501 -2000	578	1418	1270	3330	3508	41325	11375
2001 -2500	575	2104	3758	0	0	23003	8791
2501 -3000	177	3887	0	1238	0	11322	5302
>3000	188	174	0	0	0	8381	362
Total	18382	20282	31365	33521	18358	712321	221315

URBAN

MPCE Class(Rs)	Principal Household occupation(NCO)						All
	Professional, Technical & related workers(0-1)	Clerical & related workers(3)	Sales Workers(4)	Service Workers (5)	Farmers, Fishermen & related Workers (6)	Production & related workers, transport equipment operators (7-8-9)	
< 500	1544	534	525	8433	8330	60715	70842
500 -1000	30073	53757	53388	164994	77161	470537	802766
1001 -1500	14584	42232	46998	100757	21556	192817	379545
1501 -2000	35865	33472	50233	56310	23951	42596	241156
2001 -2500	37223	25401	23194	20695	7487	25357	137003
2501 -3000	42560	60929	29686	43799	7606	11322	195902
>3000	131944	95113	14267	33119	6660	8381	289484
Total	293794	311436	218289	428106	152752	811728	2116698

COMBINED

MPCE Class(Rs)	Principal Household occupation(NCO)						All
	Professional, Technical & related workers(0-1)	Clerical & related workers(3)	Sales Workers(4)	Service Workers (5)	Farmers, Fishermen & related Workers (6)	Production & related workers, transport equipment operators (7-8-9)	
< 500	1544	534	525	8433	9878	59711	81629
500 -1000	40193	60028	68308	179467	87020	441871	905553
1001 -1500	21328	48660	58415	115237	24999	177412	461456
1501 -2000	36443	34890	51503	59640	27459	41685	252531
2001 -2500	37798	27505	26952	20695	7487	24307	145794
2501 -3000	42737	64816	29686	45037	7606	10035	201204
>3000	132132	95287	14267	33119	6660	8381	289846
Total	312176	331718	249654	461627	171110	763404	2338013

Table 4 :Distribution of Households by Households type for each Monthly per capita expenditure class

RURAL

Monthly per capita Expenditure (Rs)	Household Type					
	Self Employed in non agriculture	Agriculture Labour	Other Labour	Self Employed In Agriculture	Others	Total
< 500	3803	788	4167	400	1629	10787
500 -1000	25517	2831	10962	9907	53570	102787
1001 -1500	25117	0	3480	10948	42366	81911
1501 -2000	5138	0	0	0	6237	11375
2001 -2500	1548	0	0	0	7243	8791
2501 -3000	5302	0	0	0	0	5302
>3000	0	0	0	0	362	362
Total	66425	3619	18609	21255	111407	221315

URBAN

Monthly per capita Expenditure	Household Type				
	Self Employed in non agriculture	Regular wage/salaried	Casual Labour	Others	Total
< 500	30726	17336	20966	1814	70842
500 -1000	297381	404503	86076	14806	802766
1001 -1500	162134	196834	15067	5510	379545
1501 -2000	73872	153223	2366	11695	241156
2001 -2500	47694	73485	0	15824	137003
2501 -3000	91074	83993	1543	19292	195902
>3000	103695	104543	0	81246	289484
Total	806576	1033917	126018	150187	2116698

COMBINED

Monthly per capita Expenditure (Rs)	Household Type					
	Self Employed	Regular wage/salaried	Agriculture Labour	Other Labour	Others	Total
< 500	34929	17336	788	25133	3443	81629
500 -1000	332805	404503	2831	97038	68376	905553
1001 -1500	198199	196834	0	18547	47876	461456
1501 -2000	79010	153223	0	2366	17932	252531
2001 -2500	49242	73485	0	0	23067	145794
2501 -3000	96376	83993	0	1543	19292	201204
>3000	103695	104543	0	0	81608	289846
Total	894256	1033917	3619	144627	261594	2338013

Table 5: Distribution of Households by Monthly expenditure and Social Group

Rural

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Estimated Households			
	Scheduled Castes	OBC	Others	Total
<500	2499	203	8086	10788
500-1000	27444	20681	54657	102782
1001-1500	10061	19349	52503	81913
1501-2000	184	5175	6017	11376
2001-2500	1548	807	6437	8792
2501-3000	0	636	4666	5302
>3000	0	0	362	362
Total	41736	46851	132728	221315

URBAN

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Estimated Households			
	Scheduled Castes	OBC	Others	Total
<500	26491	12401	31950	70842
500-1000	217123	119602	466037	802762
1001-1500	60844	41589	277112	379545
1501-2000	15932	18326	206899	241157
2001-2500	4353	6757	125893	137003
2501-3000	7250	6613	182040	195903
>3000	6317	1405	281764	289486
Total	338310	206693	1571695	2116698

Table 6 : Distribution of Household by household type of each household social group

Social Group	Household Type					
	Self Employed	Agricultur e Labour	Other Labour	Self Empl. In Agri.	Others	Total
Rural						
SC	10847	2831	8477	53	19528	41736
OBC	11420	0	3061	4978	27390	46849
Others	44157	789	7071	16223	64492	132732
Total	66424	3620	18609	21254	111410	221317
Urban						
SC	110994	162856	59748	0	4712	338310
OBC	91857	91218	20572	0	3046	206693
Others	603726	779843	45697	0	142433	1571699
Total	806577	1033917	126017	0	150191	2116702

Table (7): Distribution of persons by broad usual activity status taking also into consideration subsidiary economic status of persons categorised *not* working in the principal status

Age Group	Usual Activity status							
	Self Employed	Regular salaried/ wage paid	Casual Labour	Total Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Not in Labour Force	Total
RURAL								
<i>MALE</i>								
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	189456	189456
15-29	28422	65131	20417	113970	7841	121811	55896	177707
30-44	69425	49008	10240	128673	6554	135227	7556	142783
45-59	13285	18849	5421	37555	0	37555	5875	43430
60&Above	5422	3277	2831	11530	0	11530	41870	53400
Total	116554	136265	38909	291728	14395	306123	300653	606776
Sample	103	97	16		9		224	449
<i>FEMALE</i>								
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	142901	142901
15-29	2927	748	605	4280	4963	9243	115295	124538
30-44	14377	16506	2762	33645	0	33645	79285	112930
45-59	2470	177	2831	5478	0	5478	36761	42239
60&Above	0	0	0	0	0	0	25026	25026
Total	19774	17431	6198	43403	4963	48366	399268	447634
URBAN								
<i>MALE</i>								
0-14	5728	12377	1474	19579	3320	22899	1533703	1556602
15-29	338271	535510	75626	949407	74549	1023956	584553	1608509
30-44	490217	584907	88985	1164109	3964	1168073	7869	1175942
45-59	243823	293000	22985	559808	662	560470	41684	602154
60&Above	69168	14982	4536	88686	0	88686	208788	297474
Total	1147207	1440776	193606	2781589	82495	2864084	2376597	5240681
<i>FEMALE</i>								
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1183954	1183954
15-29	46506	74442	3365	124313	13616	137929	1121763	1259692
30-44	32575	83192	667	116434	0	116434	885340	1001774
45-59	19306	45593	877	65776	0	65776	438430	504206
60&Above	7510	2518	0	10028	0	10028	315207	325235
Total	105897	205745	4909	316551	13616	330167	3944694	4274861

Table : 8 Distribution of usually working persons by broad industry division of Work

Age Group	Broad Industry Group								
	Agriculture & related activities	Mining, quarrying etc.,	Manufacturing & related activities.	Electricity, Gas, Water etc.,	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants etc.,	Transport & related activities	Services	Total
RURAL									
MALE									
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-29	15278	0	38266	574	20417	12845	9737	16849	113966
30-44	10259	0	26244	2737	21292	31835	14587	21721	128675
45-59	4387	0	3247	0	2981	4650	10189	12103	37557
60&Above	8039	0	0	0	0	3277	0	214	11530
Total	37963	0	67757	3311	44690	52607	34513	50887	291728
FEMALE									
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-29	1336	0	572	0	0	2195	0	177	4280
30-44	9597	0	4903	0	2762	331	0	16052	33645
45-59	4665	0	0	0	0	0	636	177	5478
60&Above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15598	0	5475	0	2762	2526	636	16406	43403
URBAN									
MALE									
0-14	140	0	13096	0	1474	4868	0	0	19578
15-29	8092	105	285804	5645	68926	332432	78529	169873	949406
30-44	6731	0	262365	14455	116703	375728	105209	282918	1164109
45-59	4012	0	88749	11290	32687	181555	37341	204175	559809
60&Above	595	0	21594	780	4572	46139	1906	13101	88687
Total	19570	105	671608	32170	224362	940722	222985	670067	2781589
FEMALE									
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-29	5194	484	37389	733	854	10694	850	68114	124312
30-44	4942	0	21593	623	522	7928	4854	75973	116435
45-59	1505	0	6613	332	1389	7820	1999	46119	65777
60&Above	0	0	0	0	0	5976	0	4052	10028
Total	11641	484	65595	1688	2765	32418	7703	194257	316551

Table 9 : Distribution of persons by Current Daily Activity Status

Current Daily Activity Status	Broad Industry Group	RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Self Employed (11 12 21&61,62)	01-05	34526	10591	12069	10972	46595	21563	68158
	10-45	19684	1827	300204	45916	319888	47743	367631
	50-93	62344	3589	838242	51060	900586	54649	955235
Sub-Total	01-93	116554	16007	1150515	107948	1267069	123955	1391024
Regular Salarid/Wage paid (31,71 &72)	01-05	0	0	7393	941	7393	941	8334
	10-45	60605	571	460768	20233	521373	20804	542177
	50-93	75660	16859	965697	181841	1041357	198700	1240057
Sub-Total	01-93	136265	17430	1433858	203015	1570123	220445	1790568
Worked as Casual worker in Public Works(41)		0	0	23238	1232	23238	1232	24470
Worked as Casual worker in other types of Works(51)	01-05	3436	2831	789	0	4225	2831	7056
	10-45	29463	2762	152353	2247	181816	5009	186825
	50-93	0	0	15144	1422	15144	1422	16566
Sub-Total	01-93	32899	5593	168286	3669	201185	9262	210447
Employed('11-72)	01-05	37961	13422	43489	13145	81450	26567	108017
	10-45	109755	5160	913325	68396	1023080	73556	1096636
	50-93	138003	20448	1819083	234323	1957086	254771	2211857
Sub-Total	01-93	285719	39030	2775897	315864	3061616	354894	3416510
Seeking/ Available for work (81 & 82)		17904	4963	89856	16605	107760	21568	129328
Attending Educational Inst.,(91)		194551	141358	1615571	1168919	1810122	1310277	3120399
Attending Domestic duties only(92)		4628	208801	18634	2165598	23262	2374399	2397661
Domestic duties+Free collection (93)		0	4441	1438	26276	1438	30717	32155
Rentiers/Pensioners(94)		18061	398	169435	51815	187496	52213	239709
Not able to work due to disability (95)		7781	174	27802	11682	35583	11856	47439
Others (97-98)		78132	48469	542048	518102	620180	566571	1186751
Out of Labour Force total (91-98)		303153	403641	2374928	3942392	2678081	4346033	7024114
Total		606776	447634	5240681	4274861	5847457	4722495	10569952

Table10 : Distribution of persons by Current Weekly Activity Status

Activity Status	Broad Industry Group	RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Self Employed (11 12 21&61,62)	01-05	32871	10591	10931	10971	43802	21562	65364
	10-45	22282	1827	295981	46316	318263	48143	366406
	50-93	64825	5784	841663	53174	906488	58958	965446
Sub-Total	01-93	119978	18202	1148575	110461	1268553	128663	1397216
Regular Salarid/Wage paid (31,71 &72)	01-05	0	0	8307	775	8307	775	9082
	10-45	60606	3647	457739	20399	518345	24046	542391
	50-93	73783	13783	970668	184239	1044451	198022	1242473
Sub-Total	01-93	134389	17430	1436714	205413	1571103	222843	1793946
Worked as Casual worker in Public Works(41)		0	0	20973	1231	20973	1231	22204
Worked as Casual worker in other types of Works(51)	01-05	3434	2831	788	0	4222	2831	7053
	10-45	31426	2762	154063	2245	185489	5007	190496
	50-93	0	0	14198	1432	14198	1432	15630
Sub-Total	01-93	34860	5593	169049	3677	203909	9270	213179
Employed('11-72)	01-05	36305	13422	20026	11746	56331	25168	81499
	10-45	114314	8236	907783	68960	1022097	77196	1099293
	50-93	170034	22329	1980592	241090	2150626	263419	2414045
Sub-Total	01-93	289227	41225	2775311	320782	3064538	362007	3426545
Seeking/ Available for work (81 & 82)		14395	4963	88984	17258	103379	22221	125600
Attending Educational Inst.,(91)		194484	144379	1607653	1179110	1802137	1323489	3125626
Attending Domestic duties only(92)		7674	203663	42773	2150552	50447	2354215	2404662
Domestic duties+Free collection (93)		0	4440	2081	25652	2081	30092	32173
Rentiers/Pensioners(94)		18060	397	165268	57239	183328	57636	240964
Not able to work due to disability (95)		7781	174	28112	11685	35893	11859	47752
Others (97-98)		75155	48393	530499	512583	605654	560976	1166630
Out of Labour Force total (91-98)		303154	401446	2376386	3936821	2679540	4338267	7017807
Total		606776	447634	5240681	4274861	5847457	4722495	10569952

Table11 : Distribution of persons by Usual Activity Status only

Activity Status	Broad Industry	RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Self Employed (11, 12, 21 & 61,62)	01-05	33921	9859	10476	3623	44397	13482	57879
	10-45	19684	1827	299250	40504	318934	42331	361265
	50-93	62344	3589	838796	48037	901140	51626	952766
Sub-Total	01-93	115949	15275	1148522	92164	1264471	107439	1371910
Regular Salarid/Wage paid (31,71 &72)	01-05	0	0	8307	1397	8307	1397	9704
	10-45	60606	3647	457328	20883	517934	24530	542464
	50-93	75660	13783	972147	182884	1047807	196667	1244474
Sub-Total	01-93	136266	17430	1437782	205164	1574048	222594	1796642
Worked as Casual worker in Public Works(41)		0	0	23236	1231	23236	1231	24467
Worked as Casual worker in other types of Works(51)	01-05	3436	2831	789	0	4225	2831	7056
	10-45	35472	2762	152860	2246	188332	5008	193340
	50-93	0	0	16720	1432	16720	1432	18152
Sub-Total	01-93	38908	5593	170369	3678	209277	9271	218548
Employed('11-72)	01-05	37357	12690	19572	5020	56929	17710	74639
	10-45	115762	8236	909438	63633	1025200	71869	1097069
	50-93	138004	17372	1827663	232353	1965667	249725	2215392
Sub-Total	01-93	291123	38298	2779909	302237	3071032	340535	3411567
Seeking/ Available for work (81 & 82)		14395	4963	83765	13616	98160	18579	116739
Attending Educational Inst.,(91)		198124	135521	1617646	1162031	1815770	1297552	3113322
Attending Domestic duties only(92)		4627	208988	19482	2186752	24109	2395740	2419849
Domestic duties+Free collection (93)		0	4771	1437	27503	1437	32274	33711
entiers/Pensioners(94)		18060	2451	170866	54268	188926	56719	245645
Not able to work due to disability (95)		7781	174	27883	11335	35664	11509	47173
Others (97-98)		72666	52468	539693	517119	612359	569587	1181946
Out of Labour Force total (91-98)		301258	404373	2377007	3959008	2678265	4363381	7041646
Total		606776	447634	5240681	4274861	5847457	4722495	10569952

Table12 : Distribution of persons by Usual +Subsidiary status of those not working in principal Activity Status

Activity Status	Broad Industry	RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Self Employed (11, 12, 21 & 61,62)	01-05	34526	12162	10476	10245	45002	22407	67409
	10-45	19684	1827	297195	46316	316879	48143	365022
	50-93	62344	5784	839534	49335	901878	55119	956997
Sub-Total	01-93	116554	19773	1147205	105896	1263759	125669	1389428
Regular Salarid/Wage paid (31,71 &72)	01-05	0	0	8307	1397	8307	1397	9704
	10-45	60606	3647	458599	20883	519205	24530	543735
	50-93	75660	13783	973869	183465	1049529	197248	1246777
Sub-Total	01-93	136266	17430	1440775	205745	1577041	223175	1800216
Worked as Casual worker in Public Works(41)		0	0	23236	1231	23236	1231	24467
Worked as Casual worker in other types of Works(51)	01-05	3436	3438	789	0	4225	3438	7663
	10-45	35472	2762	152864	2247	188336	5009	193345
	50-93	0	0	16720	1432	16720	1432	18152
Sub-Total	01-93	38908	6200	170373	3679	209281	9879	219160
Employed(11-72)	01-05	37962	15600	42019	11642	79981	27242	107223
	10-45	115762	8236	908658	69446	1024420	77682	1102102
	50-93	138004	19567	1830123	234232	1968127	253799	2221926
Sub-Total	01-93	291728	43403	2781589	316551	3073317	359954	3433271
Seeking/ Available for work (81 & 82)		14395	4963	82495	13616	96890	18579	115469
Attending Educational Inst. (91)		197520	135521	1618963	1161782	1816483	1297303	3113786
Attending Domestic duties only(92)		4627	203886	19482	2173020	24109	2376906	2401015
Domestic duties+Free collection (93)		0	4771	1437	27503	1437	32274	33711
Rentiers/Pensioners(94)		18060	2451	170866	53936	188926	56387	245313
Not able to work due to disability (95)		7781	174	27883	11335	35664	11509	47173
Others (97-98)		72665	52465	537966	517118	610631	569583	1180214
Out of Labour Force total (91-98)		300653	399268	2376597	3944694	2677250	4343962	7021212
Total		606776	447634	5240681	4274861	5847457	4722495	10569952

Table13: Distribution of Unemployed by level of Education Attained

Rural

Education Level Attained	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	3276	0	3276
Primary	4825	2440	7265
Middle	165	83	248
Secondary	3290	0	3290
Higher Sec.	2839	2440	5279
Diploma Certificate	0	0	0
Graduate	0	0	0
Post Graduate	0	0	0
Total	14395	4963	19358

URBAN

Education Level Attained	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	4952	621	5573
Primary	31634	3752	35386
Middle	18613	2235	20848
Secondary	6847	216	7063
Higher Sec.	10011	1283	11294
Diploma Certificate	2324	1702	4026
Graduate	7865	1960	9825
Post Graduate	249	1847	2096
Total	82495	13616	96111

COMBINED

Education Level Attained	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	8228	621	8849
Primary	36459	6192	42651
Middle	18778	2318	21096
Secondary	10137	216	10353
Higher Sec.	12850	3723	16573
Diploma Certificate	2324	1702	4026
Graduate	7865	1960	9825
Post Graduate	249	1847	2096
Total	96890	18579	115469

ANNEXURE

RURAL	*
URBAN	

GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTY-FIRST ROUND: JULY 2004 – JUNE 2005
SCHEDULE 10: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

CENTRAL	*
STATE	

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

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

Codes for Block 1

item 17: response code:

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

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

item 19: reason for substitution of original household:

informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

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

[10] remarks by investigator

[11] comments by supervisory officer(s)

2

[3] household characteristics									
1.	household size				6.	social group (code)			
2.	principal industry (NIC-1998)	description:				7.	land owned as on the date of survey (0.000 hectares)		
		code (5-digit)				8.	land possessed as on the date of survey (0.000 hectares)		
3.	principal occupation (NCO-1968)	description:				9.	land cultivated (including orchard and plantation) during July 2003 – June 2004 (0.000 hectares)		
		code (3-digit)				10.	number of members who got work for at least 60 days in 'public works' during last 365 days	male	
4.	household type (code)				11.	female			
5.	religion (code)				12.	monthly household consumer expenditure (Rs) (to be copied from item 40 of block 9)			

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10,000 sq. metre

Codes for Block 3

item 4: household type:

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

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

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

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

[3.1] indebtedness of rural labour household as on the date of survey (i.e., for households with code 1 in item 5, block 1 along with code 2 or 3 in item 4, block 3)				
srl. no. of loan	nature of loan (code)	source (code)	purpose (code)	amount outstanding including interest as on the date of survey (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
total				

Codes for Block 3.1

col. (2): nature of loan: hereditary loan -1, loan contracted in cash -2, loan contracted in kind -3, loan contracted partly in cash and partly in kind -4.

col. (3): source: government -1, co-operative society -2, bank -3, employer/ landlord -4, agricultural/ professional money lender -5, shopkeeper/ trader -6, relatives/ friends -7, others -9.

col. (4): purpose: household consumption: medical expenses -1, educational expenses -2, legal expenses -3, other expenses -4; marriage and other ceremonial expenses -5, purchase of land/ construction of building -6, productive purpose -7, repayment of debt -8, others -9.

Codes for Block 4**col. (3): relation to head:**

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

col. (6): marital status:

never married -1, currently married -2, widowed -3, divorced/separated -4.

col. (7): educational level - general:

not literate -01, literate without formal schooling: EGS/ NFEC/ AEC -02, TLC -03, others -04; literate: below primary -05, primary -06, middle -07, secondary -08, higher secondary -10, diploma/certificate course -11, graduate -12, postgraduate and above -13.

col. (8): educational level - technical:

no technical education -01, technical degree in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/ medicine, etc. -02, diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in: agriculture -03, engineering/ technology -04, medicine -05, crafts -06, other subjects -07; diploma or certificate (graduate and above level) in: agriculture -08, engineering/ technology -09, medicine -10, crafts -11, other subjects -12.

col. (9): status of current attendance:

currently not attending:

never attended: school too far -01, to support household income -02, education not considered necessary -03, to attend domestic chores -04, others -05;

ever attended but currently not attending: school too far -11, to support household income -12, education not considered necessary -13, to attend domestic chores -14, others -15;

currently attending in: EGS/ NFEC/ AEC -21, TLC -22, pre-primary (nursery/ Kinder garten, etc.) -23, primary (class I to IV/ V) -24, middle -25, secondary and higher secondary -26, graduate & above in: agriculture -27, engineering/ technology -28, medicine -29, other subjects -30; diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in: agriculture -31, engineering/ technology -32, medicine -33, crafts -34, other subjects -35; diploma or certificate (graduate and above level) in: agriculture -36, engineering/ technology -37, medicine -38, crafts -39, other subjects -40.

col. (10): type of institution: government -1, local body -2, private aided -3, private unaided -4, not known -5.

col. (12): whether receiving/received any vocational training :

yes: receiving formal vocational training -1; received vocational training: formal -2, non-formal: hereditary -3, others -4; did not receive any vocational training -5.

col. (13): field of training:

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

col. (15): source from where degree/diploma/certificate received/to be received:

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

col. (16): whether a beneficiary of the scheme during last 365 days:

yes: annapurna -1, ICDS -2, midday meal -3, food for work -4; no -5.

Codes for Block 5.1

col. (3): **status:**

worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.

col. (5): **industry:** 5-digit code as per NIC-98.

col. (6): **occupation:** 3-digit code as per NCO -68.

col. (8): **location of workplace:**

no fixed workplace -10, workplace in rural areas and located in: own dwelling -11, own enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside own dwelling -12, employer's dwelling -13, employer's enterprise/ unit/office/shop but outside employer's dwelling -14, street with fixed location -15, street without fixed location -16, construction site -17, others -19; workplace in urban areas and located in: own dwelling -21, own enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside own dwelling -22, employer's dwelling -23, employer's enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside employer's dwelling -24, street with fixed location -25, street without fixed location -26, construction site -27, others -29.

col. (9): **enterprise type:**

proprietary: male -1, female -2; partnership: with members from same hh. -3, with members from different hh. -4; Government/public sector -5, Public/Private limited company -6, Co-operative societies/trust/other non profit institutions -7, employer's households(i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.) -8, others -9.

col. (11): **number of workers in the enterprise:** less than 6 -1, 6 to 9 -2,

10 & above but less than 20 -3, 20 & above -4, not known -9.

col. (12): **type of job contract:** no written job contract -1; written job contract: for 1 year or less -2, more than 1 year to 3 years -3, more than 3 years -4.

col. (14): **availability of social security benefits:**

eligible for: only PF/pension (i.e., GPF, CPF, PPF, pension, etc.) -1, only gratuity -2, only health care & maternity benefits -3, only PF/pension and gratuity -4, only PF/pension and health care & maternity benefits -5, only gratuity and health care & maternity benefits -6, PF/pension, gratuity, health care & maternity benefits -7; not eligible for any of above social security benefits -8.

col. (15): **method of payment:** regular monthly salary -1, regular weekly payment -2, daily payment -3, piece rate payment -4, others -5.

col. (16): **period of seeking/available for work during last 365 days:** sought/available for: less than 1 month -1, 1 to 2 months -2, 3 to 6 months -3, 7 to 9 months -4, 10 to 12 months -5; did not seek/ not available -6.

col. (17): **seeking or available or suitable for the type of occupation:**

3 -digit code as per NCO-68.

col. (18): **whether participated voluntarily without remuneration in production of goods and services:** yes: production of goods in: philanthropic organization/ institution -1, others -2; production of services in: philanthropic organization/ institution -3, others -4; no -5.

col. (19): **industry group:** 3 -digit industry group code as per NIC- 98.

Codes for Block 5.2

col. (3): **status:** codes as in col. 3, block 5.1. (only codes 11 to 51 are applicable here).

col. (5): **industry:** 5-digit code as per NIC-98.

col. (6): **occupation:** 3-digit code as per NCO-68.

col. (7): **location of workplace:** codes as in col. 8, block 5.1.

col. (8): **enterprise type:** codes as in col. 9, block 5.1.

col. (10): **number of workers in the enterprise:** codes as in col. 11, block 5.1.

col. (11): **type of job contract:** codes as in col. 12, block 5.1.

col. (13): **availability of social security benefits:** codes as in col. 14, block 5.1.

col. (14): **method of payment:** codes as in col. 15, block 5.1.

[5.1] usual principal activity particulars of household members																		
srl. no. as in col.1, bl.4	age (years) as in col.5, bl. 4	usual principal activity			whether engaged in any work in subsidiary capacity (yes -1, no -2)	for persons with industry groups 012, 014, 015 and divisions 02- 99 in col. 5								for persons of age 5 years and above, period of seeking / available for work during last 365 days (code)	for persons of age below 75 years with codes 81-97 in col. 3, seeking or available or suitable for the type of occupation (3-digit NCO-68 code)	for persons with codes 81- 97 in col. 3 along with code 2 in col. 7		
		sta- tus (code)	for codes 11-51 in col. 3			location of workplace (code)	enterprise type (code)	whether the enterprise uses electricity for its production (yes -1, no -2, not known -9)	number of workers in the enterprise (code)	for codes 31, 41 & 51 in col. 3						whether participated voluntarily without remuneration in production of goods and services (code)	for codes 1 to 4 in col. 18, industry group (3-digit NIC-98 code)	
			industry -occupation							type of job con- tract (code)	whether eligible for paid leave (yes -1, no -2)	availa- bility of social security benefits (code)	met- hod of pay- ment (code)					
			description	industry (5-digit NIC-98 code)														occupa- tion (3-digit NCO-68 code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

[5.2] usual subsidiary economic activity particulars of household members (i.e., those with code 1 in col. 7, bl. 5.1)													
srl. no. as in col. 1, bl.5.1	age (ye- ars) as in col. 2, bl. 5.1	usual subsidiary economic activity				for persons with industry groups 012, 014, 015 and divisions 02-99 in col. 5							
		sta- tus (co- de)	industry-occupation			location of workplace (code)	enterprise type (code)	whether the enterprise uses electricity for its production (yes-1, no-2, not known -9)	number of workers in the enterprise (code)	for codes 31, 41 & 51 in col. 3			
			description	industry (5-digit NIC-98 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-68 code)					type of job contract (code)	whether eligible for paid leave (yes -1, no -2)	availability of social security benefits (code)	method of payment (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on																						
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars																number of days with nominal work	current weekly activity particulars			whether unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)
		srl. no. of acti- vity	sta- tus (co- de)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4		intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41, 51, 71, 72 in col.4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)			mode of payment (code)		sta- tus (co- de)	for codes 11-72 in col. 20		
				industry division (2-digit NIC-98 code)	for rural areas only, operation (code)	7 th day	6 th day	5 th day	4 th day	3 rd day	2 nd day	1 st day		cash	kind	total				industry (5-digit NIC-98 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO -68 code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									

[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on																						
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars																number of days with nominal work	current weekly activity particulars			whether unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)
		srl. no. of activity	sta- tus (co- de)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4		intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41, 51, 71, 72 in col.4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)			mode of payment (code)		sta- tus (co- de)	for codes 11-72 in col. 20		
				industry division (2-digit NIC-98 code)	for rural areas only, operation (code)	7 th day	6 th day	5 th day	4 th day	3 rd day	2 nd day	1 st day		cash	kind	total				industry (5-digit NIC-98 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-68 code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									

[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on																						
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars																number of days with nominal work	current weekly activity particulars			whether unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)
		srl. no. of acti- vity	sta- tus (co- de)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4		intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41, 51, 71, 72 in col.4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)			mode of payment (code)		sta- tus (co- de)	for codes 11-72 in col. 20		
				industry division (2-digit NIC-98 code)	for rural areas only, operation (code)	7 th day	6 th day	5 th day	4 th day	3 rd day	2 nd day	1 st day		cash	kind	total				industry (5-digit NIC-98 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO -68 code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0									

Codes for Block 5.3

col. (4) and (20): **status:** codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41, 51 and 91-95, 97 of col. (3), block-5.1 and also the following codes: had work in h.h. enterprise but did not work due to: *sickness* -61, *other reasons* -62; had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: *sickness* -71, *other reasons* -72; *sought work* -81, *did not seek but was available for work* -82, *did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only)* -98.

col. (5): **industry division:** 2- digit division codes as per NIC-98.

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

col. (18): **mode of payment:** **piece rate in cash:** *daily* -01, *weekly* -02, *fortnightly* -03, *monthly* -04, *other* -05;
piece rate in kind: *daily* -06, *weekly* -07, *fortnightly* -08, *monthly* -09, *other* -10;
piece rate in both cash and kind: *daily* -11, *weekly* -12, *fortnightly* -13, *monthly* -14, *other* -15;
other (non-piece) rate in cash: *daily* -16, *weekly* -17, *fortnightly* -18, *monthly* -19, *other* -20;
other (non-piece) rate in kind: *daily* -21, *weekly* -22, *fortnightly* -23, *monthly* -24, *other* -25;
other (non-piece) rate in both cash and kind: *daily* -26, *weekly* -27, *fortnightly* -28, *monthly* -29, *other* -30.

col. (21): **industry:** 5-digit code as per NIC -98.

col. (22): **occupation:** 3-digit code as per NCO-68.

[6] follow-up questions for persons unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (i.e., code 1 in col. 23 of bl. 5.3)									
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 5.3	age (yrs.) as in col. 2, bl. 5.3	duration of present spell of unemp- loyment (code)	whether ever employed (yes-1, no-2)	for code 1 in col. 4, particulars of last employment					
				duration (code)	status (code)	industry (2-digit NIC-98 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-68 code)	reason for break in employment (code)	for code 2 in col.9, reason for quitting job (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Codes for Block 6

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

col. (5): **duration of last employment:** only 1 month -1, more than 1 month to 2 months -2, more than 2 months to 3 months -3, more than 3 months to 6 months -4, more than 6 months to 12 months -5, more than 12 months -6.

col. (6): **status:** code structure same as in col. (3), block 5.1 (only codes 11-51 are applicable).

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

col.(10): **reason for quitting job:** work was not remunerative enough -1, unpleasant environment -2, employer harsh -3, health hazard -4, to avail benefits of voluntary retirement -5, others -9.

[7.1] follow-up questions on availability for work to persons working in the usual principal or subsidiary status (i.e., those with codes 11-51 in col. 3 of bl. 5.1 or bl. 5.2)

srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 5.1	age (yrs.) as in col.2, bl. 5.1	usual activity status code		whether engaged mostly in full time or part time work during last 365 days (full time -1, part time -2)	whether worked more or less regularly during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	approxi- mate no. of months without work (months)	if entry ³ 1 in col. 7, whether sought / available for work during those months (code)	for codes 1 & 2 in col. 8, whether made any efforts to get work (code)	for codes 11, 12, 21 in col. 3/ col. 4		whether sought/ available for additional work during the days he/she had work (code)	for codes 1 & 2 in col. 12, reason (code)	whether sought/ available for alterna- tive work during the days he/she had work (code)	for codes 1 & 2 in col. 14, reason (code)
		prin- cipal (as in col. 3, bl.5.1)	sub- sidiary (as in col. 3, bl.5.2)						do you regard the current earning from self-employment as remunerative? (yes -1, no -2)	what amount (Rs.) per month would you regard as remunerative? (code)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

Codes for Block 7.1

col. (8): **whether sought/ available for work during those months**: yes: on most days -1, on some days -2; no -3.

col. (9): **whether made any efforts to get work**: yes: registered in employment exchange -1, other efforts -2; no effort -3.

col. (11): **what amount (Rs.) per month would you regard as remunerative**: less than or equal to Rs.1000 -1, Rs 1001 to Rs. 1500 -2, Rs. 1501 to Rs. 2000 -3, Rs 2001 to Rs. 2500 -4, Rs. 2501 to Rs. 3000 -5, more than Rs. 3000 -6.

col. (12): **whether sought/ available for additional work during the days he/she had work**: yes: on most days -1, on some days -2; no -3.

col. (13): **reason for seeking/available for additional work**: to supplement income -1, not enough work -2, both -3, others -9.

col. (14): **whether sought/ available for alternative work during the days he/she had work**: yes: on most days -1, on some days -2; no -3.

col. (15): **reason for seeking/available for alternative work**: present work not remunerative enough -1, no job satisfaction -2, lack of job security -3, workplace too far -4, wants wage/salary job -5, others -9.

[7.2] follow-up questions on change of nature of work and/or establishment to persons working in the usual principal status or subsidiary status (i.e., those with codes 11-51 in col. 3 of bl. 5.1 or bl. 5.2)														
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 5.1	age (yrs.) as in col.2, bl. 5.1	usual activity status code		is there any union/ association in your activity? (yes -1, no -2, not known -9)	for 1 in col. 5, whether a member of union/ asso- ciation (yes-1, no-2)	nature of employ- ment (perma- nent-1, tempo- rary-2)	for codes 11-51 in col. 3, during last 2 years, whether changed							for 1 in col. 10 or 12, reason for last change (code)
		prin- cipal (as in col. 3, bl. 5.1)	subsidi- ary (as in col. 3, bl. 5.2)				work acti- vity status (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 8, last acti- ty status (code)	in- dus- try (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 10, last indus- try (code)	occu- pa- tion (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 12, last occu- pation (code)	esta- blish- ment (yes-1, no-2)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

Codes for Block 7.2

col. (9): **last activity status**: code structure same as in col. 3, bl. 5.1 (**only codes 11 -51 are applicable**).

col. (11): **last industry**: 2-digit codes as per NIC-98.

col. (13): **last occupation**: 2-digit codes as per NCO-68.

col. (15): **reason for last change**: loss of earlier job due to: *retrenchment/lay-off* -1, *closure of unit* -2; *for better income/remuneration* -3, *no job satisfaction* -4, *lack of work in the enterprise (for self-employed)* -5, *lack of job security* -6, *work place too far* -7, *promotion/ transfer* -8, *others* -9.

[8] follow-up questions for persons with usual principal activity status code 92 or 93 in col. 3 of bl. 5.1					
1.	srl. no. as in col. 1, bl. 5.1				
2.	age (years) as in col. 2, bl. 5.1				
3.	were you required to spend most of your time on domestic duties almost throughout the last 365 days? (yes-1, no-2)				
4.	if code 1 in item 3, reason thereof (no other member to carry out the domestic duties -1, cannot afford hired help -2, for social and/or religious constraints -3, others -9)				
5.	if code 2 in item 3, reason for still pursuing domestic duties (non-availability of work-1, by preference-2, others-9)				
for items 6 to 19 along with your domestic duties did you more or less regularly carry out during the last 365 days:					
6.	maintenance of kitchen gardens, orchards, etc.? (yes-1, no-2)				
7.	work in household poultry, dairy, etc.? (yes-1, no-2)				
8.	free collection of fish, small game, wild fruits, vegetables, etc. for household consumption? (yes-1, no-2)				
9.	free collection of firewood, cow-dung, cattle feed, etc. for household consumption? (yes-1, no-2)				
10.	husking of paddy for household consumption? (code)				
11.	grinding of foodgrains for household consumption? (code)				
12.	preparation of gur for household consumption? (code)				
13.	preservation of meat and fish for household consumption? (code)				
14.	making baskets and mats for household use? (code)				
15.	preparation of cow-dung cake for use as fuel in the household? (yes-1, no-2)				
16.	sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use? (yes-1, no-2)				
17.	tutoring of own children or others' children free of charge? (yes-1, no-2)				
18.	bringing water from outside the household premises? (yes-1, no-2)				
for rural areas only					
	19. bringing water from outside the village? (yes-1, no-2)				
	20. if 1 in item 19, distance in kilometres				
21.	in spite of your pre-occupation in domestic duties, are you willing to accept work if work is made available at your household? (yes-1, no-2)				
if code 1 in item 21	22. the nature of work acceptable (regular full time-1, regular part-time-2, occasional full time-3, occasional part-time-4)				
	23. type of work acceptable (code)				
	24. do you have any skill/experience to undertake that work? (yes-1, no-2)				
	25. what assistance do you require to undertake that work? (code)				

Codes for Block 8

items 10-14: yes: commodities produced in own farm/free collection -1, commodities acquired otherwise -2; no -3.

item 23: **type of work acceptable:** dairy -1, poultry -2, other animal husbandry -3, food processing -4, spinning and weaving -5, manufacturing wood and cane products -6, tailoring -7, leather goods manufacturing -8, others -9.

item 25: **what assistance do you require to undertake that work:** no assistance -1; yes: initial finance on easy terms -2, working finance facilities -3, easy availability of raw materials -4, assured market -5, training -6, accommodation -7, others -9.

[9] household consumer expenditure

Schedule 10

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