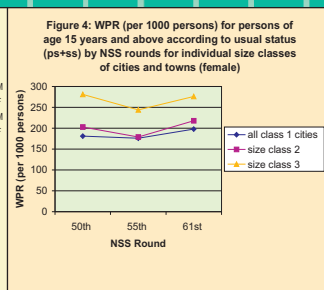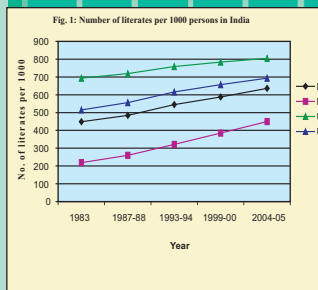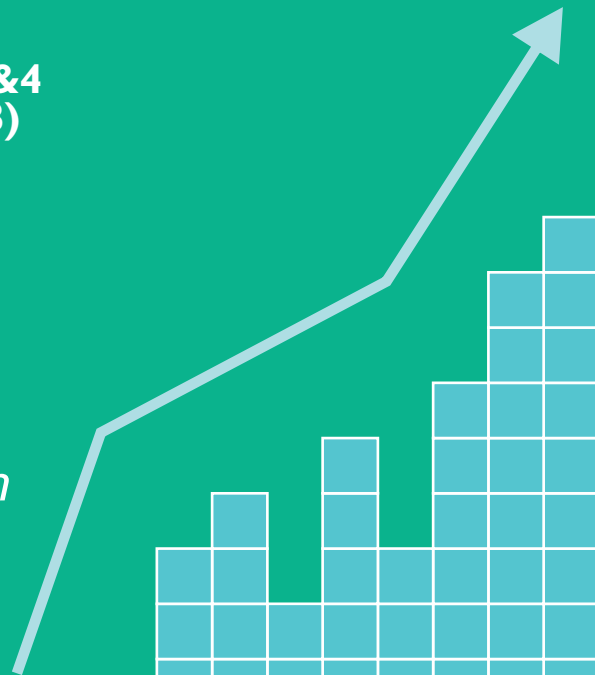सर्वेक्षण

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Fig. 1: Number of literates per 1000 persons in India

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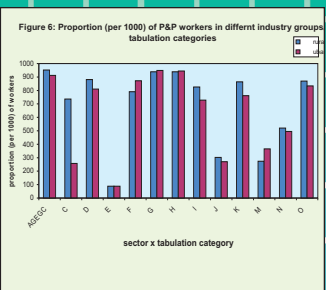
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CONTENTS

TECHNICAL PAPERS

GENDER BIAS IN INTRA-HOUSEHOLD ALLOCATION AS MEASURED THROUGH INDIAN NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

Siddhartha Kundu[*]

Abstract

The household consumer expenditure survey collects information on consumption/expenditure of the selected household almost on all items where household is the reference unit. The expenditure of each person is not collected, and it is not possible either as many of the items consumed jointly. But using the Engel curve approach, the outlay equivalent of various age-sex combinations can be derived and the intra-household allocation among the various age-sex compositions can be measured. And from this the existence of any bias (i.e., unequal allocation between two sexes of given age-groups) can be captured even from household survey data where no information of consumption of individual member is available. This study uses Indian NSS data of household consumer expenditure for 61st round (2004-05) and finds out the outlay equivalent ratios (π-ratios) of an adult good for some specific demographic categories comprising young children. Further tests for difference of π-ratios between boys and girls are conducted. In order to find out the reliability, the variances of difference of π-ratios are calculated and presented. In this paper, six Indian States are chosen from different parts of the country from North to South and East to West. The estimates showed that the existence of gender bias is prevalent in almost all the States. In some States it was more, and less in some other.

I. Introduction

In any society, one of the ultimate objectives of the economic system is to provide goods and services to its members. The success of an economy can be measured by its ability to provide for its people, to feed them, to clothe and shelter them, and to offer them access to good health, to education and to a wide range of consumer goods and services. On such things depends the material welfare of individuals, so that to measure material welfare, we must measure what and how much individuals consume. Also there is a growing debate on the role of women in economic development. The gender equality has been set as one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by United Nations and it is felt by the development economists that the reduction of this inequality is the only way to effectively combat poverty, hunger and disease and to have sustainable development. Now the issue is whether or not there exists any discrimination between men and women and between boys and girls. To see whether there exists any such discrimination between sexes, the commonly used indicators are i) Ratios of girls to boys enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, ii) Youth literacy gender parity index (the ratio of female to male youth literacy rates for the age group 15 to 24), etc. But, it is clear that these indicators are very crude in nature. To find

out the gap between the two genders, the welfare-level reached by each gender has to be identified and the difference therein would give the extent of bias. This could possibly be done if information on material welfare of each individual is available.

To find out the existence of differential treatment received by genders, the usual method is to use information on health, education, etc. obtained from household surveys in which information for each member of the household is collected. But, since these surveys are carried out separately, it involves a lot of expenditure, time etc. Even in this case, there are joint expenditures for more than one member and it is almost impossible to separate these out for individual members. A survey may tell us how much the head of household spent on purchase of exercise books for his children but not who "consumed" how much of these exercise books. Again, the household may purchase a science magazine which is used (consumed) by both son and daughter, and it is really impossible to find out who actually consumes how much, as it is consumed jointly.

Many countries conduct household expenditure surveys. In these surveys, expenditures on almost all items of food and non-food are recorded for each selected household along with its age-sex composition and other socio-economic characteristics. But no attempt has been made to collect information on who actually consumes what. Actually, as many commodities are consumed jointly, such as, housing, sanitation, water supply, and other durable goods; it is almost impossible to obtain a person-wise break-up of the household's consumption. Even then it is possible to compare the consumption pattern of the households with different demographic composition and to see whether there exists any discrimination or favour in treatment of various age sex categories. The exercise has been carried out applying econometric tool on household survey data of the 61st round (2004–05) of the National Sample Survey. The analysis was focussed on the allocation to children

and aimed at checking whether there exists any discrimination in favour of boys.

There are a few studies on gender bias using survey data. Chaudhuri and Roy (2006) tried to examine the gender gap in educational expenditure for two States of India, viz., Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, using Living Standard Measurement Study (1997) (LSMS) data, where household expenditure on the subject for each member of the household was available along with other demographic particulars such as age, sex, etc. Similar analysis on intra-household allocation and existence of discrimination was done by Deaton and others in a series of papers in the 80s and early 90s through "outlay equivalent ratios". Deaton (1987), using the 1985 household expenditure data of Cote d'Ivoire, showed that households were treating girls of ages 0-4 years more favourably than boys of the same age-group. He also studied the same phenomenon using 1980-81 data for Thailand. Deaton, Castillo and Thomas (1989) tried to answer two different but related questions: 1) whether or not the commodities can be classified as adult-commodities or child-commodities depending on their use as measured by outlay equivalent ratio and 2) whether there exists any discrimination in allocation within the household after the commodities are identified. However, the studies on gender bias using Indian survey data are rather scanty. Among them one paper by Subramanium (1996) and another by Chakrobarty (1995) are worth mentioning.

II.   Methodology

This is an empirical study and exploratory in nature, following the procedure laid down by Deaton, Castillo and Thomas (1989), using 2004-05 Indian NSS data on household consumer expenditure of 61st round. It is assumed that there exist some goods which are child goods and some other goods which are adult goods. The child goods are those that are mostly consumed by children whereas adult-goods are those mostly consumed by adults - milk[1] may

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[1] Though milk is perceived as child good by the author, but in some regions it is also consumed by other demographic groups, particularly by the aged people, and hence it has some limitation to be considered purely as child good.

be an example of a child good whereas tobacco, alcohol may be examples of adult goods. Now imagine three households, the first consisting of a married couple with no children, the second, a married couple with a male child and the third, a married couple with a female child. The two children are of the same age and the households are otherwise identical in respect of income, occupation, social group, and so on. If we compare expenditure on adult goods by the three households, we should expect the first to spend more on adult goods than the other two. The children require food, clothing and other items, and the money income to provide them are the same for all three households. To satisfy the requirements of children, there will be reduction in available resources to purchase adult goods. Now to determine the existence of gender bias, one can examine whether the reduction in adult good expenditure is larger for the households with male children or those with female children. If the former is true systematically, it would seem that households are diverting more resources to male children than to female children.

Let us start with the household budget equation:

$$(p_i q_i) = f(x, n, z, u) \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(1)$$

where $p_i q_i$ is the expenditure on good i, x is the household's total expenditure or 'outlay', n is a vector of demographic composition of the household, z is a vector of other household characteristics, and u is a random disturbance term representing unobservable variation in taste, preference, etc. In this study, the vector 'n' will be taken as a list of number of people in different age-sex compositions, such that n_r denotes the number of people in the rth age-sex category. The term $\dfrac{\partial(p_i q_i)}{\partial n_r}$ is the effect of an additional person of type 'r' on expenditure of the ith item, holding all other things constant. The term $\dfrac{\partial(p_i q_i)}{\partial x}$ is the marginal propensity to spend on

the ith item (can also be referred as income effect).

The term $\dfrac{\partial(p_i q_i)/\partial n_r}{\partial(p_i q_i)/\partial x}$ explains how much of the total budget would have to be increased to generate the same additional expenditure on good i as would the addition to the household of one or more person of type 'r'. If i is an adult good and r is a child, then, expectedly, the ratio will be negative; as if additional children will act as decrease in income available for spending on adult goods. In order to work with 'dimensionless' ratio, Deaton defined 'outlay equivalent ratio', π_{ir}, by

$$\pi_{ir} = \frac{\partial(p_i q_i)/\partial n_r}{\partial(p_i q_i)/\partial x} \div \frac{x}{n} = \frac{\partial(p_i q_i)/\partial n_r}{\partial(p_i q_i)/\partial x} \times \frac{n}{x} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

These π-ratios indicate the change in expenditure equivalent to the additional person expressed as a ratio of total household expenditure per person. They also can be used to measure the extent of gender bias, besides identifying whether a good is an adult good. When a child comes into the household, the need for child goods rises and as a result, given that the total is income constant, this will reduce the expenditure on adult goods such as tobacco or entertainment, as if income has been reduced and these reductions in adult goods ought to be in proportion of the marginal propensity to spend. If 10 percent of additional income is spent on entertainment and 5% on tobacco, the reduction will be in the ratio 2:1. The interpretation of π-ratio can be as follows: suppose $\pi_{ir} = -0.2$ where i is tobacco and r is a girl child, then it means that the addition of a girl to the household has the same effect on tobacco expenditure as a 20% reduction in total household expenditure per person.

The procedure followed in this paper will be as follows: First a few goods, some of which may be perceived as adult-type goods, whereas some other may be of child-type[2] will be

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[2] Identification of whether the good is child good or adult good is not attempted in this study.

considered; then the π - ratios for each category for these goods will be calculated and whether the ratios are the same for boys and girls of specific age groups will be verified.

To calculate the π-ratios we need to calculate the marginal propensity to spend and the effect of demographic composition on expenditure and this is done using the Working-Leser form of Engel curve originally proposed by Working :

$$w_{ih} = \frac{p_{ih}q_{ih}}{x_h} = \alpha_i + \tau_i \ln\frac{x_h}{n_h} + \eta_i \ln n_h + \sum_{j}^{J-1} \gamma_{ij}\left(\frac{n_{jh}}{n_h}\right) + \delta_i z_h + u_{ih} \ldots(3)$$

where w_{ih} is the budget share of the ith commodity of the hth household, x_h is total household expenditure of the hth household, n is household size of hth household , n_{jh} is the number of household members belonging to the jth socio-demographic category in the hth household, z_h stands for the other socio-economic variables of the hth household, u_{ih} is the random disturbance term. In his original paper Working proposed a linear relation between budget share of each good and logarithm of total outlay. The ingenuity of this form of Engel curve is that it satisfies the "adding-up" property, i.e., if all commodities are considered, the $\sum \alpha_i = 0$ and $\sum \tau_i = 1$. The demographic composition of the household is explained through the ratios $\left(n_j/n\right)$, where n is the total number of household members. It is to be noted that if there are J categories of people, the demographic structure of the household can be explained by only $J-1$ ratios, 1 being the reference category. The household size, n, appears both in $\ln(x/n)$ and in $\ln n$. The vector z includes a number of dummy variables to capture the effects of other household characteristics, such as household occupational type, social group, etc.

Now, $\pi_{ir} = \frac{\partial(p_iq_i)/\partial n_r}{\partial(p_iq_i)/\partial x} \times \frac{n}{x}$ can be calculated from equation (3). The numerator and denominators can be calculated from eq. (3) and we have the following expression for the π-ratios.

$$\pi_{ir} = \frac{(\eta_i - \tau_i) + \gamma_{ir} - \sum_{j}^{J-1}\gamma_j\left(\frac{n_j}{n}\right)}{\tau_i + w_i} \ldots\ldots\ldots(4)$$

Eq.(4) holds for $J-1$ categories and for the Jth category the expression will be:

$$\pi_{iJ} = \frac{(\eta_i - \tau_i) - \sum_{j}^{J-1}\gamma_j\left(\frac{n_j}{n}\right)}{\tau_i + w_i} \ldots\ldots\ldots(4')$$

After calculating these π-ratios, the following hypothesis will be tested[3].

$H_0 : \pi_{ir} = \pi_{ir'}$ against alternative $H_1 : \pi_{ir} \neq \pi_{ir'}$

where i is an adult/child good and r is a boy and r' a girl of same age group. The above hypothesis will actually mean $H_0 : \pi_{ir} - \pi_{ir'} = 0$. As the estimates π_{ir} are basically non-linear functions of parameters of least squares estimates, the variance of π_{ir} cannot be calculated directly. This is done using 'delta method' (see Davidson and MacKinnon(2004)). In this method, the π_{ir}'s are expanded by Taylor's approximation and variance can be calculated ignoring higher order derivatives of π_{ir} with respect to its parameters. After having the estimates of π_{ir} and $\pi_{ir'}$, the variance of $(\hat{\pi}_{ir} - \hat{\pi}_{ir'})$ can be estimated. $\frac{\hat{\pi}_{ir} - \hat{\pi}_{ir'}}{s.e(\hat{\pi}_{ir} - \hat{\pi}_{ir'})}$ asymptotically follows normal distribution with parameters (0,1).

In matrix notation the equation (3) can be written as:

$W = X\beta + \varepsilon$, where W is the column vector of budget shares, X is the matrix of explanatory variables, β is the

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[3] The analysis is done following model-based approach, which allows using complex survey data for such hypothesis testing, etc.

vector of parameters and ε is the random disturbance term. The weighted least square estimate of β (see Judge, et. al. (1988)) is:

$$\hat{\beta}_{wls} = (X^T M X)^{-1} X^T M W \quad \ldots\ldots(5)$$

where W is [n×1] vector of budget shares, X is [n × (k+1)] matrix of explanatory variables and M is [n × n] diagonal matrix of weights. The weights are person-level multipliers used in the estimation process. The variance of $\hat{\beta}_{wls}$ is:

$$Var(\hat{\beta}_{wls}) = \sigma_{ii}(X^T M X)^{-1}, \text{ where } \sigma_i = \frac{1}{n-k} e'e. \text{ Now}$$

$\hat{\pi} = f(\hat{\beta})$, where $f(.)$ is a non-linear function. The variance of $\hat{\pi}$ can be written as:

$$Var(\hat{\pi}_{ir}) = \sigma_{ii} J_{ir}^T (X^T M X)^{-1} J_{ir}, \text{ where } J_{ir} \text{ is the}$$
matrix of Jacobians.

Now for given i, $Var(\hat{\pi}_{ir} - \hat{\pi}_{ir'}) = Var(\hat{\pi}_{ir}) + Var(\hat{\pi}_{ir'}) - 2\,cov(\hat{\pi}_{ir}, \hat{\pi}_{ir'})$ and this can be derived from the variance-covariance matrix of π_{ir}.

III. Data and Results

The data set considered for this analysis is Indian National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure conducted in 61st round covering period July 2004 to June 2005. A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 61st round survey. The first-stage units (FSU) were the 2001 Census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units, in both sectors, were households. In the case of large villages/ blocks requiring formation of hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb), the selection of two hg's/ sb's from each FSU formed an intermediate stage of sampling. *For the rural sector,* the list of 2001 Census villages (*panchayat* wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. *For the urban sector*, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as the sampling frame. A total of 7999 rural FSU's and 4602 urban FSU's were selected (National Sample Survey Organisation, 2006). A total of 79298 rural households and 45346 urban households were surveyed during this period.

For the purpose of this paper, only six States of India are considered. These States are chosen since they have sufficient number of sample households and represent more-or-less all types of geographical regions. The State Punjab is representing the north, West Bengal is the east, Madhya Pradesh the middle, Kerala the south, and Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra are south-east and south-west respectively.

In table 1, the information of the level of living measured through MPCE (monthly per capita consumer expenditure, i.e., per capita consumer expenditure per 30 days), sex ratio and the population are presented. The sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males. Table 1R depicts the portrait of rural part of the selected States and Table 1U provides the urban counterpart.

Table 1R: Average MPCE, Population and sex ratio in these selected States in rural India

State	MPCE (in Rs)	Population (in 00)	Sex ratio*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	603.82	542271	999
Kerala	1030.95	235672	1113
Madhya Pradesh	461.07	460184	909
Maharashtra	596.65	551215	955
Punjab	905.26	157073	897
West Bengal	575.65	596168	948

Table 1U: Average MPCE, Population and sex ratio in these selected States in urban India

State	MPCE (in Rs)	Population (in 00)	Sex ratio*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1091.40	186423	951
Kerala	1353.83	72303	1140
Madhya Pradesh	893.29	140692	903
Maharashtra	1228.45	372186	913
Punjab	1306.07	74496	823
West Bengal	1158.97	193200	907

* Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males.

In this study, a total of eight demographic categories are formed, viz., male with age 0 to 4 years, female with age 0 to 4 years, male aged 5 to 14, female aged 5 to 14, male aged 15 to 59, female aged 15 to 59, male with age 60 and above and female with age 60 and above. Three dummy variables are used for broad household occupational types and three social groups separately for rural and urban areas. The household occupational type dummy variables were: self-employed in agriculture, agricultural labour, self-employed in agriculture in rural and self-employed, regular wage/salary earning and casual labour in urban area. The social group dummies were scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other backward classes in both rural and urban data. The Engel curves specified in equation (3) were estimated for one child good, milk, and one adult good, entertainment for the six States separately.

The estimated values of π-ratios are presented in Tables 2R and 2U for milk and Tables 3R and 3U for entertainment respectively, separately for rural and urban areas. The eight rows in each of these tables indicate the π ratios in six States for each specific demographic category. To see the pattern of π-ratios in each State, one should read the figures in column-wise fashion. For example, column (2) in Table 2R gives the figures for Punjab. Thus, π_{m0_4} is the outlay equivalent ratio (π-ratio) for children aged 0 to 4 years and the estimated value is '+0.211'. The positive sign indicates as an increase in one member in this demographic category in rural Punjab, the expenditure on milk consumption would increase. The magnitude '0.211' implies that the extent of increase in milk consumption as a result of an additional member of age 0 to 4 will be same

Table 2R: The estimated π-values for milk in rural part of selected States

State	Punjab	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
π_{m0_4}	0.211	0.437	-0.112	0.227	0.193	0.530
π_{f0_4}	-0.268	0.474	-0.137	0.065	-0.092	0.214
π_{m5_14}	0.209	-0.392	-0.185	0.022	-0.218	-0.123
π_{f5_14}	-0.008	-0.467	-0.368	-0.279	-0.348	-0.279
π_{m15_59}	0.435	-0.365	-0.444	0.003	-0.161	-0.349
π_{f15_59}	0.267	-0.273	-0.364	-0.181	-0.170	-0.031
$\pi_{m60\,plus}$	0.460	-0.330	-0.471	0.053	0.059	0.149
$\pi_{f60\,plus}$	0.126	-0.243	-0.250	-0.099	-0.268	0.036

Table 2U: The estimated π -values for milk in urban part of selected States

State	Punjab	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
π_{m0_4}	0.643	1.622	0.207	0.727	0.154	0.718
π_{f0_4}	0.311	0.608	0.035	0.324	0.395	0.153
π_{m5_14}	0.089	0.130	-0.040	0.055	-0.030	0.117
π_{f5_14}	0.152	0.153	0.025	-0.100	-0.246	0.134
π_{m15_59}	0.291	-0.221	-0.185	-0.097	-0.051	-0.157
π_{f15_59}	0.664	-0.148	0.186	0.301	0.197	-0.006
$\pi_{m60\,plus}$	0.362	-0.032	0.588	0.059	0.349	0.059
$\pi_{f60\,plus}$	0.690	-0.152	0.124	0.561	0.350	0.084

as the increase in milk consumption had there been 21.1% increase in total budget. It is quite natural to expect that the π -ratios will have positive sign for child-goods. And if π -ratio of any particular age-sex composition of children for child-good is found to be negative, then one may doubt the existence of aversion towards that group. Such has happened in case of age 0-4 girls in rural area of some States like Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (See e.g., Table 2R). But if we see the urban part of the same item (i.e., milk) in these States (See Table 2U), it can be seen that all π- ratios are positive, as expected

and this shows that children are not ill-treated as is the case when π-ratios are negative.

But the existence of bias in treatment between the two sexes of children can be examined with π-ratios for adult goods. For entertainment, an adult good, the π-ratios are calculated for rural and urban in these selected States and presented in Table 3R and 3U below.

The negative sign in π-ratio indicates the reduction in expenditure of that adult good due to

Table 3R: The estimated π -values for entertainment in rural part of selected States

State	Punjab	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
π_{m0_4}	-0.269	0.064	0.209	0.423	-0.297	-0.028
π_{f0_4}	0.730	-0.173	-0.031	-0.459	-0.301	-0.418
π_{m5_14}	-0.590	-0.424	-0.150	-0.428	-0.305	-0.804
π_{f5_14}	-0.178	-0.565	-0.387	-0.408	-0.310	-0.613
π_{m15_59}	-0.426	-0.332	-0.134	-0.552	0.084	0.143
π_{f15_59}	-0.328	-0.368	-0.298	-0.248	-0.416	-0.310
$\pi_{m60\,plus}$	-0.192	-0.123	-0.501	-0.391	-0.771	-0.284
$\pi_{f60\,plus}$	-1.156	-0.479	-0.444	-0.629	-0.574	-0.635

Table 3U: The estimated π -values for entertainment in urban part of selected States

State	Punjab	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
π_{m0_4}	-0.768	-0.565	-0.043	-0.323	-0.043	-0.119
π_{f0_4}	-0.701	-0.697	0.354	-0.553	-0.238	-0.054
π_{m5_14}	-0.420	-0.577	-0.240	-0.603	-0.176	-0.232
π_{f5_14}	-0.337	-0.270	-0.544	-0.144	-0.106	-0.466
π_{m15_59}	-0.211	-0.308	0.098	-0.429	0.186	0.348
π_{f15_59}	0.135	0.023	0.041	-0.157	-0.303	-0.239
$\pi_{m60plus}$	0.240	-0.326	-0.253	-0.393	-0.389	-0.466
$\pi_{f60plus}$	-0.273	-0.404	0.396	0.345	-0.475	-0.165

an increase in child member. As a child member comes to the family, as expected, the expenditure on child good will rise and that increase in expenditure of child good is adjusted from reduction in adult good expenditure and hence the sign of π-ratio will be negative. Now if one sees the π-ratio of entertainment for male children aged 0-4 years of Punjab rural (Table 3R, column (2), row shown against 'π_{m0_4}'), it is '- 0.269 '. This indicates as an increase of one member in the age group 0-4 in rural Punjab, household will reduce its entertainment expenditure to that extent as if there is a reduction of 26.9% of total expenditure or outlay. So, it can be viewed as: "the more reduction in expenditure, the more favourable treatment towards that group". Now in some States, these π-ratios of entertainment for children of different sexes in rural areas have been found to be positive, which shows those sexes in those States in rural areas are not favourably treated. Those are males in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

Table 4R: Estimate of π -values and the variance of their differences for entertainment in rural areas of selected states

State	Punjab	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
π_{m0_4}	-0.269	0.064	0.209	0.423	-0.297	-0.028
π_{f0_4}	0.730	-0.173	-0.031	-0.459	-0.301	-0.418
π_{m5_14}	-0.590	-0.424	-0.150	-0.428	-0.305	-0.804
π_{f5_14}	-0.178	-0.565	-0.387	-0.408	-0.310	-0.613
$\pi_{m0\_4} - \pi_{f0\_4}$	-0.999	0.237	0.240	0.882	0.004	0.390
$var(\pi_{m0\_4} - \pi_{f0\_4})$	4.0950E-05	3.620E-06	6.830E-06	5.340E-06	2.430E-06	1.576E-05
z-value	-156.113	124.564	91.833	381.679	2.566	98.240
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.000
$\pi_{m5\_14} - \pi_{f5\_14}$	-0.412	0.141	0.237	-0.020	0.005	-0.191
$var(\pi_{m5\_14} - \pi_{f5\_14})$	1.675E-05	1.510E-06	3.300E-06	2.340E-06	9.100E-07	7.090E-06
z-value	-100.668	114.744	130.464	-13.074	5.241	-71.732
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

and West Bengal. The figure for West Bengal is 0.064 which is not far away from zero in comparison to Maharashtra (0.423) and Madhya Pradesh (0.209). However, to see whether it is equal to zero or not, then it should be tested statistically. The positive π-ratios of entertainment for girl child aged 0-4 years in rural areas is observed for Punjab (0. 730), which is very high and it explains that the girl child is, in general, not preferred in rural Punjab. But the situation in urban area is much different from rural as it is from Table 3U.

In Table 3U, excepting girls of 0-4 years in Madhya Pradesh, all others are showing negative value indication people's concern over young children and they reduce the entertainment expenditure. Now whether boys are treated favourably than the girls can only be tested with more negative value of π-ratios of adult good for children of a given age group. Those are presented in table 4R and 4U and Tables 5R and 5U below.

In Table 4R, the π-ratios for entertainment,

the difference in π-ratios of entertainment between two sexes of the same age-group, variance of the difference in π-ratios, z-values[*] and corresponding p-values* are calculated and presented for two age groups 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 for the selected six States of rural India. In all the States, difference between π-ratios is significant showing the existence of differential treatment between the two sexes. The negative value in ($\pi_{boys} - \pi_{girls}$) for adult goods shows favourable treatment in favour of boys. Very high negative value (-0.999) is observed in rural areas of Punjab for children with 0 to 4 years. In rural areas of other selected States show favourable treatment toward girls for age 0 to 4 years. For 5-14 age group, more or less similar pattern is observed, except for Maharashtra and Kerala. In case of Punjab the magnitude of difference is reduced significantly for this age group (-0.412) compared to the age-group 0– 4 years (-0.999). In the rural areas of Kerala (-0.191), Maharashtra (-0.020) also showed discriminatory treatment against girls in the age-group 5-14.

Table 4U: Estimate of π -values and the variance of their differences for entertainment in urban areas of selected states

State	Punjab	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
π_{m0_4}	-0.768	-0.565	-0.043	-0.323	-0.043	-0.119
π_{f0_4}	-0.701	-0.697	0.354	-0.553	-0.238	-0.054
π_{m5_14}	-0.420	-0.577	-0.240	-0.603	-0.176	-0.232
π_{f5_14}	-0.337	-0.270	-0.544	-0.144	-0.106	-0.466
$\pi_{m0\_4} - \pi_{f0\_4}$	-0.067	0.132	-0.397	0.230	0.195	-0.065
$var(\pi_{m0\_4} - \pi_{f0\_4})$	3.000E-05	1.000E-05	1.600E-05	4.000E-06	6.000E-06	5.300E-05
z-value	-12.160	41.868	-98.092	116.316	76.722	-8.912
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
$\pi_{m5\_14} - \pi_{f5\_14}$	-0.083	-0.307	0.304	-0.459	-0.070	0.234
$var(\pi_{m5\_14} - \pi_{f5\_14})$	1.200E-05	4.000E-06	7.000E-06	2.000E-06	3.000E-06	2.900E-05
z-value	-23.695	-159.818	112.825	-368.678	-42.135	43.566
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

[*] If X follows normal distribution with mean 0 and variance 1, here p-value and z- value are p and z in the equation $\Pr[X \leq |z|] = 1 - \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)$ as the test is two-tailed test.

Now if we see the urban counter part in Table 4U below, the difference between π-ratios is also observed to be significant explaining the existence of differential treatment between the two sexes. The scenario in Punjab urban is much better than that in rural. In Punjab (urban) the estimate of ($\pi_{boys} - \pi_{girls}$) of entertainment for age group 0-4 years, is '-0.067', which is much better than its rural counter part (-0.999). For 0-4 age group, Madhya Pradesh has shown high negative value in the estimate of difference (-0.397). Other than Madhya Pradesh, only Kerala (-0.065) and Punjab (-0.067) has shown negative values indicating bias against girls although the figures are very less. The rest of the States show the favourable treatment towards girls. However, urban areas of Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh showed no favourable treatment towards girls of 5-14 years.

The π-ratios for milk (a child good) consumption, the difference in π-ratios of milk consumption between two sexes of the same age-group, variance of the difference in π-ratios, z-values and corresponding p-values are calculated and presented for two age groups 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 for the selected six States of rural and urban India are presented in Table 5R and 5U. Although the clear picture of bias against girls (or boys) would be reflected from adult good, the π- ratio for child good (milk) is also to have the better feeling of nature of allocation. In case the commodity-type is child-good and the demographic category is also child, then π-ratio of this commodity for child is expected to be positive. If it is not the case for any age-sex composition of children, then that group of children may be considered as 'not treated favourably'. Hence, if the difference between π- ratios of two sexes (i.e., $\pi_{boys} - \pi_{girls}$) is positive, then one can conclude the boys are treated favourably, whereas if it is negative, girls are considered to have better treatment in comparison to boys. It is also possible to have both π_{boys} and π_{girls} negative and $\pi_{boys} > \pi_{girls}$ making π_{boys} - π_{girls} positive. In that case, it can be

Table 5R: Estimate of π -values and the variance of their differences for milk in rural areas of selected States

State	Punjab	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
π_{m0_4}	0.211	0.437	-0.112	0.227	0.193	0.530
π_{f0_4}	-0.268	0.474	-0.137	0.065	-0.092	0.214
π_{m5_14}	0.479	-0.037	0.025	0.162	0.285	0.316
π_{f5_14}	4.820E-06	1.610E-06	1.430E-06	1.690E-06	1.300E-06	7.030E-06
$\pi_{m0\_4} - \pi_{f0\_4}$	218.179	-29.160	20.906	124.615	249.962	119.182
$var(\pi_{m0\_4} - \pi_{f0\_4})$	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
z-value	0.209	-0.392	-0.185	0.022	-0.218	-0.123
p-value	-0.008	-0.467	-0.368	-0.279	-0.348	-0.279
$\pi_{m5\_14} - \pi_{f5\_14}$	0.217	0.075	0.183	0.301	0.130	0.156
$var(\pi_{m5\_14} - \pi_{f5\_14})$	2.050E-06	6.700E-07	6.900E-07	7.700E-07	4.800E-07	3.180E-06
z-value	151.559	91.627	220.306	343.021	187.639	87.480
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

viewed as relatively better treatment is received by the boys compared to girls. Such has happened in rural Madhya Pradesh for milk consumption (refer Table 5R). Here both the π-ratios of girl aged 0 to 4 years as well as of boys aged 0 to 4 years are negative, but $\pi_{boys} > \pi_{girls}$ indicating relatively favourable treatment received by the boys as far as allocation of milk is considered. The results presented in Table 5R give overall picture of rural areas of these selected States of India. The favourable treatment towards girls of age 0 to 4 is observed in West Bengal. All others, viz., Punjab, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have shown opposite picture of treating boys more favourably than girls. In case of children aged 5-14 years, all the selected States have treated boys favourably. But the extent of treatment is less unequal in descending order, viz. West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashra.

In urban areas, Andhra Pradesh is showing a better situation, if better indicates favourable treatment towards girl child of 0 to 4 years. In all other States, it is the boys who got favourable treatment (see Table 5U below). But for the age group 5-14, boys are favoured in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. All other States for this age group of 5-14, showed to have preferential treatment towards girls.

IV. Conclusion

The estimates of outlay equivalent ratios and the estimate of difference between outlay equivalent ratios of boys and girls of same age group are presented along with the variance of difference between estimates of outlay equivalent ratios of boys and girls (i.e., $\pi_{boys} - \pi_{girls}$) and their z-values and p-values in tables 4 and 5. In drawing conclusion, these z-values and or p-value may be consulted (one

Table 5U: Estimate of π -values and the variance of their differences for milk in urban areas of selected States

State	Punjab	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
π_{m0_4}	0.643	1.622	0.207	0.727	0.154	0.718
π_{f0_4}	0.311	0.608	0.035	0.324	0.395	0.153
π_{m5_14}	0.332	1.014	0.172	0.403	-0.241	0.565
π_{f5_14}	1.290E-05	9.600E-06	5.800E-06	2.500E-06	4.600E-06	2.010E-05
$\pi_{m0\_4} - \pi_{f0\_4}$	92.436	326.587	71.296	252.865	-112.735	126.149
$\text{var}(\pi_{m0\_4} - \pi_{f0\_4})$	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
z-value	0.089	0.130	-0.040	0.055	-0.030	0.117
p-value	0.152	0.153	0.025	-0.100	-0.246	0.134
$\pi_{m5\_14} - \pi_{f5\_14}$	-0.063	-0.023	-0.065	0.155	0.216	-0.017
$\text{var}(\pi_{m5\_14} - \pi_{f5\_14})$	5.200E-06	3.500E-06	2.600E-06	1.000E-06	2.000E-06	1.090E-05
z-value	-27.601	-12.224	-40.705	155.000	154.286	-5.152
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

is not independent of other). From these tables, it is clear that the biased treatment is prevalent in all the States. There may be conflicting results for different goods in question. For some goods, allocation may be favourable to boys while for some other, allocation may be favourable to girls. However, to arrive upon a concrete conclusion, it is always better to see the outlay equivalent ratio of adult good when bias among children is the object of study.

The outlay equivalent ratio's (π-ratios) for six States each for rural and for urban areas showed that there exists differential treatment between boys and girls of the same age group in the form of allocation of resources. One limitation of the study may be that this analysis is treating each member equally regardless of his/her need. The actual allocation may depend on the actual need of the person in the household. If the need of any particular demographic category is less, less will be allocated to this group and thus, the estimate of outlay-equivalent ratio (π - ratio) will indicate the existence of discriminatory allocation against that demographic category. But the demographic categories are framed in such a way that for each sex has similar age group. For example, male of age 0 to 4 is compared with females of age 0 to 4, and the need between these two sexes is not supposed to be very different within the same age group. However, the study was made with the specific objective, not only to see whether there exists differential treatment between boys and girls, but also to show that household survey data on consumer expenditure can be used to measure the differential treatment between two genders. To see whether there exists gender bias among different demographic composition, one need not conduct special survey only for this purpose, e.g., conducting education survey or health survey to gain idea about intra-household allocation of resources. The household consumer expenditure survey which is conducted almost in all countries could provide the basic ingredients to measure intra-household allocation

and one can estimate outlay equivalent ratios for different age-sex compositions and get the idea of existence of gender equality.

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INTER-STATE COMPARISONS OF HOUSING CONDITIONS – A STUDY BASED ON NSS 58TH ROUND

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Abstract

Food, shelter and clothing are considered the three basic physical necessities that drive human life. Among the three, housing reflects not just the standard of living, but also the satisfaction of other basic wants. Housing for people has different dimensions. Starting with the type of materials with which the structure is built, we can look at the amenities available within the structure like water and sanitary arrangements, lighting and cooking arrangements, rooms available, living space within the house and so on. The surveys on 'housing conditions' periodically undertaken by the NSSO provides a rich source of information to understand the different dimensions of housing in India. In this paper we estimate the proportion of homes satisfying the basic housing needs and make inter-state comparisons on the housing conditions. For making interstate comparisons, composite index of housing conditions in terms of certain rigorously defined indicators on the above dimensions is computed.

1. Introduction

The housing conditions of the people are generally perceived to bear the most visible imprint of development. Improving the living conditions of people through better provision of access to basic necessities such as drinking water, sanitation and adequate living space is one of the important developmental goals. NSSO has conducted housing surveys periodically. The content and coverage of data collected in these surveys has only changed marginally over the years and the basic concepts, definitions and procedures have remained the same. Collecting data in housing surveys has an added advantage that the information gathered is observable and do not depend on the respondent's perception, recall lapses etc; issues generally associated with household socio-economic surveys.

There are a host of indicators in terms of durability of structure, over-crowding, access to various facilities etc available in the NSS for measuring the housing conditions. This paper is in four parts. In the first part we examine the data relating to living conditions collected in the 58th round of NSS (July-Dec 2002) to identify the specific indicators that qualify for the inclusion in extremely poor living conditions. In the second part we estimate the extent of households failing to meet the above conditions in both rural and urban India for different states/Uts. In the next part we briefly compare the living conditions in rural areas and urban slums and in the last part we construct a composite index for making interstate comparisons of living conditions among the States/Uts.

2. Data on Access to Basic Housing Amenities

While one can look for a variety of indicators that reflect on the housing conditions, we have attempted to identify a set of indicators that are considered the most basic and absence of which would indicate very poor living arrangements. Slum conditions are generally considered a portrayal of the worst housing scenario. The Expert Group Meeting (EGM) convened by the UNSD and the UN HABITAT in Nairobi in 2002 defined slum dwellers as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking *one or more* (italics in original) of the conditions below:

- Access to improved drinking water
- Access to improved sanitation
- Sufficient living area, not over-crowded
- Structural quality / durability of dwellings
- Security of tenure

During the 58th round survey on housing (July-December 2002), data were collected on the access or availability of basic housing facilities on a large number of items in each of the surveyed households [NSS report no: 489]. As usual the questions or data items are pre-coded to cover a large set of possible situations. We look for indicators on the above aspects to quantify the living conditions covering these most basic of housing necessities in order to identify the households in relation to the specific housing characteristics we have identified above.

Access to Improved Drinking Water: The questions relating to drinking water asked pertain to major source of drinking water, sufficiency of drinking water throughout the year and whether the drinking water facility is for the exclusive use of the households, common use of the residents of the building, or community use. Distance to drinking water is also useful information available in the survey. The source of drinking water is not a very accurate measure of the access to improved water. This is because in rural areas provision of filtered water through taps is not very common and people depend on a variety of sources, not all of which would be categorized as unacceptable in terms of the quality of water. In many parts of the country private wells provide quite satisfactory quality of drinking water. Similarly tube wells or hand pumps also provide good quality of water. In all such situations one important issue is the extent of command of the household on the source of drinking water and sufficiency of the source in providing drinking water through out the year. We therefore consider households not getting sufficient water throughout the year and not having drinking water source at their command as lacking access to improved water.

Improved Sanitation: For sanitation facilities there are two indicators available in the survey. These are (a) the availability of a bathroom within the dwelling - either attached to the dwelling or detached from the dwelling, and the distance to the bathing place and (b) the type of latrine, the number of households using the latrine (when it is a shared latrine) and the distance to latrine (when the latrine is a public or shared one). Since the attached bathroom is not very prevalent in the rural sector, this is not a very relevant indicator. We therefore consider households with no bathroom and households using a public latrine or with no latrine to identify those not meeting the criteria of improved sanitation.

Durability of Dwellings: For durability of housing we can consider the construction materials used in for the wall and roof. In the NSS the definition of the type of structure of the dwelling is based on the materials used for construction of walls and roof. Katcha houses are those dwellings constructed with katcha materials. Therefore we consider all dwellings with Katcha structures as not meeting the durability criteria. There could be another type of durability in terms of the location of the house like river banks facing risk of inundation, hill sides with the risk of landslides etc. However such data are not available from the survey.

Overcrowding: Overcrowding refers to the sharing of living rooms by more people than the desired number. In a country like India where majority of the people stay in the rural areas, the criterion of two persons per room seems to be too stringent. We consider cases where more than four persons sharing a living room as a condition for overcrowding. The underlying assumption being that a standard family consisting of four members shares a single living room. Here one could as well look at the per capita living area as other criteria. However the information on the number of living rooms and the household size is much better collected in surveys than the area figures.

Security of Tenure: Surveys of NSSO do not provide any specific way of measuring the security status. The ownership status of the dwelling unit indicating if the dwelling is owned, employer quarters, hired, or others is recorded. Only 4.4 per cent of the rural households lived in hired accommodation while 35 per cent of the urban households lived in hired accommodation. However there is no clear way of identifying the security of tenure form this information. Even where the dwelling is not owned, it is quite possible that the tenure security is ensured in some of the rented buildings. Security of tenure is important in the context of people living in squatter settlement or in slums where the possibility of getting evicted by official agencies or otherwise is always present. In view of the foregoing discussions, no indicator is selected to describe the security of tenure and this item is not considered further in the analysis.

Next we examine the extent to which the above four criteria are met by the Indian households.

3.   Households conditions

Access to Drinking Water

As explained above we considered two variables for accessing the 'Access to Improved Drinking Water' in India based on the following two questions asked in the survey viz. (a) 'Whether the availability of water is sufficient throughout the year?' and (b) 'Facility of drinking water?'. For question (a), the options recorded are 'yes' or 'no'. On the other hand three options are available for question (b). These are: (i) household's exclusive use, (ii) common use of households in the building, and (iii) community use. As noted earlier, if a household does not have sufficient availability of drinking water throughout the year, then we consider that household as one with insufficient drinking water facility. Also, if a household avails the facility of drinking water from a community

source i.e. the source of drinking water is not available for the exclusive use of the household, then we identify that household as one which does not have adequate access to drinking water. Households that do not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year and also not having adequate access to drinking water are considered as those not meeting the criteria of having 'access to improved drinking water' or having totally inadequate drinking water facility. On the other hand those households meeting both the criteria are considered as having 'access to improved drinking water' or having totally adequate drinking water facility.

Access to Sanitation

Sanitation facilities for a household are assessed by looking at the availability of a bathroom and a latrine for the use of the household members. In the survey, the availability of a bathroom in a dwelling is recorded as those with (i) attached bathroom, (ii) detached bathroom and (iii) no bathroom. NSS defined five types of 'access to latrine' in the survey. These 'access to latrine' are recorded in the survey as:(i)   public/community latrine (ii) shared latrine, (iii) own latrine, (iv) other latrine and (v) no latrine facility.

We consider a household to have bathroom facility if the dwelling has an attached or detached bathroom. Also we identify a household having the desired sanitation facilities only if the household has its own latrine, irrespective of the type of latrine. All the other households are treated as not having adequate sanitation facilities. A household is considered as having totally inadequate sanitation facility when the household fails in both the above criteria- it does not have a bathroom either attached to the house or detached from it and it does not have its own latrine. Similarly we consider sanitation facility as adequate when the household meets both the criteria.

Table 1: Percentage of households having drinking water and sanitation facility

State	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Drinking water facility				Sanitation facility			
	inadequate	adequate	inadequate	adequate	inadequate	adequate	inadequate	adequate
Jammu &Kashmir	13.5	39.2	2.7	81.6	42.3	32.7	11.7	63.5
Himachal Pradesh	14.2	29.4	1.6	83.1	58.3	14.9	10.4	51.7
Punjab	2.9	81.1	0.3	90.1	36.7	37.9	16.1	55.9
Chandigarh	--	65.7	1.3	91.6	36.9	20.3	19.2	47.5
Uttaranchal	9.3	43.4	0.0	90.0	57.9	25.4	24.9	55.8
Haryana	10.0	39.5	3.3	79.8	55.3	16.6	19.7	59.2
Delhi	10.6	32.3	6.8	73.0	8.3	50.9	19.1	48.3
Rajasthan	11.7	21.9	5.3	66.9	79.2	7.3	27.3	44.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.5	48.4	0.9	78.0	83.6	4.4	25.5	47.8
Bihar	2.0	51.2	2.9	75.3	86.3	3.3	36.3	31.2
Sikkim	6.4	47.6	0.3	85.8	17.2	35.7	3.2	53.2
Arunachal	6.9	33.9	0.7	85.6	58.6	14.2	10.3	45.1
Nagaland	39.8	10.9	25.5	38.6	4.7	76.8	0.1	77.2
Manipur	14.0	10.9	17.0	28.8	25.1	8.1	11.2	21.4
Mizoram	21.2	5.0	7.0	51.5	6.2	58.7	2.1	77.9
Tripura	26.1	18.9	5.1	58.4	15.5	2.1	23.2	20.9
Meghalaya	8.9	16.4	5.4	53.5	42.0	30.3	23.9	38.5
Assam	4.7	58.6	2.0	83.7	27.1	32.3	3.6	71.8
West Bengal	10.0	24.1	6.0	45.9	73.5	11.5	27.1	41.9
Jharkhand	10.6	20.1	13.9	51.9	85.5	2.4	31.5	35.1
Orissa	15.7	14.4	5.0	53.3	92.5	3.2	37.0	35.2
Chhattisgarh	8.5	11.5	9.5	48.0	89.7	3.4	40.0	36.1
Madhya Pradesh	12.3	12.9	10.6	44.8	84.1	4.0	32.6	46.7
Gujarat	11.2	41.9	1.7	83.8	68.2	17.3	11.6	70.2
Daman & Diu	3.9	66.2	0.6	78.1	55.4	30.5	20.7	54.3
Dadra & N.Haveli	15.7	15.9	--	81.2	61.6	18.8	20.3	67.3
Maharashtra	15.9	21.8	5.5	67.0	74.9	8.6	43.7	40.5
Andhra Pradesh	6.9	22.9	5.4	51.4	71.2	11.4	19.7	47.6
Karnataka	13.4	18.3	4.8	60.6	42.8	16.9	17.9	50.8
Goa	--	76.7	9.5	42.9	38.8	37.1	49.8	33.0
Lakshadweep	--	88.6	--	80.7	4.6	84.1	10.2	84.8
Kerala	7.3	57.6	4.5	71.2	12.4	63.6	5.5	74.7
Tamil Nadu	11.8	12.2	8.6	46.9	71.9	9.9	22.7	45.6
Pondicherry	13.1	36.4	3.6	68.0	79.6	14.4	23.3	52.6
A & N. Islands	0.5	31.1	--	92.4	62.3	21.3	26.0	53.2
India	**8.7**	**31.8**	**5.2**	**63.6**	**70.8**	**12.1**	**25.9**	**47.9**

Note: Computed from unit level data as indicated in the text. '-'indicates that sample size is not enough to provide the estimate.

Table 1 shows the distribution of households with access to improved drinking water facility combining both sufficiency and access aspect and the sanitation facility. About 9 per cent of the rural households and around 5 percent of the urban households have reported receiving insufficient drinking water throughout the year and also they are dependent on non-exclusive sources. These households would constitute the most deprived in terms of drinking water availability. On the other extreme, the percentage of households most secure in terms of both availability and access is about 32 percent in rural and 64 percent in urban areas. There are large variations in the percentage of households receiving adequate dinking water. A large percentage of households in rural areas of Nagaland (39.8 %), Tripura (26.1 %), Mizoram (21.2%) and Manipur (14.0 %) reported not receiving sufficient water and also lacking sources within the command of the household. Compared to only 34 per cent of the rural households that reported exclusive use of the source of drinking water, 69 per cent of the urban households reported having exclusive use of the drinking water source. Rural areas of states like Punjab (84 %), Assam (60 %), Goa (84 %), Kerala (74%) along with union territories Chandigarh (67 %), Daman & Diu (66 %) reported the high percentage of households with exclusive use of the drinking water source. Interestingly only a small percentage of homes with exclusive use of sources have reported not receiving sufficient drinking water.

One of the targets under the MDG is to reduce the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by half by the year 2015. Sustainable access to an improved water source is defined in terms of the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. However this indicator does not speak of sufficiency of water nor household control over the source. The percentage of population with access to 'improved water sources' as reported in the India

Country Report on MDG is 86.8 percent for rural and 82.2 for urban population for the year 2001. The above table shows that 89 percent of the rural and urban households reported receiving sufficient drinking water throughout the year, but less than half of them had to depend on sources over which they had no control i.e. were dependent on community or public sources.

The availability of sanitation presents a grim picture. About 71 per cent of the rural homes neither have a bathroom in their homes nor have a latrine of their own. In the urban areas this is true for 26 per cent households. The households that satisfy the criteria of having both a bathroom and a latrine of their own are only 12.1 percent in rural areas and 47.9 percent in urban areas. As per the Census 2001, 21.9 percent of the rural population had latrines attached to their homes compared to 17.1 percent as computed in the above table. Though it is claimed that about 63 percent of the urban homes are provided with access to sewerage and sanitation facilities[1], the above table shows that only around 26 percent of the urban homes have reasonably adequate sanitation facilities as per the criteria used here. The MDG indicator on this is the percentage of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. According to World Health Organisation, quoted in the India Country report for MDG, facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public. However these do not take into account the lack of such facilities within the household. Access to private sanitation facilities alone can provide dignity to the living conditions especially to women. While only about 12.4 percent of the rural dwellings in Kerala are without a bathroom and a latrine, this percentage is as high as 92.5 percent for Orissa. For the BIMARU states this is over 80 percent for rural households. Kerala, Lakshadweep and the North-Eastern states score rather well on sanitation facilities for the rural homes.

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[1] India Country Report on MDG, 2005

Durability of Dwellings

Durability of a dwelling structure depends on the materials used for construction of the walls and the roof. A durable structure is called 'pucca' structure when both the walls and the roof are made of pucca items. On the other hand structures with walls and roof of non-durable materials are called 'katcha' structures. And where either the wall or the roof is made of pucca materials, the structure is called semi-pucca. The katcha structures are again classified as serviceable katcha and un-serviceable katcha, the latter consisting of structures made of grass, leaves, reeds etc. In NSS, no information is collected on structures standing in hazardous locations like dangerous slopes of hills, or in areas getting inundated during tides or rains etc. Dwelling units of 'katcha' structures is taken as a measure of inhabitation under non-durable structures. The first part of Table 3 shows the percentage of dwelling units under Katcha and semi-pucca structure types.

Overcrowding

As explained in the beginning we have considered situations where more than four persons living in a room as a case of overcrowding. Let us suppose that x is the computed 'number of persons per room'. Then a household is overcrowded if $x < 0.25$ and a household is not overcrowded if $x \geq 0.25$. Last two columns of Table 3 show the percentage distribution of overcrowded and not-overcrowded households across the states of India.

Table 2: Percentage of dwelling units with different structure types and percentage of overcrowded dwellings

State	Rural		Urban		Percentage of overcrowded dwelling	
	Katcha	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Semi Pucca	Rural	Urban
Jammu & Kashmir	23.0	29.3	5.8	8.6	10.6	11.4
Himachal Pradesh	4.1	35.1	0.4	9.6	9.0	3.2
Punjab	15.0	19.9	1.0	1.8	18.8	13.0
Chandigarh	4.2	24.0	1.3	16.3	21.1	24.4
Uttaranchal	13.4	14.0	0.8	3.1	12.8	26.5
Haryana	12.5	18.1	1.6	3.3	16.4	10.1
Delhi	--	9.5	1.9	2.6	16.3	22.2
Rajasthan	27.0	27.2	2.8	3.4	22.8	18.1
Uttar Pradesh	29.0	31.6	3.5	7.4	27.2	22.6
Bihar	33.5	27.0	11.7	8.5	24.0	19.7
Sikkim	27.6	33.4	--	0.5	9.3	14.6
Arunachal Pradesh	64.6	13.5	27.5	10.4	29.0	12.6
Nagaland	30.5	31.8	6.1	26.3	1.6	1.7
Manipur	37.7	39.5	12.7	57.2	3.2	4.1
Mizoram	37.0	26.4	2.1	12.9	28.7	7.2
Tripura	38.3	41.9	7.3	56.3	22.7	13.3
Meghalaya	31.4	34.1	2.6	15.1	4.7	4.5
Assam	35.9	33.7	10.3	25.0	6.1	4.6
West Bengal	27.7	33.9	2.2	11.8	21.9	15.8
Jharkhand	17.2	37.4	1.2	20.3	11.9	17.2
Orissa	36.4	29.8	15.8	17.8	20.3	8.8

Table 2: Percentage of dwelling units with different structure types and percentage of overcrowded dwellings

contd.

State	Rural		Urban		Percentage of overcrowded dwelling	
	Katcha	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Semi Pucca	Rural	Urban
Chhatisgarh	8.2	53.2	0.4	28.1	12.7	12.8
Madhya Pradesh	13.7	44.1	3.3	21.7	28.4	16.1
Gujarat	16.0	36.4	2.2	8.9	37.3	24.0
Daman & diu	2.1	31.3	1.0	1.6	29.5	8.1
Dadra & N.Haveli	26.4	36.1	2.1	6.9	28.9	7.6
Maharashtra	18.9	38.4	1.0	8.8	32.6	24.8
Andhra Pradesh	30.0	32.7	7.4	7.1	24.2	16.2
Karnataka	23.6	33.9	4.3	17.9	27.0	16.4
Goa	6.3	28.1	3.2	12.6	0.6	10.1
Lakshadweep	15.6	26.0	1.0	18.8	1.7	3.7
Kerala	27.6	32.2	4.6	11.4	2.3	0.9
Tamil Nadu	32.3	31.4	8.2	12.4	21.7	13.3
Pondicherry	35.4	29.9	16.0	11.3	25.5	10.0
A & N. Islands	37.2	28.4	--	6.3	7.8	11.3
All India	**26.8**	**32.6**	**4.6**	**12.2**	**23.0**	**17.9**

Note: Computed from unit level data as indicated in the text. '-'indicates that sample size is not enough to provide the estimate.

Over the years there has been a progressive increase in the percentage of pucca structures. For example, NSS 28th round survey corresponding to the year 1973-74 showed that 49 percent of the rural dwelling units were made of Katcha structures and 15.8 percent of the urban dwelling units were of Katcha materials in 1973-74. These percentages are now only 26.8 percent and 4.6 percent respectively showing a vast improvement in the housing structures. Almost 83 percent of the urban dwellings are in pucca structures.

Over one-fifth of the dwellings in the country are overcrowded in the sense that more than four persons live in a room. Overcrowding is much less in States like Kerala, Lakshadweep, Goa, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland. Overcrowding in urban areas is higher in states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (over 25 percent of

the homes are overcrowded). The above table does not take into account the age of the member. In the 58th round survey a specific question was also asked if each married couple had a separate room in the house, disregarding if children under the age of 10 shared a room with the couple. The results[2] show that even in homes with only one married couple, as many as a quarter of the households did not have a separate room. In the slum area, as many as 44 percent of the homes, with at least one married couple, did not have separate room for the married couple [NSS report No 489]

Durable Homes and Improved Amenities

The availability of improved sanitation and drinking water and other amenities such as electricity is to some extent dependent on structure of the homes. One cannot generally expect to find homes built of 'katcha' materials having the provision of

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[2] NSS Report No. 489, Household amenities and other Characteristics, May 2005

improved sanitation and such other arrangements. Quite possibly, given that the household lives in non-durable structures and the accompanying factors affecting the provision of amenities, availability of proper sanitation and drinking water could become a secondary issue. This can be examined by looking at the access to sanitation and drinking water in each type of structure. In the rural sector, more than half of the households living in pucca structures do not have access to sanitation facilities while this percentage is over three fourth for households living in katcha structures (see table 4 below). For urban sector slightly over one fifth of the households in pucca structures do not have access to sanitation, while 67.5 percent of the katcha structures do not have proper sanitation. Thus we find that the residence in rural sector is also an important factor along with the type of structure as far as access to sanitation is concerned. What is at once striking is the fact that a large number of households even though living in pucca structures are still deprived of access to proper sanitation.

However access to improved drinking water is much less dependent on type of structure. The main reason for this is that drinking water facilities are less dependent on house structure in comparison to sanitation facilities like bathrooms, latrines etc. In rural area, tube wells and wells serve as a very good source of drinking water and almost all houses are having either of these two. Neither tube wells nor wells depend upon the structure of house because they are within the premises but need not be within the rooms. A high proportion of rural houses with katcha structure have tube wells or wells within their premises.

Housing Conditions in Rural Areas and Urban Slums

The forgoing indicators show that the housing conditions in the rural areas in terms of these selected indicators are much worse than that obtaining in the urban areas. It remains to be seen if the housing conditions in the rural areas are any better than that prevailing in the urban slums. In the 58th round, for urban areas, households living in slums - both notified and non-notified slums and squatter settlements - have been separately recorded. Table 5 provides a comparison of the key indicators for rural areas and the urban slums. It is striking to note that the indicators for housing amenities or lack of it fare poorly for the rural population than their urban counterparts. It is easy to see that the housing conditions in the urban slums are in general a replication of the rural housing conditions.

Table 3: Access to sanitation and drinking water by type of structures

Type of structure		Access to sanitation		Access to drinking water	
		Non-availability of bathroom and own latrine	Availability of bathroom and own latrine	Non-availability of sufficient water and also inadequate access to drinking water	Availability of sufficient drinking water with access to drinking water
pucca	Rural	55.4	22.4	8.2	41.6
	Urban	21.4	53.6	4.8	67.2
katcha	Rural	78.6	4.8	10.7	21.0
	Urban	67.5	7.9	11.4	22.2
semi pucca	Rural	72.3	9.0	10.6	26.2
	Urban	50.2	17.5	13.2	29.4

Table 4: Comparative indicators for rural areas and urban slums – All India

Percentage of households reporting Characteristics	Rural areas	Urban Slum
1. Non-availability of bathroom and also non-availability of own latrine	67.1	62.7
2. Availability of bathroom and latrine within household premises	13.3	15.7
3. Non-availability of sufficient water and also inadequate access to drinking water	9.7	14.2
4. Availability of sufficient drinking water within household premises	31.1	30.8
5. Living in pucca structures	35.8	66.8
6. Overcrowding	21.9	32.7

5. Composite Index for Housing Conditions

In this section we try to construct a composite index for the housing conditions to facilitate the ordering of States/UTs. One of the suggested methods [Sinha and Shah, 2003] for constructing a composite index composite is the Technique for Ordering Preferences by Similarity to Ideal Solutions (TOPSIS). This composite index uses the concept of ideal & anti-ideal locations, the distance from ideal & anti-ideal locations, weights and the sum of squares of each feature[3].

The composite index has two components as follows: one based on the squared distance from the ideal location, denoted by IDR, and the other based on the squared distance from the non-ideal situation denoted by NIDR. Using the notations from Sinha and Shah, these are defined as:

$$L_2(i, IDR) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{(x_{ij} - u_j)^2 w_j}{\sum_{i=1}^{K} x_{ij}^2} \right]^{1/2} \quad (5.1)$$

$$L_2(i, NIDR) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{(x_{ij} - v_j)^2 w_j}{\sum_{i=1}^{K} x_{ij}^2} \right]^{1/2} \quad (5.2)$$

Where,

x_{ij} = rank of ith state in respect of jth facility

i = 1,2,….,K; j = 1,2,…….,N

$$IDR = (u_1, u_2, ..., u_N) = (\min_i x_{i1}, \min_i x_{i2}, ..., \min_i x_{iN}) = (1,1,....,1)$$

$$NIDR = (v_1, v_2, ..., v_N) = (\max_i x_{i1}, \max_i x_{i2}, ..., \max_i x_{iN}) = (35,35,....,35)$$

$$w_j = \frac{[1 - \varphi(j)]}{\sum_r [1 - \varphi(r)]} \text{ with } \varphi(r) = \frac{-\sum_i p_{ij} \ln p_{ij}}{\ln(K)}, \ p_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sum_i x_{ij}}$$

Where $\varphi(r)$ represent the Shanon's Entropy Measure. The composite index (CI) is defined as

$$CI = \frac{L_2(i, IDR)}{L_2(i, IDR) + L_2(i, NIDR)} \quad (5.3)$$

Using (5.3) we derived the Composite Index for States and Union Territories in India. We order the computed percentage data from Table 1 to Table 3 and use these data in the computation. In case of drinking water and sanitation, we rank the States and UTs on the basis of descending number of households with better access of these facilities. The State and UTs with highest percentage of households having access of these facilities gets the rank 1 and so on. The best state gets the rank 1 while the worst 35. In case of overcrowding, the States and UTs with

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[3] We have used ranks in place of the actual value due to the fact that weights derived favored the feature with large variation resulting in somewhat unexpected results. Use of ranks imply that the weights are equal.

smallest overcrowding value gets rank 1, the second smallest rank 2 and so on. Lastly, in case of housing, the States and UTs having highest percentage of semi-pucca house get first rank, the second highest gets second rank and so on.

The result of TOPSIS analysis is given below in Table 6. The index lies between 0 and 1 and smaller the value of the index the better position of States and UTs. Kerala and Assam performs very well for both rural and urban sector. In rural

sector, among the big states Rajasthan, Orissa and Tamil Nadu perform poorly whereas in case of urban, three poorly performing big states are Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The composite index gives an integrated picture of developmental status of these four facilities in all States and UTs.

The composite index for rural and urban areas shows that the out of the top 10 states in rural areas, 9 are found among the top 10 positions in urban areas. This means that the states having good

Table 5: Ranks of States and Union Territories based on Composite Index (CI)

State and UTs	Rural		Urban	
	CI	Rank	CI	Rank
A & N Islands	0.143	11	0.126	8
Andhra Pradesh	0.229	28	0.284	32
Arunachal Pradesh	0.316	**33**	0.214	24
Assam	0.062	**2**	0.057	**1**
Bihar	0.242	30	0.297	**33**
Chandigarh	0.161	13	0.150	12
Chhatisgarh	0.184	20	0.198	22
Dadra & N. Haveli	0.209	22	0.164	15
Daman & Diu	0.159	12	0.166	17
Delhi	0.171	17	0.246	30
Goa	0.084	4	0.143	11
Gujarat	0.168	16	0.160	13
Haryana	0.201	21	0.172	18
Himachal Pradesh	0.120	7	0.109	5
Jammu & Kashmir	0.121	8	0.120	7
Jharkhand	0.183	19	0.219	25
Karnataka	0.215	24	0.194	21
Kerala	0.057	**1**	0.061	**2**
Lakshadweep	0.090	5	0.090	**3**
Madhya Pradesh	0.229	29	0.232	27
Maharashtra	0.224	27	0.311	**34**
Manipur	0.165	14	0.161	14
Meghalaya	0.120	6	0.136	9
Mizoram	0.250	31	0.181	20
Nagaland	0.128	9	0.117	6
Orissa	0.317	**34**	0.221	26

Table 5: Ranks of States and Union Territories based on Composite Index (CI)

(Contd.)

State and UTs	Rural		Urban	
	CI	Rank	CI	Rank
Pondicherry	0.219	26	0.177	19
Punjab	0.129	10	0.139	10
Rajasthan	0.318	**35**	0.335	**35**
Sikkim	0.075	**3**	0.093	4
Tamil Nadu	0.281	32	0.253	31
Tripura	0.211	23	0.202	23
Uttar Pradesh	0.215	25	0.242	29
Uttaranchal	0.167	15	0.165	16
West Bengal	0.182	18	0.235	28

housing conditions in rural areas also have good housing conditions in urban areas also. However among the bottom ranked states in the rural areas out of the bottom 5 we find 3 states ranked above, indicating that for states with very poor housing conditions in rural areas, the urban conditions are somewhat better. Such non-uniformity in the housing conditions in rural and urban areas is found in the middle ranked states also.

6. Conclusion

The NSS data on housing provides scope for undertaking the analysis of housing conditions using more precise definitions of living conditions than possible from other sources. The picture emerging from the use of more precise concepts are quite revealing of the housing conditions. The housing condition in India has improved substantially over the years in terms of the type of dwelling structures, access to drinking water to the homes etc. However there are still a large proportion of dwellings that fail to have the basic provisions like sanitation, decent space for living etc. The housing characteristics discussed above closely approximate to the features generally associated with slum living conditions and are an alternative way of looking at human deprivation in terms of housing. While the definition of a slum

generally applies to urban settlements, if we look at the features of these living conditions it is not difficult to identify that these conditions are more often seen in rural habitations. As the objective of the paper is to present the situation in a new light, no specific policy interventions are suggested in the paper.

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SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF SURVEYS

AN INTEGRATED SUMMARY OF NSS 61ST ROUND (JULY 2004 – JUNE 2005) ON "EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN INDIA".

Siladitya Chaudhuri & Sudip Kumar Ray

Introduction

1.0   Past Quinquennial Surveys

In order to assess the volume and structure of employment and unemployment, starting with the 9th round (May - September, 1955), NSSO conducted a number of surveys on employment and unemployment. To give a firm conceptual framework for conducting such surveys, the Planning Commission, in the year 1970, set up an "Expert Committee on Unemployment Estimates", (popularly known as the Dantwala Committee), which reviewed these surveys and the indicators generated from such surveys. Based on concepts and definitions recommended by this committee, the first quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment was conducted in the 27th round of NSS (September 1972 – October 1973). After the 27th round, five comprehensive quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment situation in India have been carried out by the NSSO prior to the present quinquennial survey. These were carried out during the 32nd round (July 1977 – June 1978), 38th round (January 1983 – December 1983), 43rd round (July 1987 – June 1988), 50th round (July 1993 – June 1994), and 55th round (July 1999 – June 2000), in which concepts, definitions and procedures were based primarily on the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee. The results of these surveys have been brought out in the form of NSS reports.

1.1   Past Annual Surveys

Apart from the quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment, NSSO has been regularly collecting information on certain key items on employment and unemployment from a limited set of households in each round since its 45th round (July 1989 – June 1990), known as annual series, through the schedule on Household Consumer Expenditure (Schedule 1.0). In the annual series, only some key particulars on the usual and current weekly status of the individuals were collected, and the current weekly status of a person was determined through a direct query. In the 60th round (January – June 2004), there was a change in the procedure of collecting information on employment and unemployment. During the formulation of NSS 60th round survey, the Planning Commission expressed a need for collection of data on the current daily status of employment and unemployment annually as well. The collection of data in the current daily status necessitated the separation of two enquiries on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment, and as a result, a separate schedule on employment and unemployment (Schedule 10) was canvassed in the 60th round, in which concepts, definitions and procedures were similar to the quinquennial rounds. The results of such surveys have also been published in the form of NSS reports.

1.2 **The present survey**: As mentioned earlier, the seventh quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment was conducted by NSSO in its 61st round (July 2004 – June 2005). In this 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[1] 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 those growing crops, or those in market gardening, horticulture and growing crops combined with farming 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 earning 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.

1.3   Methodology of NSS 61st Round:

1.3.1   Survey Period: The fieldwork of the 61st round of NSSO started from 1st July, 2004 and continued till 30th June, 2005.

1.3.2 Geographical Coverage: The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond 5 kilometres of the bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained inaccessible throughout the year.

1.3.3   Work Programme: The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds, each with a duration of three months, the 1st sub-round period ranging from July to September 2004, the 2nd sub-round period from October to December 2004 and so on. An equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds. The survey used the interview method of data collection from a sample of randomly selected households.

1.3.4 Sample Design: A stratified multi-stage design has been adopted for the 61st round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large villages/blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage was the selection of two hgs/sbs from each FSU.

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[1] Since the 55th round, data on type of enterprise, number of workers in enterprise, etc. are being collected for measuring employment in the informal sector. These are worker-reported or self-reported details collected from households that may differ from the employer-reported details of the same variables that are mandatory under several acts governing the enterprises especially in the formal sectors.

1.3.4.1 Stratification: Within each district of a State/UT, two basic strata were formed: i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum. There were 27 towns with population 10 lakhs or more at all-India level as per census 2001.

1.3.4.2 Sub-Stratification:

1.3.4.2.1 Rural Sector: 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 a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/2' were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

1.3.4.2.2 Urban Sector: 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 a district, except those with population 10 lakhs or more, were first arranged in ascending order of population. Next, UFS blocks of each town were arranged by IV unit no. × block no. in ascending order. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns, 'u/2' number of sub-strata were 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. × block no. in ascending order. Then 'u/2' number of sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of blocks.

1.3.5 Total Sample Size (FSUs): 12984 FSUs have been allocated at all-India level on the basis of investigator strength in different States/UTs for central sample and 14104 for state sample.

1.3.6 Selection of FSUs: 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 a district of rural sector. For urban sector, from each sub-stratum two FSUs were selected by using 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.

Major Findings

2.0. In NSS 61st round, for Employment and Unemployment schedule, in all, seven reports have been published. They were: 1) Employment and Unemployment Situation in India: 2004-05 (Report No. 515, Part I&II), 2) Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India: 2004-05 (Report No.516), 3) Status of Education and Vocational Training in India: 2004-05 (Report No.517), 4) Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties: 2004-05 (Report No.518) ,5) Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India: 2004-05 (Report No.519, Part I&II) ,6) Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India: 2004-05 (Report No. 520) and 7) Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India: 2004-05 (Report No. 521). In the present summary of the results of NSS 61st round survey on employment and unemployment, an effort has been made to summarize the major findings of all the seven reports. Discussion has been mainly concentrated on all-India results. First, the results relating to general characteristics of households and population have been discussed. This followed by a discussion on the participation in work force, on worker population ratio (WPR), in general and for different social groups and religions, in particular. Some broad features of WPR, as observed in the different size classes of towns, have also been presented. Discussions on unemployment rate, underemployment and labour mobility based on the results of 61st round followed by a brief presentation on participation of women in specified activities along with domestic duties have been made. At

the end, a discussion of the share of workers in the informal sector has been made and some selected indicators of conditions of employment of the workforce, in the usual status, have been analysed.

2.1 General Household and Population Characteristics

2.1.1 As per the survey estimates of NSS 61st round, about 972 million persons stayed in 207 million households in India. A little over 73 per cent of the households belonged to rural India and accounted for nearly 75 per cent of total population. It was observed that, during 2004-05, the sex ratio in India was 951. The average household size for rural areas was 4.8, which was a little higher than the corresponding urban average of 4.3. For every 1000 males, the number of females was more in the rural (962) as compared to the urban areas (920).

2.1.2 It is observed that during 2004-05, nearly 9 per cent of all households in the country belonged to *scheduled tribes* (ST) and about 20 per cent belonged to *scheduled castes* (SC). About 40 per cent of the households belonged to the *other backward classes* (OBC) category. Between the rural and urban areas, a significant difference is observed in the distribution of households over social groups. The corresponding proportions of households were 11 per cent, 22 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively, for rural areas and, only about 3 per cent, 15 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively for urban areas.

2.1.3 It was also observed that in rural India during 2004-05, about 84 per cent of households having 83 per cent of population were Hindu whereas 10 per cent of households with about 12 per cent of population were Muslim. Further, about 2 per cent of households and population followed Christianity. In urban areas, the percentage of households and population were about 80 and 77, respectively for Hinduism, 13 and 16 for Islam and 3 and 3 for Christianity.

Table 1: Average household size (0.0) and sex ratio for different NSS rounds

all-India

NSS round (survey period)	rural		urban	
	household size	sex- ratio	household size	sex- ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
61st (July 2004- June 05)	4.8	962	4.3	920
55th (July 1999- June 00)	5.0	959	4.5	915
50th (July 1993- June 94)	4.9	944	4.4	905
43rd (July 1987- June 1988)	5.1	948	4.7	912
38th (January – December 1983)	5.1	963	4.7	905
32nd (July 1977- June 1978)	5.2	959	4.9	904

Table 2: Household size and sex ratio among different social groups

all-India

social group	household size			sex ratio		
	rural	urban	rural+urban	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ST	4.6	4.3	4.6	956	995	959
SC	4.7	4.5	4.7	965	909	954
OBC	4.9	4.4	4.8	965	917	954
others	4.8	4.3	4.6	957	921	943
all (incl. n.r.)	4.8	4.3	4.7	962	920	951

2.1.4 From Table 1, which shows the average household size (0.0) and sex by NSS round, it can be observed that the sex-ratio increased successively over the 1993-94 to 2004-05 period– more so in the rural areas than in the urban areas. This is a reversal of the trend seen between 1983 and 1993-94 in the rural areas, when, the ratio declined. As regards the household size, the estimate was marginally lower in 2004-05 than that in 1999-2000, both for rural and urban areas.

2.1.5 The average household size and sex ratio is given in Table 2, separately for each social group at the all-India level. It may be noted that the

Table 3: Sex-ratios for major religious groups during 61st (2004-05), 55th (1999-2000) and 50th (1993-94) rounds

all-India

Round	religion			
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all*
rural				
61st round	961	968	994	962
55th round	952	990	1018	957
50th round	941	960	998	944
urban				
61st round	912	932	1000	920
55th round	912	912	1012	914
50th round	900	909	984	905

*includes all the religious groups

household size is the lowest for STs (4.6) in rural areas, and among both STs and others (4.3 each) in urban areas. Average household size is highest for OBC(4.9) and for SC(4.5) for rural and urban areas respectively. As regards the sex ratio where the variation across social groups is much lower for rural areas (the highest ratio being for SC and OBC (965 each) and the lowest being for ST), the corresponding variation for urban areas is much wider (the highest being for ST(995) and lowest being for SC(909).

2.1.6 Table 3 gives the sex ratios for three major religious groups during 2004-05,1999-2000 and 1993-94. During 2004-05, in both rural and urban

areas, the sex ratio was the highest among Christians (994 in rural and 1000 in urban areas) followed by Muslims (968 in rural and 932 in urban). For Hindus, it was 961 in rural and 912 in urban areas. In rural areas, the sex ratio for Hindus showed a steady increase between 1993-94 and 2004-05 whereas it

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of households by number of members who got work for at least 60 days in 'public works' during the last 365 days

all-India

number of members getting work in 'public works' for at least 60 days	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
male: 0	535	542
1-2	16	5
3-4	1	0
5 and above	0	-
n.r.	448	454
all households	1000	1000
female: 0	540	545
1-2	8	1
3-4	0	0
5 and above	0	-
n.r.	452	454
all households	1000	1000

fluctuated in the case of Muslims and Christians. The sex ratio for the entire rural population showed a steady improvement. In urban areas, for Hindus, though there was some increase in sex ratio between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 it remained unchanged between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. For Muslims, it showed a steady rise between 1993-94 and 2004-05. For Christians, though there was a remarkable rise in sex ratio between 1993-94 and 1999-2000, it showed some decline between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. Similar to rural areas, the sex ratio for the entire urban population showed an upward movement.

2.1.7 In Table 4, per 1000 distribution of households by number of members who got work for at least 60 days in 'public works' during the last 365 days has been presented. It is observed that in the rural

areas, in 2 per cent of households at the most 2 male members got work in public works for 60 days or more during last 365 days. The corresponding proportion for female members is 1 per cent. In urban areas it is found that the corresponding figures are lower than those in rural areas. For nearly 54 per cent of the households none of the male and female members got work in public works for 60 days or more during last 365 days.

2.2   Educational Level

2.2.1   Table 5 shows the literacy rate (per 1000 persons) by sex and for rural and urban India from 1983 to 2004-05. In rural areas, during 2004-05, about 64 per cent of males and 45 per cent

of the females were literate. The corresponding proportions, in urban areas, were 81 per cent and 69 per cent. Over the period 1983 to 2005, it has been observed that the literacy rate has increased monotonically. The increase was relatively more among females than among males – both in rural and urban areas. Figure 1 presents the temporal movement of literacy rate per 1000 persons in India over 1983 to 2004-05 period.

2.2.2 As Table 6 shows during 2004-05, in India, in as many as 26 per cent of households in rural

**Table 5: Literacy rate (per 1000 persons) by sex and for rural and urban India during 1983 to 2004-05**

all-India

round (year)	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
61st (2004 - 05)	636	450	805	693
55th (1999 - 00)	588	385	784	657
50th (1993 - 94)	545	321	759	616
43rd (1987 - 88)	484	260	719	556
38th (1983)	449	219	693	515

Table 6: Number of households with no literate member/ female member of age 15 years and above per 1000 households during 1993-94, 1999-2000, 2004-05

all-India

round (year)	hhs. with no literate member of age 15 years and above		hhs. with no literate female member of age 15 years and above	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
61st (2004-05)	261	84	500	195
55th (1999-00)	321	119	609	341
50th (1993 – 94)	370	143	678	397

Fig. 1: Number of literates per 1000 persons in India
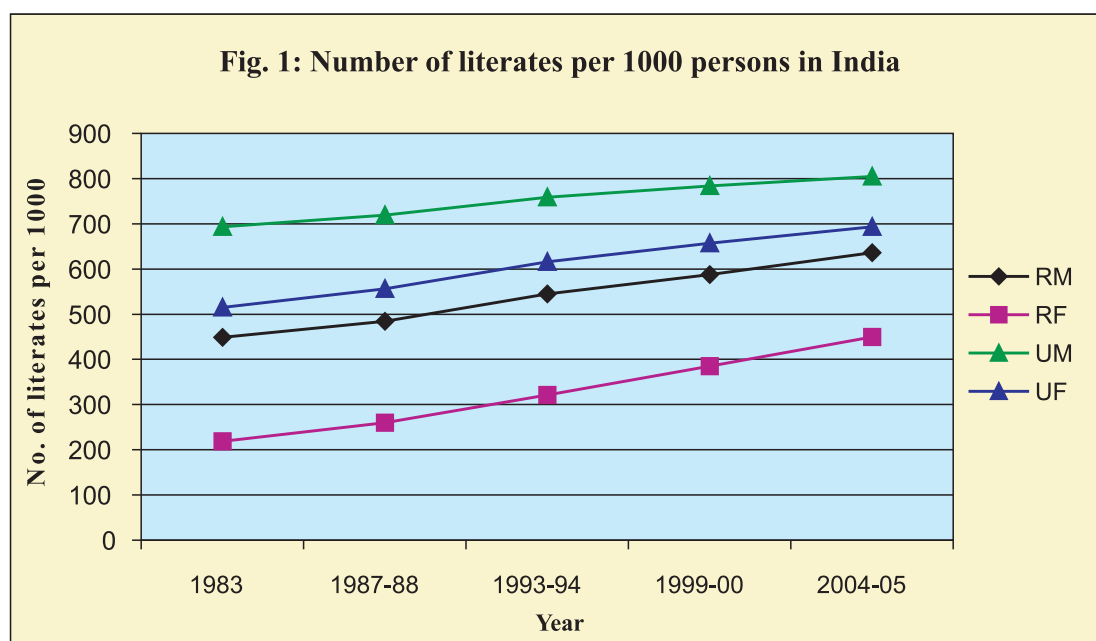
areas and 8 per cent in urban areas, there was not a single member in the age-group15 years and above who could read and write a simple message with understanding. In other words, all the adult members in those households were illiterate. Further, as high as 50 per cent of the rural and 20 per cent of the urban households had no literate female member. Over the period of 11 years, there has been considerable alleviation of these extreme forms of educational deprivation. In rural areas, 63 per cent of the households had at least one literate member of age 15 years and above in 1993-94; the proportion increased to 68 per cent in 1999-2000 and to 74 per cent in 2004 - 05. The corresponding figures are about 86 per cent, 88 per cent and 92 per cent, respectively, for urban areas.

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of literates of age15 years and above by general educational level during 2004-05

all-India

category of persons	literate & up to primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/ certificate	graduate & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural							
male	408	281	158	81	15	56	1000
female	480	274	138	66	11	31	1000
person	436	279	151	75	14	46	1000
urban							
male	230	221	193	132	40	185	1000
female	274	233	187	125	22	160	1000
person	249	226	190	129	32	174	1000
rural+urban							
male	348	261	170	98	23	99	1000
female	401	258	157	89	15	80	1000
person	369	260	165	94	20	92	1000

Table 8 : Number per 1000 persons of age 15 years and above having technical education and per 1000 distribution of such persons by level of technical education during 2004-05

all-India

category of persons	number per 1000 of persons with technical education	per 1000 distribution by level of technical education			
		degree in technical education	diploma/ certificate below graduate level	diploma/ certificate graduate level and above	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
male	15	67	733	200	1000
female	6	0	833	167	1000
person	10	100	700	200	1000
urban					
male	73	178	548	274	1000
female	31	97	548	355	1000
person	51	157	549	294	1000
rural+urban					
male	33	152	576	273	1000
female	13	77	692	231	1000
person	22	136	591	273	1000

2.2.3 It is seen from Table 7 that about 37 per cent of all literates were educated (i.e., with level of education secondary and above including diploma/ certificate course) and about 9 per cent were graduates and above. Among all the categories of persons, i.e., rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female, the proportion of the educated was the highest among urban males (55 per cent), followed by urban females (49 per cent) and rural males (31 per cent), and it was the lowest among rural females (25 per cent). The proportion of persons with level of education graduate and abov*e* was also the highest among urban male-literates (19 per cent) and the lowest among rural female-literates (only 3 per cent).

2.2.4 Table 8 presents the number per 1000 persons of age 15 years and above having technical education and per 1000 distribution of such persons by level of technical education during 2004-05.

Overall, only 2 per cent had technical degrees or diplomas or certificates. The proportion was only 1 per cent in rural areas and 5 per cent in urban areas. Among those having technical education, in rural areas nearly 90 percent attained diploma in technical education and nearly 10 per cent attained degree in technical education. In urban areas, the corresponding figures were 84 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.

2.2.5 Table 9 depicts the per 1000 distribution of persons in the age group 15-29 years by status of vocational training received or being received. For this age-group, about 2 per cent reported to have received formal vocational training and another 8 per cent reported to have received non-formal vocational training. In rural areas, nearly 1 per cent and in urban areas nearly 5 per cent of persons of age 15 to 29 years received formal vocational training. The corresponding figures for non-formal

Table 9 : Per 1000 distribution of persons in the age group 15-29 years by status of vocational training received or being received

all-India

category of person	receiving formal vocational training	received vocational training				did not receive vocational training	total (incl. n.r.)
		formal	non-formal		all (col.3+ col.4+col.5)		
			hereditary	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural							
male	10	15	58	37	110	871	1000
female	5	13	32	30	74	910	1000
person	8	14	45	34	92	890	1000
urban							
male	33	52	31	61	144	817	1000
female	19	45	17	32	94	881	1000
person	27	49	25	48	121	847	1000
rural+urban							
male	17	26	50	44	120	855	1000
female	9	21	28	31	80	902	1000
person	13	24	39	38	100	878	1000

vocational training were 8 per cent for both rural and urban areas.

2.3 Labour Force

2.3.1 Labour force, or in others words, the 'economically active' population, refers to the population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production and, therefore, includes both 'employed' and 'unemployed' persons.

2000 and 2004-2005 are presented in Table 10. According to the *usual status* (ps+ss), about 56 per cent of rural males and 33 per cent of rural females belonged to the labour force. The corresponding proportions in urban areas were 57 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. During the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the LFPRs according to *usual status* (ps+ss) increased by nearly 2 percentage points for males and about 3 percentage points for females, in rural areas.

Table 10: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) according to usual, current weekly and current daily statuses during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-2005

all-India

status	number of persons / person-days in labour force					
	male			female		
	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
usual (ps)	549	533	546	237	235	249
usual (ps+ss)	561	540	555	330	302	333
cws	547	531	545	276	263	287
cds	534	515	531	232	220	237
urban						
usual (ps)	538	539	566	132	126	148
usual (ps+ss)	543	542	570	165	147	178
cws	538	539	566	152	138	168
cds	532	528	561	132	123	150

Table 11: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups

all-india

social group	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ST	568	466	518	538	254	396	566	446	507
SC	554	338	448	568	210	398	557	314	438
OBC	545	337 270	443	573	199	394	551	307	432
others	568		422	571	147	368	569	223	401
all (incl. n.r.)	555	333	446	570	178	382	559	294	430

2.3.2 The labour force participation rate (LFPR) according to usual, current weekly and current daily statuses during 1993-94, 1999-

In urban areas, during that period, it increased by about 3 percentage points for both the males and females.

2.3.3 Table 11 shows that in India, the proportion of economically active persons was the highest among ST, followed by the SC, OBC and *others*. The LFPRs for these groups were 51 per cent, 44 per cent, 43 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively.

1993 – 1994, 1999 – 2000 and 2004 – 2005. It may be seen that for all the religious groups the rural-urban differentials exist in the LFPRs. The LFPRs for males are much higher than those for females - the differentials being greater in urban

Table12: Labour force participation rates according to usual status (principal & subsidiary taken together) among major religions and sex

all-India

category	2004-05				1999-2000				1993-94			
of persons	Hind-uism	Islam	Christ-ianity	all*	Hind-uism	Islam	Christia-nity	all*	Hind-uism	Islam	Christ-ianity	all*
rural												
male	561	505	577	555	546	489	583	540	566	505	575	560
female	350	185	385	333	317	164	342	300	349	165	376	330
person	457	348	481	446	434	327	461	423	461	338	476	448
urban												
male	576	546	535	570	549	520	522	543	548	517	542	542
female	186	128	283	178	154	104	252	147	171	127	247	165
person	390	345	409	382	361	322	386	354	369	332	396	363

includes all the religious groups

The relative positions of the four social groups, in descending order of LFPRs, are ST (52 per cent), SC (45 per cent), OBC (44 per cent) and *others* (42 per cent) in rural areas, and SC, ST (40 per cent each), OBC (39 per cent) and *others* (37 per cent) in urban areas. The male-female differences in LFPR were seen to be quite prominent in all the categories of households and in each case the males outnumbered females. The rate was found to be the highest for males belonging to rural ST, rural *others* and urban SC categories of households (57 per cent each). Among females, the LFPR was the lowest for the *others* category of households in urban areas (15 per cent), succeeded by OBC households in urban areas (20 per cent). Among rural females, the LFPR was also the lowest for *others* category of households (27 per cent).

2.3.4. Table 12 gives the estimates of LFPRs for all-India by major religion and sex for the years

areas and among Muslims in all the three years. The movements of LFPRs generally indicate a dip in 1999-2000 for both rural and urban areas for all the major religious categories.

2.4 Work Force

2.4.1 In the following paragraph the estimates of the work force (or employed) and its structure have been discussed. In order to study the time trend, earlier survey estimates have also been considered. The survey had generated four different estimates of the employed based on the three approaches used for classification of the activity statuses of the person surveyed. These were:

(i)   number of persons employed according to the *usual status* (ps) - i.e. by considering usual principal activity only,

(ii) number of persons employed according to the *usual status* (ps+ss) - i.e. by considering usual principal and subsidiary activity together,

(iii) number of persons employed according to the *current weekly status* approach, and

(iv) number of person-days employed according to the *current daily status* approach.

2.4.2 The estimate of employed (or worker) according to the *usual principal status* gave the number of persons who worked for a relatively longer part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey. The work force, considering both the *usual principal status* and the *subsidiary status,* includes persons who (a) either worked for a relatively longer part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) also those persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The work force measured in terms of current weekly status gave the average picture of the work force in a short period of one week during the survey period. The estimate of work force, according to the current weekly status provides the number of persons worked for at least 1 hour on any day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey. The work force

Table 13 : Number of persons employed per 1000 persons (i.e., WFPR or WPR) according to usual status during 1972-73 to 2004-2005

all-India

round (year)	category of worker	usually employed								
		rural			urban			all		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
61st (2004-05)	ps	535	242	391	541	135	346	536	215	380
	ss	11	85	48	8	31	19	11	72	40
	all (ps+ss)	546	327	439	549	166	365	547	287	420
55th (1999-00)	ps	522	231	380	513	117	324	520	203	365
	ss	9	68	37	5	22	13	7	56	32
	all (ps+ss)	531	299	417	518	139	337	527	259	397
50th (1993-94)	ps	538	234	390	513	121	327	532	206	375
	ss	15	94	54	8	34	20	13	80	45
	all (ps+ss)	553	328	444	521	155	347	545	286	420
43rd (1987-88)	ps	517	245	385	496	118	315	512	217	369
	ss	22	78	49	10	34	22	19	68	43
	all (ps+ss)	539	323	434	506	152	337	531	285	412
38th (1983)	ps	528	248	391	500	120	320	521	218	374
	ss	19	92	54	12	31	20	17	78	46
	all (ps+ss)	547	340	445	512	151	340	538	216	420
32nd (1977-78)	ps	537	248	395	497	123	319	529	224	371
	ss	15	83	49	11	33	22	14	73	52
	all (ps+ss)	552	331	444	508	156	341	543	297	423
27th (1972-73)	all (ps+ss)	545	318	*	501	134	*	*	*	*

ps = principal status; ss = subsidiary status; ps+ss: principal and subsidiary status taken together
*: proportions not derived for NSS 27th round

Table 14 : Number of persons employed per 1000 persons (WPR) according to current weekly status and current daily status during 1972-73 to 2004-2005

<div align="right">all-India</div>

round (year)	cws				cds			
	rural		urban		rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
61st (2004-05)	524	275	537	152	488	216	519	133
55th (1999-00)	510	253	509	128	478	204	490	111
50th (1993-94)	531	267	511	139	504	219	496	120
43rd (1987-88)	504	220	492	119	501	207	477	110
38th (1983)	511	227	492	118	482	198	473	106
32nd (1977-78)	519	232	490	125	488	194	472	109
27th (1972-73)	530	277	491	123	503	231	477	108

Fig. 2: Worker population ratio (per 1000 persons) according to usual (ps), usual (ss) and usual (all) during 1993-94, 1999-00 and 2004-05

measured in terms of *current daily status* gave the average picture of the person-days worked in a day during the survey period. For each person, 7 person-days were assigned for the 7 days preceding the date of survey and the estimate of the number of person-days worked in the reference week was obtained on the basis of the person-days worked according to the current daily status approach. The number of person-days worked on a day during the survey period is obtained by dividing the person-days worked in a week by 7.

2.4.3 The number of persons/person-days employed per thousand persons/person-days has been referred to as work-force participation rates (WFPR) or worker-population ratio (WPR). This ratio has been used in the following discussion on the employed.

2.4.4 Tables 13 and 14 show the number of persons employed per 1000 persons (i.e., WFPR or WPR) according to usual status and according to current weekly status and current daily status respectively during 1972-73 to 2004-2005. In Figure 2, the

WPRs for usual principal status, usual subsidiary status and usual (ps+ss) are presented for the years 1993-94,1999-00 and 2004-05. The two categories together constitute the total usually employed (or 'all' workers) i.e. workers according to the usual status (ps+ss).

2.4.5 In 2004-05, about 42 per cent of the population in the country were usually employed. The proportion was 44 per cent in the rural and 37 per cent in the urban respectively. The gender differential in the worker population ratio (WPR) in usual status was distinct - 55 per cent for males and 33 per cent for females in the rural areas, and 55 per cent for males and 17 per cent for females in the urban areas.

2.4.6 Worker-population ratios (WPR) according to current daily status were uniformly lower than those

of *current weekly status*, which, in turn, were lower than those of *usual status*−uniformly over seven quinquennial rounds.

2.4.7 Between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, for rural areas, WPR by the *usual status* approach increased by about 2 and 3 percentage points for males and females respectively. For urban areas, the rates increased by about 3 percentage points for both males and females.

2.4.8 Table 15 shows the WPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups. It is observed that for rural India, proportion of persons employed according to *usual status* (ps+ss) approach was the highest among males and females belonging to ST. For rural males, these proportions were 56 per cent for both ST and

Table 15 : Worker population ratio (WPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups

all-india

social group	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ST	562	464	514	523	245	384	559	444	502
SC	545	333	441	537	200	377	543	308	428
OBC	537	330	436	554	185	378	541	299	423
others	557	262	412	550	134	351	554	214	389
all (incl. n.r.)	546	327	439	549	166	365	547	287	420

Table 16 : Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of all ages according to usual status (principal & subsidiary taken together) for main religious groups for 2004-05, 1999-2000 and 1993-94

all-India

category of persons	2004-05				1999-2000				1993-94			
	Hind-uism	Islam	Christ-ianity	all*	Hind-uism	Islam	Chris-tianity	all*	Hind-uism	Islam	Christ ianity	all*
rural												
male	553	495	562	546	537	478	567	531	559	494	554	552
female	344	178	359	327	314	162	322	297	346	162	360	327
person	451	339	461	439	428	321	443	417	456	332	457	443
urban												
male	555	526	505	549	525	496	486	518	525	500	503	520
female	174	121	244	166	145	98	232	139	160	122	219	154
person	373	331	375	365	344	306	358	337	352	320	362	347

* Include all the religious groups

others, 55 per cent for SC and 54 per cent for OBC. For rural females, the corresponding proportions were 46 per cent for ST, 33 per cent for both SC and OBC and 26 per cent for *others*. For urban India, the proportion of persons employed was the same for all the three scheduled categories (38 per cent each) and was about 35 per cent for *others*. For urban males, the WPRs were 55 per cent for both OBC and *others*, 54 per cent for SC and 52 per cent for ST. For urban females, the WPR was the highest among the ST (25 per cent). The corresponding proportions for the SC, OBC and *others* were 20, 19 and 13 per cent, respectively.

2.4.9 The estimates of WPR per 1000 persons according to the usual status (ps & ss taken together) have been given separately for each major religious group in Table 16.. For rural areas, WPR among males of all ages in 2004-05 was the highest for Christians (56 per cent), followed by Hindus (55 per cent). The corresponding figure for Muslims was lower (50 per cent). As in the case of males, WPR for females for Christians (36 per cent) and Hindus (34 per cent) were much higher than that for Muslims (18 per cent). For urban India, the WPR for males was the highest for Hindus (56 per cent), followed by Muslims (53 per cent) and Christians (51 per cent). The WPR for Christian women (24 per cent) was much higher than those for Hindu (17 per cent) and Muslim women (12 per cent).

2.4.10 Tables 17 below, give the number of usually employed persons per 1000 persons aged 15 years and above according to principal and subsidiary status taken together for individual class 1 city and size class of town during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05 . In Figures 3 and 4, variation over NSS rounds of the WPR for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (ps+ss) are presented for males and females respectively.

Contd.

Indore	835	761	753	283	199	235
Jaipur	766	701	720	377	108	128
Kalyan-Dombivili*	730	715	742	203	167	165
Kanpur	776	699	558	77	154	131
Kolkata	751	780	803	190	187	183
Lucknow	695	772	759	93	149	82
Ludhiana	834	841	883	128	139	104
Madurai	n. a.	734	n. a.	n. a.	291	n. a.
Meerut	790	n. a.	n. a.	51	n. a.	n. a.
Mumbai	786	753	773	267	174	221
Nagpur	720	697	727	289	154	212
Nashik	610	n. a.	n. a.	187	n. a.	n. a.
Patna	528	667	n. a.	18	89	n. a.
Pimprichinchwad	774	n. a.	n. a.	212	n. a.	n. a.
Pune	712	726	699	291	220	261
Surat	876	765	773	182	55	231
Thane	736	740	n. a.	223	244	n. a.
Vadodara	717	736	879	197	246	116
Varanasi	860	758	n. a.	411	200	n. a.
Visakhapatnam	n. a.	738	n. a.	n. a.	163	n. a.
all class 1 cities	762	745	767	198	176	181
size class 2	756	746	761	218	179	203
size class 3	777	766	781	276	244	281
Urban India	763	752	768	227	197	223

Note: 1. *: In NSS 50th and 55th rounds, the name used was Thane (Kalyan)
2. n.a.: The city was not a class 1 city.

Table 17 : Number of usually employed persons per 1000 persons aged 15 years and above according to principal and subsidiary status taken together for each class 1 city / size class of town during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05

class 1 city/size class of town	male			female		
	61st	55th	50th	61st	55th	50th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Class 1 cities						
Agra	833	806	n. a.	147	106	n. a.
Ahmedabad	795	777	764	214	204	196
Bangalore	841	747	763	202	232	162
Bhopal	782	722	685	151	151	176
Chennai	749	764	773	168	260	227
Delhi	714	743	796	112	147	132
Faridabad	726	n. a.	n. a.	118	n. a.	n. a.
Howrah	779	760	n. a.	158	67	n. a.
Hyderabad	770	682	750	190	155	164

Figure 3: WPR (Per 1000 persons) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status(ps+ss) by NSS rounds for individual size classes of cities and towns (male)
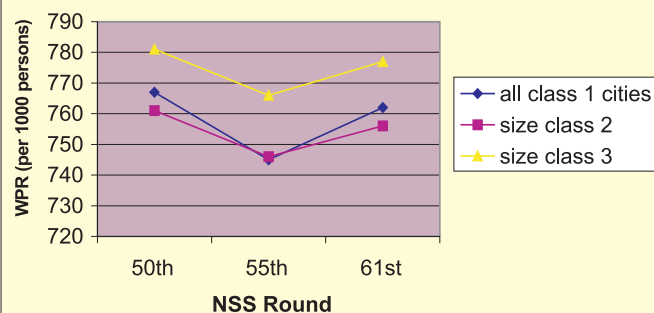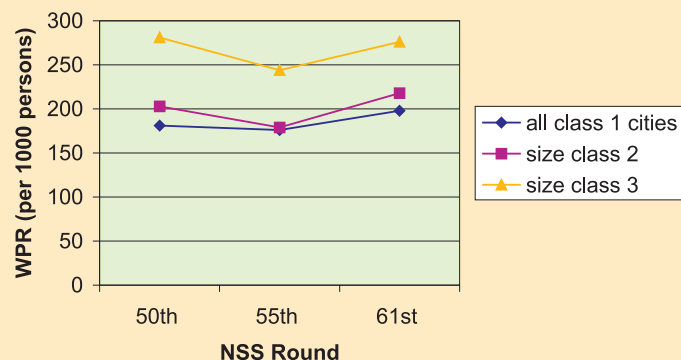

Figure 4: WPR (per 1000 persons) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (ps+ss) by NSS rounds for individual size classes of cities and towns (female)

2.4.11 The proportion of usually employed males of age 15 years and above for both class 1 cities and class 2 towns were 76 per cent, but for class 3 towns it was 78 per cent. However, for females in the same age group the proportion was 20 per cent for class 1 cities, 22 per cent for class 2 towns and 28 per cent for class 3 towns.

2.4.12 The proportion of usually employed males of age 15 years and above increased by 1 percentage points for class 1 cities as well as size class 2 and 3 towns during 1999-2000 and 2004-05. However, for females, increase during this period was 2 percentage points for class 1 cities and 4 percentage points for both the size class 2 and 3 towns.

2.4.13 Among class 1 cities, for males of age 15 years and above, the worker population ratio (WPR) was the highest in Surat (88 per cent) and lowest for Patna (53 per cent), while for females WPR was the highest for Varanasi (41 per cent) and lowest for Patna (2 per cent).

2.4.14 Among males of age 15 years and above, the share of usually emKployed in class 1 cities was 1 percentage point higher in 2004-2005 than that in 1999-2000. Among females, the proportion was 2 percentage points higher over the period.

2.4.15 The number of persons usually employed in a particular age-group per 1000 persons in that

age-group is defined as the age specific worker-population ratio (ASWPR). Based on the age recorded, the ASWPRs are estimated from the 61st round (2004-05) data for age groups of five year interval up to the age of 60 years and for the age group 60 years and above, for both the principal status (ps) workers and 'all' workers. The relevant results, separately for rural and urban areas, are presented for all-India in Table 18. Comparable all-India results based on the 50th round (1993-94) and 55th round (1999-2000) surveys are also preKsented in this Table.

2.4.16 *Change in ASWPR during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05*: It may be seen from Table 18 that, compared to the rates in 1993-94, the ASWPR for rural males and females, had declined in the younger age groups over time. For the other age groups, there was a fall in the ASWPR between 1993-94 and 1999-2000, but subsequently got compensated by a similar rise in the rates between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. For urban areas, the pattern closely resembled that seen for rural areas.

2.4.17 Table 19 gives the WPR for persons of age 15 years and above by level of general education for 50th, 55th and 61st rounds. The number of persons who are usually employed in a particular education category per 1000 persons in that education

Table 18: Age specific usual status worker population ratio (ASWPR) during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-2005

all-India

age group	male						female					
	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
5-9	9	11	5	6	2	3	11	14	6	7	1	3
10-14	112	138	82	91	54	68	104	141	74	96	49	74
15-19	523	577	475	503	453	497	264	364	234	304	222	319
20-24	824	859	823	844	820	849	318	456	310	409	284	410
25-29	947	957	942	950	956	966	354	525	373	491	367	513
15-29	740	775	721	741	712	742	311	447	307	400	288	410
30-34	980	983	974	979	977	981	407	585	422	555	424	584
35-39	988	989	981	984	986	989	435	608	453	579	482	639
40-44	985	987	981	983	979	983	440	606	462	586	475	625
30-44	984	986	978	982	981	984	425	598	443	572	458	614
45-49	980	983	977	980	977	981	438	594	450	566	483	615
50-54	965	970	949	953	958	963	407	542	399	515	436	561
55-59	936	942	919	929	924	930	337	467	351	450	394	509
45-59	963	968	953	958	958	962	401	543	407	518	444	569
60 & above	683	699	622	639	630	644	172	241	174	218	197	253
all (0 +)	**538**	**553**	**522**	**531**	**535**	**546**	**234**	**328**	**231**	**299**	**242**	**327**
urban												
5-9	4	5	3	3	2	2	3	5	1	2	1	3
10-14	59	66	46	49	44	48	35	45	28	36	24	33
15-19	337	356	303	314	314	335	94	123	87	105	92	128
20-24	654	674	644	658	662	684	136	180	130	155	155	201
25-29	892	904	878	883	900	909	175	224	161	194	186	229
15-29	601	618	583	593	605	623	133	173	124	149	143	184
30-34	961	964	958	960	965	969	208	272	198	235	236	290
35-39	982	983	973	975	975	977	233	301	235	285	265	328
40-44	980	981	973	974	977	980	257	320	242	283	262	312
30-44	974	975	968	969	972	975	230	295	223	266	254	310
45-49	971	973	968	969	965	968	253	317	234	267	227	267
50-54	941	942	933	935	925	931	240	286	225	262	224	258
55-59	845	856	803	809	819	830	185	226	181	207	192	218
45-59	931	935	918	921	917	923	231	283	218	250	217	252
60 & above	429	442	386	402	355	366	91	113	82	94	86	100
all (0+)	**513**	**521**	**513**	**518**	**541**	**549**	**121**	**155**	**117**	**139**	**135**	**166**

category is defined as the education level specific worker population ratio. For working out such education specific worker-population ratios, the persons of age 15 years and above are classified into 7 categories viz., 'not literate', 'literate and up to primary', 'middle', 'secondary', 'higher secKondary', 'diploma/ certificate' and 'graduate and above'. In the 61st round survey, general educational level was recorded as 'diploma/ certificate' for those who completed diploma or certificate course that was below graduation level. Diploma/ certificate courses, which were of graduation level or above, were classified under the respective class of general education. In the earlier surveys, such people were classified against the equivalent level of general education. The relevant worker-population ratios for rural and urban India for both the principal status (ps) workers and 'all' workers are shown in Table 19. The corresponding results for 1993-94 and 1999-2000 obtained from NSS 50th and 55th round surveys, respectively are also presented in this Table. Discussions are restricted to 'all' workers i.e. workers according to the usual status (ps+ss).

2.4.18 Table 19 reveals that at all-India level, for rural males with educational qualification *graduate and above* (or rural male graduate, in brief), the worker-population ratio was almost same for 1993-94 and 1999-2000. Between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, there was an increase of 1 percentage point. However, for rural female graduates, the percentage fell from37 in 1993-94 by about 6 percentage points in 1999-2000 and then increased to 35 per cent in 2004-05. In urban areas, for the *graduate and above*, there was a fall in the ratio of about 2 percentage point for males in the consecutive periods, and for females, a fall of about 3 percentage points between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 followed by a rise of nearly 2 percentage points between 1999-2000 and 2004-05.

2.4.19 Table 20 shows the per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons by broad industry

Table 19: Education-level specific usual status worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-2005

all-India

general education level	male						female					
	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005	
	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
not literate	913	918	891	895	887	892	391	540	404	513	416	550
literate & up to primary	898	909	872	880	887	895	286	416	303	403	327	449
middle	735	770	752	768	781	802	177	290	205	290	253	371
secondary	683	728	713	737	699	732	153	258	173	257	204	305
higher secondary	629	686	679	713	664	709	161	234	134	206	169	252
diploma/ certificate*	-	-	-	-	783	821	-	-	-	-	396	523
graduate & above	792	834	802	836	818	851	293	366	269	310	285	345
all	**846**	**864**	**829**	**841**	**830**	**846**	**346**	**486**	**350**	**452**	**359**	**485**

Contd.

Table 19: Education-level specific usual status worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-2005

general education level	male						female					
	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005	
	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers	ps wor-kers	all wor-kers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
urban												
not literate	866	870	836	839	824	831	233	300	229	271	250	304
literate & up to primary	844	850	824	830	851	855	150	203	146	177	186	234
middle	713	723	725	732	750	760	91	131	99	129	117	161
secondary	663	677	661	668	662	673	108	134	104	124	95	123
higher secondary	589	607	599	608	591	608	126	147	111	124	103	129
diploma/ certificate*	-	-	-	-	772	798	-	-	-	-	423	486
graduate & above	807	818	797	806	785	795	282	301	252	273	265	290
all	**758**	**768**	**745**	**752**	**752**	**763**	**175**	**223**	**166**	**197**	**185**	**227**

* In NSS 50th and NSS 55th round surveys, there was no separate code for 'diploma/ certificate' and as such the estimates of persons with general education level 'diploma/ certificate' could not be obtained separately and they were classified in the equivalent level of general education. In the 61st round survey, persons with general education level 'diploma/ certificate' which were equivalent to below graduate level were identified separately.

division (NIC 1998) by NSS for the 1983 to 2004-2005 period. It is observed that in rural India, the proportion of 'all' male workers engaged in the agricultural activities declined gradually from 81 per cent in 1977-78 to 67 per cent in 2004-05. For 'all' female workers, the decline was less - from 88 per cent in 1977-78 to 83 per cent in 2004-05.

2.4.20 In 2004-05, the 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector engaged about 28 per cent of the male workers while 'manufacturing' and 'other serKvices' sectors accounted for nearly 24 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the usually employed urban males. On the other hand, for urban females, 'services' sector accounted for the highKest proportion (36 per cent) of the total usually employed, followed by 'manufacturing' (28 per cent) and 'agriculture' (18 per cent).

2.4.21 The proportion of urban females employed in 'manufacturing' sector increased from 24 per cent in 1999-2000 to 28 per cent in 2004-05. The 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector revealed a fall

in its share by about 5 percentage points between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. During this period, no such distinct changes were observed in the case of urban males.

2.5 Unemployment Rate

2.5.1 Unemployment rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemKployed per 1000 persons in the labour for*ce* (which includes both the employed and the unemployed). This, in effect, gives the unutilised portion of the labour force. Thus, it is a more refined indicator of the unemployment situation in a population than the proportion unemployed (PU), which is merely the number of the unemployed per thousand persons in the population as a whole.

2.5.2 It may be noted that the unemployment rate, as estimated from the surveys, happens to be very much lower in the population compared to the worker population ratio (WPR). Therefore, the estimates of unemployment rate obtained

Table 20 : Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons by broad industry division (NIC 1998) during 1983 to 2004-2005

all-India

broad industry division	NSS round (survey period)	rural				urban			
		male		female		male		female	
		ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
agriculture	61st (2004-05)	662	665	814	833	60	61	147	181
	55th (1999-00)	712	714	841	854	65	66	146	177
	50th (1993-94)	737	741	847	862	87	90	193	247
	43rd (1987-88)	739	745	825	847	85	91	218	294
	38th (1983)	772	775	862	875	97	103	255	310
	32nd (1977-78)	804	806	868	881	102	106	251	319
mining & quarrying	61st (2004-05)	6	6	4	3	9	9	2	2
	55th (1999-00)	6	6	4	3	9	9	4	4
	50th (1993-94)	7	7	5	4	13	13	7	6
	43rd (1987-88)	7	7	5	4	13	13	9	8
	38th (1983)	6	6	4	3	12	12	8	6
	32nd (1977-78)	5	5	3	2	9	9	6	5
manufacturing	61st (2004-05)	80	79	87	84	236	235	254	282
	55th (1999-00)	73	73	77	76	225	224	232	240
	50th (1993-94)	70	70	75	70	236	235	236	241
	43rd (1987-88)	76	74	75	69	260	257	269	270
	38th (1983)	71	70	65	64	270	268	260	267
	32nd (1977-78)	65	64	61	59	276	276	294	296
electricity, water, etc.	61st (2004-05)	2	2	0	0	8	8	2	2
	55th (1999-00)	2	2	-	-	8	8	2	2
	50th (1993-94)	3	3	-	-	12	12	3	3
	43rd (1987-88)	3	3	-	-	12	12	3	2
	38th (1983)	2	2	-	-	11	11	2	2
	32nd (1977-78)	2	2	-	-	11	11	1	1
construction	61st (2004-05)	69	68	17	15	93	92	45	38
	55th (1999-00)	45	45	12	11	88	87	55	48
	50th (1993-94)	33	32	11	9	70	69	49	41
	43rd (1987-88)	27	37	32	27	58	58	43	37
	38th (1983)	23	22	9	7	51	51	37	31
	32nd (1977-78)	17	17	7	6	42	42	26	22

Table 20 : Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons by broad industry division (NIC 1998) during 1983 to 2004-2005

all-India (Contd.)

broad industry division	NSS round (survey period)	rural				urban			
		male		female		male		female	
		ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
trade, hotel & restaurant	61st (2004-05)	83	83	28	25	281	280	131	122
	55th (1999-00)	68	68	23	20	293	294	164	169
	50th (1993-94)	55	55	22	21	219	219	107	100
	43rd (1987-88)	52	51	24	21	215	215	109	98
	38th (1983)	44	44	22	19	202	203	99	95
	32nd (1977-78)	40	40	23	20	216	216	98	87
transport, storage & communications	61st (2004-05)	39	38	2	2	107	107	16	14
	55th (1999-00)	32	32	1	1	104	104	20	18
	50th (1993-94)	22	22	1	1	98	97	15	13
	43rd (1987-88)	21	20	1	1	98	97	12	9
	38th (1983)	17	17	1	1	101	99	17	15
	32nd (1977-78)	13	12	1	1	98	98	12	10
other services	61st (2004-05)	59	59	46	39	207	208	402	359
	55th (1999-00)	61	61	43	37	209	210	378	342
	50th (1993-94)	71	70	40	34	264	264	388	350
	43rd (1987-88)	64	62	37	30	253	252	336	278
	38th (1983)	62	61	34	28	248	248	314	266
	32nd (1977-78)	54	53	37	30	245	243	311	260
all	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

from the surveys were subject to higher margin of sampling fluctuations than that of the WPRs. One should therefore, interpret and use the estimates of *unemployment rate cautiously*, particularly the state and union territory level ones.

2.5.3 Unemployment rates (per 1000 persons in the labour force) according to usual status, current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cds) during 1972-73 to 2004-05 has been presented in Table 21. The statement shows that compared to 1999-2000, during 2004-05, *the unemployment rate* in terms of the usual principal status, remained almost the same in rural and urban areas for males,

but increased around 2 percentage points for females. During this period, the unemployment rate in terms of the usual status (ps+ss), remained almost the same for rural males and decreased by 1 percentage point for urban males, but increased by about 1 percentage point for females of both rural and urban areas.

2.5.4 No significant change in these rates in terms of cws was noticeable between the earlier rounds and the latest one, except for urban females for which the rate increased by about 2-percentage point compared to that obtained during 1999-2000.

Table 21: Unemployment rates (per 1000 persons in the labour force) according to usual status, current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cds) during 1972-73 to 2004-05

all-India

round (year)	unemployment rate							
	male				female			
	usual status (ps)	us (adj.)	cws	cds	usual status (ps)	us (adj.)	cws	cds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
61st (2004-05)	21	16	38	80	31	18	42	87
55th (1999-00)	21	17	39	72	15	10	37	70
50th (1993-94)	20	14	31	56	13	9	29	56
43rd (1987-88)	28	18	42	46	35	24	44	67
38th (1983)	21	14	37	75	14	7	43	90
32nd (1977-78)	22	13	36	71	55	20	41	92
27th (1972-73)	-	12	30	68	-	5	55	112
urban								
61 (2004-05)	44	38	52	75	91	69	90	116
55 (1999-00)	48	45	56	73	71	57	73	94
50 (1993-94)	54	41	52	67	83	61	79	104
43 (1987-88)	61	52	66	88	85	62	92	120
38 (1983)	59	51	67	92	69	49	75	110
32 (1977-78)	65	54	71	94	178	124	109	145
27 (1972-73)	-	48	60	80	-	60	92	137

2.5.5. In terms of cds, the rate was higher in 2004-05 by about 2 percentage points for females in both the rural and urban areas than that obtained in 1999-2000.

2.5.6 The estimates of proportion unemployed (PU) in total population (i.e., number of unemployed per 1000 persons including those in as well as out of labour force, and unemployment

Fig. 5: Unemployment rate (per 1000 in labour force) by sex and social group in India
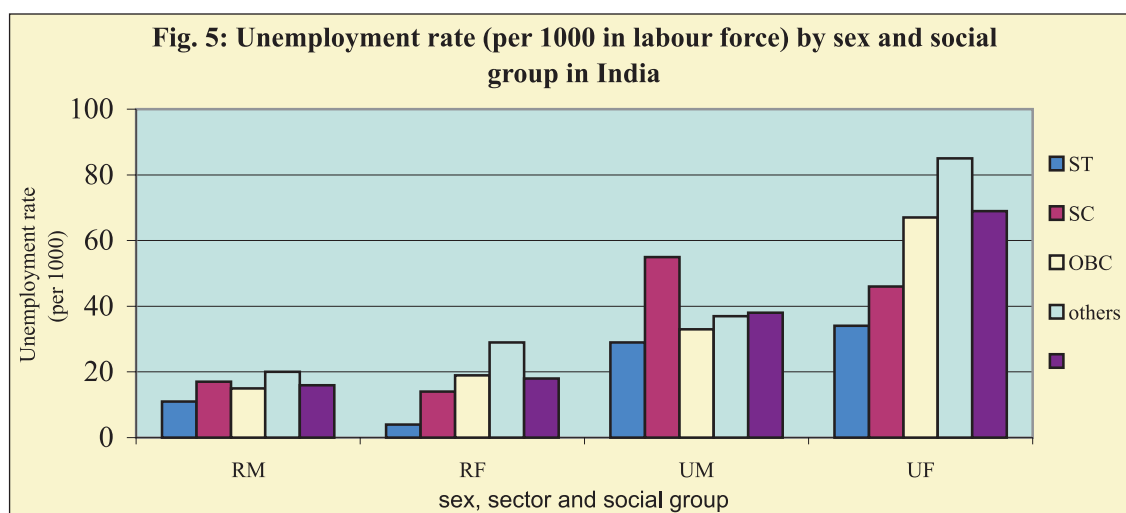
rates (i.e. number of unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force) according to the usual status (ps+ss) for the 38th (1983), 43rd (1987-88), 50th (1993-94), 55th (1999-2000) and 61st (2004 - 05) rounds are presented in the Table 22 for different social groups at the all-India level. During the period 1983 to 2004-05, the proportion of usually unemployed did not show any systematic change for any social group. For rural males and urban females belonging to ST and SC, the proportions seem to have increased over the period 1983 to 2004-05. Between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, the unemployment rate for females in both rural and urban areas increased by about 1 percentage point for all social groups, except ST in rural areas. On

the other hand, the unemployment rate for males, between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, appears to have declined, except for urban SC for whom the rate increased from 5 per cent in 1999-2000 to about 6 per cent in 2004-05. Figure 5 gives unemployment rate (per 1000) in labour force by sex and social group in India.

2.5.7 Number of estimated persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force (unemployment rate) for the major religious groups during 2004-05,1999-2000and 1993-94 has been presented in Table 23. In rural areas, the unemployment rates (URs) were higher among the Christians (4.4 per cent) as compared to those among the Hindus

Table 22: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons (PU) and unemployment rate (UR) (number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force) according to usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups during 1983 to 2004-2005

all- India

NSS round	household social group				
(year)	ST	SC	OBC	Others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural male					
61st (2004-05)	6 (11)	9 (17)	8 (15)	11 (20)	9 (16)
55th (1999-00)	6 (11)	10 (18)	8 (15)	12 (23)	10 (18)
50th (1993-94)	5 (8)	6 (12)	-	9 (16)	8 (14)
43rd (1987-88)	4 (7)	9 (16)	-	11 (21)	10 (18)
38th (1983)	3 (5)	7 (12)	-	9 (16)	8 (14)
rural female					
61st (2004-05)	**2 (4)**	**5 (14)**	**6 (19)**	**8 (29)**	**6 (18)**
55th (1999-00)	2 (5)	2 (6)	3 (10)	5 (22)	3 (10)
50th (1993-94)	2 (3)	1 (4)	-	3 (10)	3 (8)
43rd (1987-88)	6 (14)	11 (31)	-	7 (22)	8 (24)
38th (1983)	1 (1)	2 (5)	-	3 (8)	2 (7)
urban male					
61st (2004-05)	**16 (29)**	**31 (55)**	**19 (33)**	**21 (37)**	**22 (38)**
55th (1999-00)	22 (44)	27 (51)	22 (40)	26 (48)	25 (46)
50th (1993-94)	26 (47)	24 (46)	-	21 (39)	22 (40)
43rd (1987-88)	22 (43)	29 (56)	-	28 (51)	28 (52)
38th (1983)	24 (43)	26 (51)	-	28 (51)	28 (51)
urban female					
61st (2004-05)	**9 (34)**	**10 (46)**	**13 (67)**	**13 (85)**	**12 (69)**
55th (1999-00)	6 (28)	6 (31)	9 (54)	9 (77)	8 (54)
50th (1993-94)	4 (17)	9 (44)	-	11 (69)	10 (62)
43rd (1987-88)	5 (20)	8 (36)	-	10 (67)	10 (62)
38th (1983)	4 (15)	6 (29)	-	8 (55)	8 (49)

Note: 1. For 38th, 43rd and 50th rounds, no separate category of social group 'OBC' was there and the category 'others' included 'OBC' category also.

2. Figures in parentheses are the corresponding unemployment rates (UR).

Table 23 : Number of estimated persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force (unemployment rate) for the major religious groups during 2004-05,1999-2000and 1993-94

<div align="right">all-India</div>

category	religion											
	2004-05				1999-2000				1993-94			
	Hindu-ism	Islam	Christ-ianity	all*	Hindu-ism	Islam	Christ-ianity	all*	Hindu-ism	Islam	Christ-ianity	all*
	rural											
male	14	20	26	16	16	22	27	18	12	20	36	14
female	14	38	68	18	9	18	58	11	6	12	43	6
persons	15	23	44	16	14	21	39	15	9	18	38	11
	urban											
male	36	37	56	39	46	46	69	46	40	33	72	39
female	70	55	141	67	52	67	79	57	58	31	109	61
persons	44	41	86	45	47	50	73	48	43	33	83	44

* includes all the religious groups

(1.5 per cent) or the Muslims (2.3 per cent). In the urban areas also same pattern was observed. However, the URs in urban areas were more or less same for Hindu and Muslim (4 per cent). Further, URs for females were generally higher in all major religious groups as compared to males in both rural and urban areas. The UR was highest (14 per cent) among the urban Christian women.

2.6 Underemployment

2.6.1 Underemployment is commonly defined as the under-utilisation of labour time of the workers. Some persons categorised as usually employed, do not have work throughout the year due to seasonality of work or otherwise and their labour time is not fully utilised - they are, therefore, underemployed. Their underemployment is termed visible underemployment if they report themselves to be not working with respect to a shorter reference period. The NSS measures the visible underemployment by cross classifying persons by (a) their usual and current weekly statuses (b) their usual and current daily statuses and (c) their current weekly and current daily statuses.

2.6.2 Table 24 shows the per 1000 distribution of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current weekly status during 2004-2005. During this period, the

Table 24 : Per 1000 distribution of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current weekly status during 2004-2005

current weekly status	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
employed	958	833	977	914
unemployed	22	20	14	15
not in labour force	21	147	9	71
all	1000	1000	1000	1000

proportion of usually employed females who were found not to be employed during the week preceding the date of survey was 17 per cent in rural India and nearly 9 per cent in urban India. The corresponding percentages for usually employed males were 4 and 2 only.

2.6.3 Table 25 shows the per 1000 distribution of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current daily status during 2004-2005. From this Table, it is observed that the proportion of person-days of the usuallyemployed utilized for work was quite low for females compared to males. During 2004-05, this proportion was estimated at about 66 percent and 80 per cent for females for rural and urban India,

respectively, as against 89 and 95 per cent for males for rural and urban India, respectively.

Table 25 : Per 1000 distribution of person-days of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current daily activity status during 2004-2005

current daily activity status	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
employed	893	657	945	798
unemployed	61	47	37	31
not in labour force	51	296	19	171
all	1000	1000	1000	1000

2.6.4 Table 26 shows the Per 1000 distribution of person-days of persons employed as per current weekly status by their broad current daily status during 2004-2005. In 2004-05, the percentage of person-days on which persons with some work during the reference week (according to weekly status) were without work was estimated at about 7 for rural males, 21 for rural females, 3 for urban males and 13 for urban females.

Table 26 : Per 1000 distribution of person-days of persons employed as per current weekly status by their broad current daily status during 2004-2005

current daily status	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
employed	932	787	967	871
unemployed	42	33	23	18
not in labour force	27	180	10	111
all	1000	1000	1000	1000

2.6.5 Table 27 shows the number of employed persons according to principal status of age 15 years and above who did not work more or less regularly throughout the year per 1000 employed

persons in the usual principal status. It is observed from the Table that this proportion was higher among females than among males. Further, among the various categories of the employed, the proportion was the highest for *casual labourers*. As much as 24 and 31 per cent of female *casual labourers* engaged in the agriculture sector, in rural and urban India respectively, did not work regularly throughout the year. In the non-agriculture sector, the corresponding proportions were 20 per cent

Table 27 : Number of employed persons according to principal status of age 15 years and above who did not work more or less regularly throughout the year per 1000 employed persons in the usual principal status

all-India

broad usual principal status	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
self-employed in: agriculture	79	88	53	99
non-agriculture	51	61	45	68
regular wage/ salaried in: agriculture	43	46	85	280
non-agriculture	31	31	30	38
casual labour in:				
agriculture	200	237	294	311
non-agriculture	191	198	189	201
all	110	139	62	89

each. On the other hand, the proportion was the lowest among *regular wage/salaried employees* - specially for those engaged in non-agriculture sector where the proportion ranged from 30 to 38 per 1000 employed. It may be noted that in the agricultural sector, the survey could capture only 46 sample females who were regular wage/salaried, and who did not work more or less regularly throughout the year, in the urban areas. This may, perhaps, be the reason why the proportion of regular wage/salaried females who did not work more or less regularly throughout the year was found to be unusually high (28 per cent) in the urban sector.

2.7 Labour Mobility

2.7.1 Over a period of time, various features relating to the employment of a worker, such as his/her occupation, industry or status of work may change. To study such changes, information was collected in this survey relating to change(s) in occupation, industry and work status or of 'establishment' that took place within a reference period of two years prior to the date of survey for the usually employed persons (according to principal status). Here, the term usually employed refers to those persons who were employed according to the usual status (ps). The term 'establishment', used in a broad sense and include all producing units covering household enterprises also.

2.7.2 Table 28 presents the number of usually (ps) working persons who changed their status of work or changed establishment during two years preceding the survey per 1000 usually employed persons (15

years & above) in the principal status for each level of education. As the table shows, about 1 per cent of the usually (ps) employed changed their work status while about 7 (urban males) to 9 (rural females) per cent changed their establishment.

2.7.3 The proportion of persons who changed their establishment is much less among those with education level higher secondary and above as compared to those with lower levels of education - be it rural or urban area.

2.7.4 Table 29 shows that number of usually working persons who changed their industry of work during the two years preceding the survey per 1000 usualKly employed persons (15 years and above) in the principal status and the per 1000 distribution by their last broad industry of work. About 1 per cent of *usual status* (ps) workers reported change in their industry of work during the two years preceding the date of survey. The Table also shows

Table 28: Number of usually (ps) working persons who had changed their status of work or changed establishment during the two years preceding the survey per 1000 usually employed persons (15 years & above) in the principal status for each level of education

all-India

changed work status / establishment	general educational level				
	not literate	literate and up to primary	primary, middle and secondary	higher secondary and above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural male					
work status	4	6	8	13	7
establishment	80	83	74	43	74
rural female					
work status	3	4	4	7	3
establishment	88	101	83	49	87
urban male					
work status	7	8	14	10	11
establishment	96	82	70	37	65
urban female					
work status	3	4	7	6	5
establishment	87	93	60	34	66

Table 29 : Number of usually working persons who had changed their industry of work during the two years preceding the survey per 1000 usually employed persons (15 years & above) in the principal status and the per 1000 distribution by their last broad industry of work

<div align="right">all-India</div>

present industry of work (NIC-98 division)	male						female					
	no. per 1000 who changed industry	last industry of work (NIC-98 division)					no. per 1000 who changed industry	last industry of work (NIC-98 division)				
		01 -05	10 -45	50 -99	10 -99	all (incl. n.r.)		01 -05	10 -45	50 -99	10 -99	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
01-05	4	63	446	411	856	1000	1	61	568	295	863	1000
10-45	19	637	202	154	356	1000	10	844	131	26	156	1000
50-99	17	439	248	267	515	1000	12	606	183	191	373	1000
10-99	18	537	225	211	437	1000	11	734	155	102	256	1000
all	9	383	297	276	573	1000	3	559	262	152	414	1000
urban												
01-05	7	0	366	467	833	1000	3	0	456	234	689	1000
10-45	16	268	374	331	705	1000	15	174	551	275	826	1000
50-99	16	152	393	432	825	1000	7	170	249	580	829	1000
10-99	16	195	386	394	781	1000	10	172	407	420	827	1000
all	16	189	385	397	782	1000	9	165	409	412	821	1000

that among those reporting their present industry of work in the primary sector, more workers reported their last industry of work in the secondary sector except the urban males. Further, among those workers reporting presently employed in secondary sector of work, a large proportion, in the rural areas, reported to have been employed in secondary sector of work, whereas in the urban areas they reported to have been employed in secondary or tertiary sector of work.

2.8   Participation of women in specified activities (along with domestic duties)

2.8.1 A significant section of women usually engaged in domestic duties were recorded to participate nominally in the activities of household enterprises. They also undertake many activities that provide economic benefits to their households. Such participation of women, in certain cases - when the participation is very nominal or when the activity carried out is a borderline economic activity

- is not always reflected in the usual indicators of employment. A set of probing questions was put in the 61st round survey (July 2004-June 2005) to all the members of the household classified as *engaged in domestic duties* according to *usual principal status* on their participation in certain specified economic activities performed for a smaller period of time along with some other household activities which provide benefits to their households. Table 30. summarises the data collected through these probing questions.

2.8.2 Number of females usually engaged in domestic duties (principal status) and carrying out specified activities per 1000 females of age 5 years and above usually engaged in domestic duties is presented in Table 30. During 2004-2005, among women of age 5 years above, about 40 per cent of rural women and 50 per cent of urban women in India were classified as engaged in domestic duties according to the usual principal status, while 37 per cent of rural and 18 per cent of urban women

Table 30 : Number of females usually engaged in domestic duties (principal status) and carrying out specified activities per 1000 females of age 5 years and above usually engaged in domestic duties

all-India

specified additional activities	rural			urban		
	with ss work*	without ss work**	all***	with ss work*	without ss work**	all***
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. maintenance of kitchen garden, etc.	182	143	152	64	30	32
2. work in hh. poultry, etc.	595	250	328	240	28	41
3. either item 1 or 2	637	297	374	263	52	64
4. free collection of fish, etc.	226	144	163	45	11	13
5. free collection of fire wood, etc.	567	346	396	186	53	61
6. either item 4 or 5	590	362	414	197	56	64
7. any of items 1, 2, 4 or 5 [category-(i)]	861	508	588	358	95	111
8. husking of paddy (own produce)	110	83	89	25	3	4
9. grinding foodgrain (own produce)	99	68	75	12	5	5
10. preparation of gur (own produce)	3	3	3	0	0	0
11. presevation of meat (own produce)	7	9	9	1	1	1
12. making basket, etc. (own produce)	26	24	25	3	1	2
13. any of items 8 to 12[category – (ii)]	174	124	135	32	9	10
14 any of items 1,2,4,5 & 8 to 12 [category-(i) or (ii)]	869	535	611	361	99	115
15. husking of paddy (acquired)	40	52	50	31	26	27
16. grinding foodgrain (acquired)	59	77	73	56	68	67
17. preparation of gur (acquired)	22	38	34	19	16	16
18. preservation of meat etc. (acquired)	27	48	43	24	28	28
19. making basket, etc. (acquired)	28	48	43	25	24	24
20. any of items 15 to19	83	116	109	73	86	85
21. any of items 1,2,4,5, 8-12 & 15 to 19	878	575	644	401	173	187
22. preparing cowdung cakes	659	401	460	260	47	60
23. sewing, tailoring, etc.	302	268	276	384	249	257
24. free tutoring of own/ others' children	52	72	67	136	126	126
25. bringing water from outside hh. premises	540	417	445	315	193	201
26. bringing water from outside village						
a). distance up to 1 km.	13	8	9	-	-	-
b). distance 2-5 km.	4	3	3	-	-	-
c). distance 6 km & above	0	0	0	-	-	-
d). all	17	11	12	-	-	-
27. any of items 1,2,4,5, 8-12 & 15-19 & 22-26	967	808	844	768	519	534
number of women engaged in domestic duties per 1000 women	90	307	397	30	468	498

*: *females engaged in domestic duties in principal status (codes: 92 & 93) but were workers in subsidiary status (codes: 11 to 51).*
**: *females engaged in domestic duties in principal status(codes: 92 & 93) but were not workers in subsidiary status*
***: *all females engaged in domestic duties in principal status irrespective of whether they were workers in subsidiary status or not*

usually carried out some economic activity in their principal and subsidiary statuses.

2.8.3 Of the women of age 5 years and above classified as usually engaged in domestic duties in terms of their principal and subsidiary statuses, about 54 per cent in rural areas and 10 per cent in urban areas pursued one or more of the activities relating to agricultural production including free collection of agricultural products and processing of primary products produced by the households, for households' consumption. They constituted 16.4 and 4.6 per cent of women of age 5 years and above in rural and urban areas, respectively. For getting the upper bound of Worker Population Ratio (WPR), 16.4 per cent in rural area and 4.6 per cent in urban area engaged in domestic duties as per their usual status but found to be engaged in economic activities have to be added. Therefore, the upper bound of the WPR for women aged 5 years and above in rural and urban areas is 53.4 per cent and 22.6 per cent, respectively.

2.9 Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment

2.9.1 Here, discussion of the share of workers in the *informal sector* and some selected indicators of *conditions of employment* of the workforce, in the usual status, has been made. The discussion is confined in respect of those workers who were engaged in the non-agriculture sector (NIC-98 divisions 10-99) as well as in the [ag]ricultural sector [e]xcluding [g]rowing of [c]rops, market gardening, horticulture and growing of crops combined with farming of animals (NIC-98 groups/ divisions 012, 014, 015, 02, 05), henceforth referred to as AGEGC.

2.9.2 The proportion of workers engaged in the non-agricultural and AGEGC enterprises by type of enterprises is presented in Table 31 for different categories of persons (sex and sector) at the all-India level. The two types of enterprises–

proprietary and partnership – have been clubbed together and denoted as P&P. The Table shows that a high proportion of non-agricultural and AGEGC workers, in rural and urban areas, worked in the *informal sector*. The survey estimated that during 2004-05, among workers in the non-agricultural and AGEGC sectors, about 82 per cent in the rural areas and 72 per cent in the urban areas were employed in the *informal sector*. This proportion was higher for females (86 per cent) compared to males (79 per cent) in rural areas, while in urban areas, the proportion was higher for the males (74 per cent) than that for the females (65 per cent). It is noteworthy that in the urban areas, as high as 12 per cent of the female workers in non- agriculture and AGEGC sectors were engaged in private households (i.e., employer households). The proportion was about 2 per cent for females for rural areas.

2.9.3 It would be interesting to know how many of the non-agricultural and AGEGC workers were accounted for by the *informal sector* alone

Table 31 : Proportion (per 1000) of workers engaged in proprietary/ partnership (P & P) enterprises and 'employer households' among workers according to usual status (ps+ss) engaged in non-agricultural and AGEGC enterprises during 2004-05

			all-India
category of persons	P & P	employer households	P & P and employer's households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural			
male	792	6	799
female	864	21	886
person	816	11	827
urban			
male	739	9	748
female	654	119	773
person	722	31	753
rural+urban			
male	767	8	774
female	797	53	849
person	775	20	795

corresponding to each broad industry of work (referred to as tabulation category, in consonance with the term used in the National Industrial Classification 1998). Table 32 presents the proportion of informal sector workers among all non-agricultural and AGEGC workers, separately for each *tabulation category*. The description of each tabulation category is given at the bottom of the table. The Table shows that more than 90 per
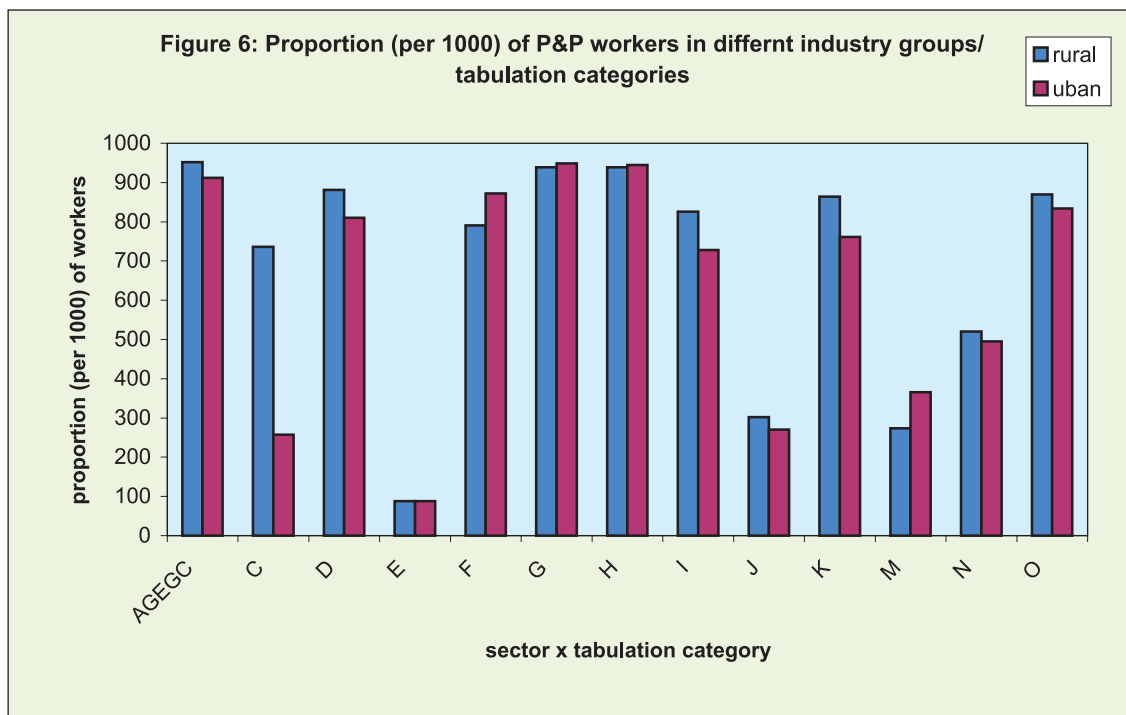
cent of workers engaged in AGEGC (NIC codes: 012,014,015,02,05) or in wholesale or retail trade etc (tabulation category G) or in hotels and restaurants (tabulation category H) belonged to the informal sector alone. This was true for both male and female workers in rural as well as in urban areas. Among manufacturing workers (tabulation category D) also, the proportion of workers employed in the informal sector was quite significant – more so in

Table 32 : Proportion (per 1000) of informal sector (proprietary and partnership) workers according to usual status (ps+ss) within each industry group/ tabulation category during 2004-05

all-India

industry groups/ tabulation categories	rural				urban		
	male	female	person		male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
012	921	975	963		871	955	925
014	873	948	902		708	850	755
015	1000	-	1000		1000	1000	1000
02	789	926	861		573	739	589
05	914	960	921		958	901	951
sub-total (012, 014, 015,02,05)	904	972	952		868	949	912
C	719	798	736		247	430	257
D	859	916	881		779	904	810
E	87	112	88		94	11	88
F	800	718	791		870	887	872
G	937	957	939		952	922	949
H	940	933	939		941	964	945
I	830	671	826		736	483	728
J	284	486	302		288	178	270
K	869	785	864		776	643	761
L	-	-	-		-	-	-
M	267	285	274		323	412	366
N	601	364	520		544	423	495
O	853	932	870		814	896	834
P	-	-	-		-	-	-
Q	-	-	-		-	-	-
sub-total (C-Q)	781	771	779		737	635	717
all (012, 014, 015, 02, 05, C- Q)	792	864	816		739	654	722

Note 1:Description of Tabulation category C to Q: - *C: Mining and Quarrying; D: Manufacturing; E: Electricity, Gas and water supply; F: Construction; G: Wholesale and retail trades; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; H. Hotels and restaurants; I: Transport, storage and communications; J: Financial intermediation; K: Real estate, renting and business activities; L: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; M: Education; N: Health and social work; O: Other community, social and personal service activities; P: Private households with employed persons; Q: Extra – territorial organisations and bodies*
Note 2: *By definition industry divisions L, P and Q can not be in the informal sector*

Figure 6: Proportion (per 1000) of P&P workers in differnt industry groups/ tabulation categories

rural areas (88 per cent) than in urban areas (81 per cent). It is also seen that a higher proportion of female workers in industry *tabulation category manufacturing* was employed in *informal sector* than male workers. The survey has estimated that in the *manufacturing* sector, as high as 92 per cent and 90 per cent of female workers were engaged in the *informal sector* in the rural and urban areas, respectively. The corresponding estimates for males were 86 per cent and 78 per cent in rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, in the *real estate, renting and business* (*tabulation category* K) activities, the situation was just the opposite. Nearly 87 per cent of the rural and 78 per cent of the urban male workers in this *tabulation category* were in the *informal sector* while the corresponding proportion for female workers were lower at 79 per cent and 64 per cent in the rural and urban areas, respectively. In Figure 6, the proportion (per 1000) of usual status (ps+ss) workers in *proprietary and partnership* enterprises is presented for AGEGC sector and also for different tabulation categories.

2.9.4 Information on eligibility of the regular wage/salaried employees and casual labourers for different social security benefits was collected in

the survey. It was ascertained from the employees whether they were covered under any of the specified social security benefits or a combination of them. The different social security benefits covered in the survey were Provident Fund (PF) scheme, gratuity and, health care & maternity benefits. The term Provident Fund (PF) included General Provident Fund, Contributory Provident Fund, Public Provident Fund, Employees Provident Fund, etc. It may be mentioned that coverage under any of these social security schemes would mean that the employer contributed/arranged/paid in implementing the social security benefits for the worker. If an employee operated, in his/her individual capacity, a PPF account and the employer without contributing to that account, it was not considered a social security benefit. On the contrary, a scheme, in which both the employee and the employer contributed was considered a social security benefit. Similarly, in case an employee was eligible for paid leave for a specified period of pre-natal/childbirth/ post-natal stages or if the expenditure for maternity care or childbirth was born by the employer as per the conditions of employment, such benefits were considered to be social security benefits.

Table 33 : Proportion (per 1000) of employees not eligible for any social security benefit* among employees according to usual status (ps+ss) engaged in the non-agricultural and AGEGC enterprises for different status in employment during 2004-05

<div align="right">

all-India

</div>

category of persons	status in employment								
	regular wage/salaried			casual labour			all employees		
	industry groups/ divisions								
	012, 014, 015, 02, 05	10-99	012, 014, 015, 02-99	012, 014, 015, 02, 05	10-99	012, 014, 015, 02-99	012, 014, 015, 02, 05	10-99	012, 014, 015, 02-99
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural									
male	729	555	560	886	958	954	844	775	778
female	653	608	609	928	963	959	910	789	798
person	723	565	569	899	959	955	861	777	782
urban									
male	717	519	520	820	964	961	772	628	629
female	417	596	595	1000	966	967	955	680	681
person	710	534	535	856	964	962	796	638	639
rural+urban									
male	726	532	535	879	960	956	834	699	703
female	636	600	600	932	964	961	913	731	737
person	720	545	547	895	961	957	853	705	709

*: For the purpose of the survey, the social security benefits considered were PF/ pension, gratuity, health care and maternity benefit.

2.9.5   Table 33 presents the proportion of usual status(ps+ss) employees not eligible for any social security benefit, mentioned above, for different categories of employees at all-India level. Non-existence of social security benefit is a measure of insecurity in the job one performs. It is seen that as high as 71 per cent of the employees in the non-agricultural and AGEGC sectors were not covered by any social security benefit. The proportion was higher in rural areas (78 per cent) than in urban areas (64 per cent). Though, among casual labourers, it is expected that a much larger proportion of

Figure 7: Proportion (per 1000) of regular wage/ salaried employees in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors not eligible for social security benefits

them would be outside the social security net, even for the regular wage/salaried employees, the proportion of workers left out of the coverage of the social security benefits was considerable. While almost none among the casual wage labourers (96 per cent) were covered under any of the specified social benefits, the corresponding proportion for the regular wage/salaried employees was also nearly 55 per cent. In rural areas in the non-agriculture sector, among regular wage/salaried employees, while 56 per cent of male employees were not covered by any of the social security benefits, the corresponding figures for female employees was nearly 61 per cent. In urban areas, the proportions of regular wage/salaried employees, not covered under any social security benefit were 60 per cent for females and 52 per cent for males. In Figure 7, the proportion (per 1000) of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector not eligible for social security benefits is presented.

2.9.6 Incidence of cases of employees engaged in the nonagricultural and AGEGC activities who had no written job contract nor were eligible for paid leave was examined in this survey. Table 34 gave the Proportion (per 1000) of employees who had no written job contract and not eligible for paid leave among employees according to usual status (ps+ss) engaged in the non-agricultural and AGEGC enterprises during 2004 – 05 at the all-India level. The Table reveals that about 63 percent of

Table 34: Proportion (per 1000) of employees who had no written job contract and not eligible for paid leave among employees according to usual status (ps+ss) engaged in the non-agricultural and AGEGC enterprises during 2004 - 05

all-India

sector	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	715	696	712
urban	548	553	549
rural + urban	631	622	630

the employees had neither written job contract nor were eligible for the paid leave. The proportions in the rural and urban areas were 71 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively. Gender differentials are found to be minor in this respect, with almost same proportions of males and females neither having a written job contract nor eligible for paid leave.

2.10   Conclusion

From the results of Employment and Unemployment Survey of NSS 61st Round the following important observations can be made.

1.   The sex-ratio increased successively over the 1993-94 to 2004-05 period– more so in the rural areas than in the urban areas. This was a reversal of the trend seen between 1983 and 1993-94 in the rural areas, when, the ratio declined. The estimate of household size was marginally lower in 2004-05 than that in 1999-2000, both for rural and urban areas.

2.   In rural areas, during 2004-05, about 64 per cent of males and 45 per cent of the females were literate. The corresponding proportions, in urban areas, were 81 per cent and 69 per cent. Over the period 1983 to 2005, the literacy rate increased monotonically. The increase was relatively more among females than among males – both in rural and urban areas.

3.   According to the usual status (ps+ss), about 56 per cent of rural males and 33 per cent of rural females belonged to the labour force. The corresponding proportions in urban areas were 57 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. During the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the LFPRs according to usual status (ps+ss) increased by nearly 2 percentage points for males and about 3 percentage points for females, in rural areas. In urban areas, during that period, it increased by about 3 percentage points for both the males and females.

4. In 2004-05, about 42 per cent of the population in the country were usually employed. The proportion was 44 per cent in the rural and 37 per cent in the urban respectively. The gender differential in the worker population ratio (WPR) in usual status was distinct - 55 per cent for males and 33 per cent for females in the rural areas, and 55 per cent for males and 17 per cent for females in the urban areas. Between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, for rural areas, WPR by the *usual status* approach increased by about 2 and 3 percentage points for males and females respectively. For urban areas, the rates increased by about 3 percentage points for both males and females.

5. In 2004-05, the proportion of usually employed males of age 15 years and above for both class 1 cities and class 2 towns were 76 per cent, but for class 3 towns it was 78 per cent. However, for females in the same age group the proportion was 20 per cent for class 1 cities, 22 per cent for class 2 towns and 28 per cent for class 3 towns.

6. In 2004-05, the 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector engaged about 28 per cent of the male workers while 'manufacturing' and 'other services' sectors accounted for nearly 24 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the usually employed urban males. On the other hand, for urban females, 'services' sector accounted for the highest proportion (36 per cent) of the total usually employed, followed by 'manufacturing' (28 per cent) and 'agriculture' (18 per cent).

7. Compared to 1999-2000, during 2004-05, the *unemployment rate* in terms of the usual principal status, remained almost the same in rural and urban areas for males, but increased around 2 percentage points for females.

During this period, the *unemployment rate* in terms of the usual status (ps+ss), remained almost the same for rural males and decreased by 1 percentage point for urban males, but increased by about 1 percentage point for females of both rural and urban areas.

8. In 2004-05, about 1 per cent of the usually (ps) employed changed their work status while about 7 (urban males) to 9 (rural females) per cent changed their establishment. The proportion of persons who changed their establishment is much less among those with education level higher secondary and above as compared to those with lower levels of education - be it rural or urban area

References:

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2. Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India, 2004-05 (Report No. 516)

3. Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-2005(Report No. 517)

4. Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties (Report No. 518)

5. Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Report No. 519 Part-I & Part II)

6. Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004-2005 (Report No. 520)

7. Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05 (Report No. 521)

खण्ड III- हिन्दी

सर्वेक्षण

विषय-सूची

भारत में " रोजगार और बेरोजगारी की स्थिति " के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन के 61वें दौर (जुलाई 2004-जून 2005) का समन्वित सार

ए.के.वर्मा

1. परिचय

1.1 राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन (रा.प्र.सर्वे.सं.) ने अपने 9 वें दौर (मई-सितम्बर, 1955 में रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के बारे में आंकड़े जुटाने का पहली बार प्रयास किया । उसके बाद, रा.प्र.सर्वे.संगठन ने रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के बारे में कई सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किए । रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के आकलन में विशेषज्ञ समिति, दांतवाला समिति ने रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के बारे में एक मानक पद्धति की सिफारिश की और तदनुसार रा.प्र.सर्वे.संगठन ने अपने 27वें दौर (सितम्बर, 1972-अक्तूबर, 1973) में रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के संबंध में पहला पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया । रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के बारे में रा.प्र.सर्वे.संगठन द्वारा 2004-05 में किया गया सर्वेक्षण इस विषय पर सातवां पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण था । इस सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर रा.प्र.सर्वे.संगठन रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के संबंध में निम्नलिखित रिपोर्टें जारी कर चुका है ।

1. भारत में रोजगार-बेरोजगारी की स्थितिः 2004-05 (रिपोर्ट सं. 515, भाग I और II)

2. भारत के सामाजिक समूहों में रोजगार और बेरोजगारी की स्थितिः 2004-05 (रिपोर्ट सं. 516)

3. भारत में शैक्षिक तथा व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की स्थितिः 2004-05 (रिपोर्ट सं. 517)

4. घरेलू कार्यों के साथ-साथ विनिर्धारित कार्यों में महिलाओं की सहभागिताः 2004-05 (रिपोर्ट सं. 518)

5. भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र और रोजगार की स्थितिः 2004-05 (रिपोर्ट सं. 519, भाग I और II)

6. भारत के शहरों और कस्बों में रोजगार और बेरोजगारी की स्थितिः 2004-05 (रिपोर्ट सं. 520) और

7. भारत के विभिन्न धार्मिक समूहों में रोजगार और बेरोजगारी की स्थिति (रिपोर्ट सं. 521)।

यह समन्वित सार रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्षों को प्रस्तुत करने का एक प्रयास है । इस सार में अत्यन्त संक्षिप्त में चर्चा की गई है। विस्तारपूर्वक जानकारी के लिए उपरोक्त रिपोर्ट देखें । सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा अनुमानित आबादी का, क्षेत्र, महिला-पुरुष, सामाजिक समूह, धर्म, शैक्षिक स्तर और आयु के आधार पर विश्लेषण किया गया है । क्षेत्र, महिला-पुरुष, धर्म आदि के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भी, सर्वेक्षण निष्कर्षों को परखा गया है ।

1.2 भौगोलिक दायरा

सर्वेक्षण में (i) जम्मू-कश्मीर के लेह (लद्दाख) और करगिल जिलों (ii) नगालैंड में बस मार्ग के 5 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा दूरी पर बसे गांवों और (iii) अंडमान और निकोबार में बारहों महीने अगम्य रहने वाले गांवों को छोड़ कर सम्पूर्ण भारत संघ को शामिल किया गया है ।

1.3 आंकड़ा संग्रहण की पद्धति

"रोजगार और बेरोजगारी" के बारे में आंकड़े, परिवारों के यादृच्छ चुने गए नमूने से शेड्यूल 10 का प्रयोग करते हुए साक्षात्कार पद्धति से जुटाए गए हैं ।

1.4 कार्य संबंधी कार्यक्रम

रा.प्र.सर्वे.सं. के 61वें दौर का फील्ड वर्क (क्षेत्र कार्य) 1 जुलाई 2004 से आरंभ हुआ और 30 जून, 2005 तक जारी रहा । सर्वेक्षण अवधि को प्रत्येक तीन माह के चार उप-दौरों में विभाजित किया गया था । प्रतिदर्श गांवों/खण्डों (एफ एस यू) की बराबर संख्या इन प्रत्येक चार उप-दौरों में सर्वेक्षण के लिए आंबटित की गयी थी ।

1.5 प्रतिदर्श अभिकल्प

इस दौर में, एक स्तरीकृत बहु-चरणीय प्रतिदर्श अभिकल्प को अपनाया गया है । 2001 की गणना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गांव तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में शहरी ढांचा सर्वेक्षण (यू एफ एस) प्रथम चरण इकाईयां (एफ एस यू) थी । अन्तिम चरण इकाइयां (यू एस यू) दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवार थे । हेमलेट-ग्रुप/सब-ब्लाक गठन वाले बृहद गांवों/खण्डों के मामले में, एक मध्यवर्ती चरण में एफ एस यू से दो हेमलेट -ग्रुप/सब ब्लाकों का चयन था । एफ एस यू और एस एस यू के चयन में, सामान्य एनएस एस प्रक्रिया को अपनाया गया था ।

प्रतिदर्श का आकारः स्थानापन्न के आकार के अनुपात में संभाव्यता के साथ दो एफ एस यू का चयन किया गया था । इसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के एक जिले के प्रत्येक स्तर से, जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार आबादी को अनुपात बनाया गया है । शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए, बिना स्थानापन्न साधारण यादृच्छिक प्रतिचयन का प्रयोग करके प्रत्येक उप-स्तर से दो एफ एस यू का चयन किया गया था । प्रत्येक उप-स्तर में, ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों में दो स्वतंत्र सब-प्रतिदर्शों के रुप में प्रतिदर्श बनाए गए थे। अखिल भारत स्तर पर, विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में अन्वेषकों की संख्या के आधार पर सर्वेक्षण के लिए कुल 12788 एफ एस यू (8128 ग्रामीण और 4660 शहरी) आबंटित किए गए थे । अखिल भारत स्तर पर अनुसूची 10 तैयार करने के लिए कुल 12601 एफ एस यू (7999 गांव एवं 4602 शहरी ब्लाकस) का सर्वेक्षण किया जा सका । सर्वेक्षण किए गए परिवारों की संख्या 1,24,680 (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 79,306 एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में 45,374) तथा सर्वेक्षण किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या 6,02,833 (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 3,98,025 एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2,04,808) थी ।

1.6   सर्वेक्षण का परिक्षेत्र

इस सर्वेक्षण में पंचवर्षीय दौरों में सामान्य रुप से एकत्रित सूचना के अलावा, कुछ नई मदों पर भी सूचना एकत्रित की गयी है । इसमें उद्योग समूह 012, 014, 015 और प्रभाग 10 से 99 में संलग्न सामान्य स्तर कामगारों से अनौपचारिक नियोजन संबंधी सूचना स्वः नियोजन की पारिश्रमिकता संबंधी आंकड़े व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आंकड़े, सामान एवं सेवाओं आदि के उत्पादन में पारिश्रमिक के बिना स्वैच्छिक भागीदारी संबंधी आंकड़े, शामिल हैं ।

1.7   कुछ मौलिक अवधारणाएं एवं परिभाषाएं

(क)   आर्थिक कार्यकलापः सामान और सेवाओं संबंधी ऐसा कोई भी कार्यकलाप जिससें राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन मूल्य में वृद्धि होती है को रा.प्र.सर्वे. 61 वें दौर के रोजगार एवं बेरोजगार के लिए एक आर्थिक कार्यकलाप के रुप में माना गया था । ऐसे कार्यकलाप में उन सरकारी सेवाओं को शामिल करते हुए विपणन (अर्थात वेतन और लाभ) के लिए सभी सामानों एवं सेवाओं का उत्पादन तथा स्थावर संपदाओं का स्व उपयोग एवं लेखा उत्पादन के लिए प्राथमिक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन (संवर्धन नहीं) शामिल है ।

पूर्व दौरों में अपनायी गयी प्रथा के अनुसार, कुछ कार्यकलाप जैसे वेश्यावृत्ति, भीख मांगना आदि जिसके माध्यम से कमाई होती है को आर्थिक कार्यकलाप के रुप में नहीं माना गया था ।

(ख)   कार्यकलाप सारः यह एक ऐसी कार्यकलाप स्थिति है जिसमें एक व्यक्ति आर्थिक और गैर-आर्थिक कार्यकलापों में व्यक्ति की भागीदारी के बारे में एक संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान पाया गया था । इसके अनुसार, कोई व्यक्ति किसी संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान निम्नलिखित मोटी तीन कार्यकलाप स्थितियों में से एक में अथवा उन के संयोजन में हो सकता हैः

(i)   कार्यरत अथवा ऊपर परिभाषित आर्थिक कार्यकलाप (कार्य) में संलग्न,

(ii)   आर्थिक कार्यकलाप (कार्य) में संलग्न नहीं परन्तु "कार्य" ढूंढने के ठोस प्रयास कर रहा हो अथवा यदि "कार्य" उपलब्ध हो तो "कार्य" हेतु उपलब्ध हो और

(iii)   किसी आर्थिक कार्यकलाप (कार्य) में संलग्न नहीं हो और न ही "कार्य" हेतु उपलब्ध हो ।

(ग) :   कामगार (अथवा नियोजित):   जो व्यक्ति किसी आर्थिक कार्यकलाप में संलग्न थे अथवा जो आर्थिक कार्यकलाप से संबद्ध होने के बावजूद बीमारी, चोट अथवा अन्य शारीरिक अशक्तता, खराब मौसम, त्यौहारों, सामाजिक अथवा धार्मिक समारोहों अथवा अन्य आकस्मिकताओं-जिनके कारण कार्य से अस्थायी अनुपस्थिति आवश्यक हो गई- की वजह से कार्य से अनुपस्थित रहे, कामगारों में शामिल किए गए । परिवार फार्म पर किसी आर्थिक कार्यकलाप अथवा फार्म से भिन्न कार्यकलाप के संचालन में सहायता करने वाले अवैतनिक सहायकों को भी कामगार समझा गया । कामगारों को स्व नियोजित, नियमित वेतनभोगी/वेतन-कर्मचारी और अनियमित मजदूरी श्रमिक के रुप में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया ।

(घ):   कार्य ढूंढ रहे अथवा कार्य हेतु उपलब्ध (अथवा अनियोजित):   जिन व्यक्तियों ने कार्य के अभाव में कार्य नहीं किया था परन्तु रोजगार कार्यालयों, मध्यस्थों, मित्रों अथवा रिश्तेदारों के माध्यम से अथवा भावी नियोक्ताओं को आवेदन देकर कार्य ढूंढने की कोशिश की अथवा कार्य और पारिश्रमिक की व्याप्त दशाओं के अंतर्गत कार्य हेतु अपनी इच्छ अथवा उपलब्धता प्रकट की, उन्हें "कार्य" ढूंढने वाले अथवा कार्य उपलब्ध (अथवा बेरोजगार) समझा गया ।

(ड.): श्रम शक्तिः वे व्यक्ति जो या तो कार्यरत (अथवा नियोजित अथवा "कार्य ढूंढने वाले अथवा कार्य हेतु उपलब्ध" (अथवा बेरोजगार) थे-श्रमशक्ति में शामिल थे ।

(च): श्रम शक्ति में शामिल नहीं : वे व्यक्ति जो संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न कारणों से न तो कार्यरत थे और न ही कार्य

ढूंढने वाले अथवा कार्य हेतु उपलब्ध थे- उन्हें " श्रम शक्ति में शामिल नहीं " माना गया । इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आने वाले व्यक्ति -विद्यार्थी, घरेलू कार्यों में संलग्न व्यक्ति, किराया जीवी, पेंशन भोगी, भीख पर जीवित रहने वाले, कमजोर अथवा निःशक्त व्यक्ति, बहुत ही युवा व्यक्ति, वेश्याएं आदि और बीमारी के कारण काम नहीं कर रहे अनियमित श्रमिक थे ।

(छ) : स्व नियोजितः वे व्यक्ति जिन्होंने अपना फार्म अथवा गैर फार्म उद्यम स्वयं संचालित किया अथवा जो किसी व्यवसाय अथवा व्यापार में स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने आप अथवा एक अथवा कुछ साझेदारों के साथ संलग्न थे उन्हें परिवार उद्यमों में स्वनियोजित समझा गया । स्व नियोजन की सारभूत विशेषता यह है कि उन के पास अपना कार्यकलाप करने की स्वायत्तता (अर्थात् उत्पादन कैसे, कहां और कब करना है) और आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता (अर्थात् बाजार संचालन का पैमाना और धन) होती है। स्व-नियोजित व्यक्तियों का पारिश्रमिक दो भागों के अवियोज्य संयोजन से बनता हैः उन के श्रम का इनाम और अपने उद्यम का लाभ । संयुक्त पारिश्रमिक स्वनियोजित व्यक्तियों द्वारा किए गए उत्पाद की बिक्री द्वारा पूर्णतया निर्धारित होता है । स्व-नियोजित व्यक्ति, स्वयं स्थापित कामगार अथवा नियोक्ता अथवा परिवार उद्यम में कोई सहायक था ।

(ज) : कार्यकलाप के स्तर का निर्धारण करने के लिए विभिन्न पद्धतियां अपनाई गईं : जिन व्यक्तियों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया, उन्हें विशिष्ट संदर्भ अवधियों के दौरान उनके द्वारा किए गए कार्यकलापों के आधार पर विभिन्न कार्यकलाप वर्गों में विभाजित किया गया । इस सर्वेक्षण के लिए तीन संदर्भ अवधियां थीं : (i) एक वर्ष (ii) एक सप्ताह तथा (iii) संदर्भ सप्ताह का प्रत्येक दिन । इन तीन अवधियों के आधार पर कार्यकलाप के स्तर के तीन विभिन्न मानदंड तैयार किए गए । इन्हें क्रमशः सामान्य स्तर, चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर तथा चालू दैनिक स्तर कहा गया। यूनीक कार्यकलाप स्तर में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की पहचान या तो मुख्य समय या फिर प्राथमिकता मानदंड अपना कर की गई । मुख्य समय का प्रयोग "सामान्य कार्यकलाप स्तर" पद्धति के अनुसार व्यक्तियों के वर्गीकरण के लिए तथा प्राथमिकता मानदंड का प्रयोग "चालू कार्यकलाप स्तर" पद्धति के अनुसार व्यक्तियों के वर्गीकरण के लिए किया गया । इन तीन मुख्य कार्यकलाप स्तरों को आगे विभिन्न विस्तृत कार्यकलाप वर्गों में विभाजित किया गया । उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित दो पद्धतियों में से किसी एक पद्धति द्वारा यदि किसी व्यक्ति को आर्थिक कार्यकलाप में शामिल व्यक्ति के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया हो और यदि वो संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान एक से अधिक आर्थिक कार्यकलाप

करता हुआ पाया गया हो, तो समुचित विस्तृत कार्यकलाप स्तर कोड का संबंध उस कार्यकलाप से रहा जिसमें उसने अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय व्यतीत किया हो। जिन व्यक्तियों को गैर-आर्थिक कार्यकलाप में शामिल व्यक्ति के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था तथा जो एक से अधिक गैर-आर्थिक कार्यकलाप कर रहे थे, उनके लिए विस्तृत कार्यकलाप कोड निर्धारित करने के लिए ऐसी ही पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया ।

उल्लेखनीय है कि इस सर्वेक्षण में किसी व्यक्ति के लिए एक दिन में अधिक से अधिक दो ही कार्य कलाप रिकॉर्ड किए गए थे । अतः संभव है कि किसी व्यक्ति ने एक दिन में दो या दो से अधिक मजदूरी/वेतनभोगी कार्यकलाप किए हों, परंतु उन कार्यकलापों पर व्यतीत समय के आधार पर एक अथवा अधिक से अधिक दो कार्यकलापों को ही रिकॉर्ड किया गया हो । ऐसी स्थिति में उसी कार्यकलाप (कार्यकलापों) से प्राप्त होने वाली मजदूरी/वेतन आय को पृथक रूप से संगृहीत तथा रिकॉर्ड किया गया न कि उस व्यक्ति द्वारा पूरे दिन किए गए समस्त कार्यकलापों से होने वाली कुल आय को ।

2.   परिणाम

2.1   सामान्य परिवार एवं जनसंख्या की विशेषताएं

भारतीय जनसंख्या कोई सजातीय सामाजार्थिक वर्ग नहीं है । इसमें ग्रामीण-शहरी, महिला-पुरुष, सामाजिक वर्ग भेद, धार्मिक वर्ग भेद तथा कई अन्य वर्ग भेद हैं । इसके परिणामस्वरूप हम जब कभी सामाजिक-आर्थिक अनुमान की चर्चा करते हैं, तो हमें जनसंख्या के कई उप-वर्गों के बारे में चर्चा करनी पड़ती है । अतः स्वाभाविक है कि रोजगार-बेरोजगारी के विभिन्न अनुमानों के बारे में चर्चा करने से पहले हमें सामान्य परिवार तथा जनसंख्या की विशेषताओं पर चर्चा करनी पड़ेगी ।

भारतीय जनसंख्या में ग्रामीण-शहरी भागीदारी 75:25 पाई गई जिसमें लिंग अनुपात शहरी क्षेत्र में 920 तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 962 रहा । ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में परिवार का आकार 4.8 था जबकि शहरी क्षत्र में परिवार का आकार 4.3 था । इसके परिणामस्वरूप परिवारों का ग्रामीण-शहरी अनुपात 72.5ः 28.5 पाया गया । भारतीय जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अनुसचित जातियों, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों तथा अन्य का अनुपात 8.4%, 19.7%, 41.1% तथा 30.7% रहा । ग्रामीण भारत में जनसंख्या

की सामाजिक संरचना शहरी भारत की जनसंख्या की सामाजिक संरचना से काफी अलग थी, जिसे सारणी-1 में देखा जा सकता है ।

था। "60 वर्ष अथवा इससे अधिक" आयु समूह के लोगों का तदनुरूपी अनुपात 7.0% तथा 6.6% था । 2004-05 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 64% पुरुष और 45% महिलाएं साक्षर

सारणी 1: विभिन्न सामाजिक वर्गों में परिवार का आकार तथा लिंग अनुपात

समस्त भारत

सामाजिक वर्ग	% जनसंख्या			परिवार का आकार			लिंग अनुपात		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
अ.ज.जा.	10.2	23.0	8.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	956	995	959
अ.जा.	21.3	15.0	19.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	965	909	954
अ.पि.व.	42.9	36.0	41.1	4.9	4.4	4.8	965	917	954
अन्य	25.5	45.9	30.7	4.8	4.3	4.6	957	921	943
कुल (एन.आर. सहित	100	100	100	4.8	4.3	4.7	962	920	951

जहां तक भारतीय जनसंख्या के धार्मिक संघटन का संबंध है तो ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख तथा ईसाई अनुपात क्रमशः 83.3%, 11.5%, 2.0% तथा 2.1% था । शहरी जनसंख्या में तदनुरूपी अनुपात क्रमशः 77.4%, 16.4%, 1.5% तथा 2.5% था । विभिन्न धार्मिक समूह के लिए महिला-पुरुष अनुपात स्पष्ट रूप से अलग-अलग था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हिंदू, मुस्लिम तथा ईसाईयों में महिला-पुरुष अनुपात का आंकड़ा क्रमशः 961,968 तथा 994 था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में तदनुरूपी अनुपात 912, 932 तथा 1000 था ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 0-14 वर्ष की आयु समूह के लोगों का आबादी में अनुपात लगभग 36.3% और शहरी क्षेत्र में 29.5%

थीं। अखिल भारत स्तर पर, 26% ग्रामीण परिवारों तथा 8% शहरी परिवारों में 15+ आयु समूह में कोई भी निरक्षर सदस्य नहीं था । इसके अलावा 50% ग्रामीण परिवारों तथा 20% शहरी परिवारों में 15+ आयु समूह में कोई भी साक्षर महिला सदस्य नहीं थी । सारणी 2, "2004-05 के दौरान सामान्य शैक्षिक स्तर के अनुसार 15 वर्ष और इससे ऊपर की आयु के साक्षरों का प्रति 1000 वितरण" दर्शाती है । साक्षरों में लगभग 63% (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 71.5% तथा शहरी क्षेत्र में 47.5%) केवल मिडिल स्तर के पाए गए । "स्नातक और उससे ऊपर" के लोगों का अनुपात बहुत कम होना पाया गया । ग्रामीण महिलाओं में यह अनुपात न्यूनतम (3.1%) तथा शहरी पुरुषों में यह अनुपात सर्वाधिक (18.5%) था ।

सारणी 2 : 2004-05 के दौरान सामान्य शैक्षिक स्तर के अनुसार 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के साक्षरों का प्रति 1000 वितरण

अखिल भारत

शिक्षा का स्तर	पुरुष			महिलाएं			व्यक्ति		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल
साक्षर तथा प्राइमरी तक	408	230	348	480	274	401	436	249	369
मिडिल	281	221	261	274	233	258	279	226	260
माध्यमिक	158	193	170	138	187	157	151	190	165
उच्चतर माध्यमिक	81	132	98	66	125	89	75	129	94
डिप्लोमा/ सर्टिफिकेट	15	40	23	11	22	15	14	32	20
स्नातक और इससे ऊपर के	56	185	99	31	160	80	46	174	92
समस्त	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

15+ आयु समूह में केवल 2.2% शिक्षितों के पास तकनीकी डिग्रियां अथवा डिप्लोमा अथवा सर्टिफिकेट थे । यह अनुपात ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केवल 1.0 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 5.1 प्रतिशत था । उनमें से जो तकनीकी शिक्षा ग्रहण किये थे, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 90 प्रतिशत लोगों ने तकनीकी शिक्षा में डिप्लोमा प्राप्त किया था और लगभग 10.0 प्रतिशत ने तकनीकी शिक्षा में डिग्री हासिल की थी । शहरी क्षेत्रों में तदनुरूपी अनुपात क्रमशः 84.3 प्रतिशत तथा 15.7 प्रतिशत था ।

इस दौर में, 15-29 वर्ष की आयु समूह हेतु "प्राप्त किए गए अथवा प्राप्त किए जा रहे व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण " संबंधी आंकड़े भी एकत्र किए गए । यह देखा गया कि लगभग 2 प्रतिशत लोगों ने बताया कि उन्होंने औपचारिक व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है और अन्य 8 प्रतिशत ने बताया कि उन्होंने अनौपचारिक व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण लिया है । 15 से 29 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों में से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, लगभग 1 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 5 प्रतिशत ने औपचारिक व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था । अनौपचारिक व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के संबंध में तदनुरूपी अनुपात ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों हेतु 8 प्रतिशत था ।

2.2 श्रमबल (रोजगाररत और बेरोजगार)

क्योंकि श्रमबल की जांच तीन विभिन्न संदर्भ अवधि हेतु आयोजित की गई है, इसलिए श्रमबल सहभागिता दर (एलएफपीआर) का आंकलन सभी तीन संदर्भ अवधियों के लिए किया गया है और परिणाम सारणी 3 में दिए गए हैं । सारणी 4, क्षेत्र एवं महिला-पुरुष की स्थिति के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लिए सामान्य स्तर के अनुरूप एलएफपीआर का चित्रण करती है । सारणी 5, क्षेत्र एवं महिला-पुरुष की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रमुख धार्मिक समूह के लिए

सारणी 3 : सामान्य, चालू साप्ताहिक तथा चालू दैनिक स्तरों के अनुसार श्रमबल सहभागिता दर(एलएफपीआर)

अखिल भारत

स्तर	श्रमबल में व्यक्तियों की संख्या/ श्रमिक- दिवस			
	पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
सामान्य (पीएस)	546	566	249	148
सामान्य (पीएस + एसएस)	555	570	333	178
सी डब्लू एस	545	566	287	168
सीडीएस	531	561	237	150

अखिल भारत स्तर पर एलएफपीआर के अनुमान देती है । यह देखा जा सकता है कि सभी मामलों में एलएफपीआर महिलाओं की अपेक्षा पुरुषों के लिए अधिक है । यह अंतर शहरी क्षेत्रों के मामले में और मुस्लिम समुदाय के मामले में ज्यादा सुस्पष्ट है । यह भी ध्यान देने योग्य बात है कि सामाजिक समूह अनुसूचित जनजाति में शहरी पुरुषों के मामलों को छोड़कर सभी मामलों में आर्थिक रूप से सक्रिय सदस्यों का अनुपात उच्चतम है । शहरी पुरुषों के मामलों में आर्थिक रूप से सक्रिय सदस्यों का अनुपात न्यूनतम था ।

सारणी 4: विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों हेतु सामान्य स्तर (पीएस +एसएस) के अनुसार श्रमबल सहभागिता दर (एलएफपीआर)

अखिल भारत

स्तर	श्रमबल में व्यक्तियों की संख्या/श्रमिक- दिवस			
	पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
अ.ज.जा.	568	538	466	254
अ.जा.	554	568	338	210
अ.पि.व.	545	573	337	199
अन्य	568	571	270	147
समस्त	555	570	333	178

सारणी 5 : विभिन्न धार्मिक समूहों में सामान्य स्तर (पीएस +एसएस) के अनुसार श्रमबल सहभागिता दर(एलएफपीआर)

अखिल भारत

धार्मिक समूह	श्रमबल में व्यक्तियों की संख्या/श्रमिक - दिवस			
	पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
हिंदू	561	576	350	186
इस्लाम	505	546	185	128
ईसाई	577	535	385	283
समस्त	555	570	333	178

2.3 कार्यबल (नियोजित)

2.3.1 श्रमिक सहभागिता अनुपात(डब्ल्यूपीआर): सारणी 6 सामान्य, वर्तमान साप्ताहिक और वर्तमान दैनिक स्थितियों के अनुसार श्रमिक सहभागिता अनुपात दर्शाती है । सभी मामलों (ग्रामीण पुरुष, शहरी पुरुष, ग्रामीण महिला एवं शहरी महिला) में, वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति के अनुसार डब्ल्यू पी आर वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति पर आधारित डब्ल्यूपीआर से कम रहे जो परिणामस्वरूप सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) पर आधारित डब्ल्यूपीआर से कम रहे । सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) के अनुसार, ग्रामीण पुरुषों का 54.6%, शहरी पुरुषों का 54.9%, ग्रामीण महिलाओं का 32.7%

और शहरी महिलाओं का 16.6% नियोजित पाया गया । सारणी 7 क्षेत्र एवं लिंग के आधार पर अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के अनुसार डब्ल्यूपीआर को दर्शाती है, जबकि सारणी 8 क्षेत्र एवं लिंग के आधार पर प्रमुख धार्मिक समूहों के लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर डब्ल्यूपीआर के आंकड़ों को दर्शाती है । सभी मामलों में यह देखा जा सकता है कि पुरुषों के लिए डब्ल्यूपीआर महिलाओं से संबंधित डब्ल्यूपीआर से काफी अधिक रहा । यह अंतर शहरी क्षेत्रों और मुस्लिम समुदाय के विषय में अधिक स्पष्ट है । ईसाई समुदाय के मामले में स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधी अंतर सबसे कम स्पष्ट रहा । इसी प्रकार, सामाजिक समूहों के मामले में, स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधी अंतर अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के संबंध में सबसे कम स्पष्ट रहा तथा "अन्यों" के संबंध में सबसे अधिक स्पष्ट रहा ।

सारणी 6 : सामान्य, वर्तमान साप्ताहिक और वर्तमान दैनिक स्थितियों के अनुसार प्रति 1000 व्यक्ति नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या (डब्ल्यूएफ पीआर अथवा डब्ल्यूपीआर)

अखिल भारत

स्थिति	नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या			
	पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
सामान्य(पीएस)	535	541	242	135
सामान्य(पीएस + एसएस)	546	549	327	166
सीडब्ल्यूएस	524	537	275	152
सीडीएस	488	519	216	133

सारणी 7 : विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस + एसएस) के अनुसार श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर)

अखिल भारत

सामाजिक समूह	श्रम बल में व्यक्तियों/ श्रमिक -दिवसों की संख्या			
	पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
अ.ज.जा.	562	523	464	245
अ.जा.	545	537	333	200
अ.पि.व.	537	554	330	185
अन्य	557	550	262	134
समस्त	546	549	327	166

सारणी 8 : विभिन्न धार्मिक समूहों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति(पीएस + एसएस) के अनुसार श्रमिक बल सहभागिता दर (एलएफपीआर)

अखिल भारत

धार्मिक समूह	श्रम बल में व्यक्तियों/ श्रमिक -दिवसों की संख्या			
	पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
हिंदु धर्म	553	555	344	174
इस्लाम	495	526	178	121
ईसाई धर्म	562	505	359	244
समस्त	546	549	327	166

सारणी 9 : आयु विशिट सामान्य स्थिति श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर)

अखिल भारत

आयु समूह	ग्रामीण				शहरी			
	पुरुष		महिलाएं		पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	पीएस श्रमिक	सभी श्रमिक	पीएस श्रमिक	सभी श्रमिक	पीएस श्रमिक	सभी श्रमिक	पीएस श्रमिक	सभी श्रमिक
05-09	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	3
10-14	54	68	49	74	44	48	24	33
15-19	453	497	222	319	314	335	92	128
20-24	820	849	284	410	662	684	155	201
25-29	956	966	367	513	900	909	186	229
15-29	712	742	288	410	605	623	143	184
30-34	977	981	424	584	965	969	236	290
35-39	986	989	482	639	975	977	265	328
40-44	979	983	475	625	977	980	262	312
30-44	981	984	458	614	972	975	254	310
45-49	977	981	483	615	965	968	227	267
50-54	958	963	436	561	925	931	224	258
55-59	924	930	394	509	819	830	192	218
45-59	958	962	444	569	917	923	217	252
60 +	630	644	197	253	355	366	86	100
समस्त (0+)	535	546	242	327	541	549	135	166

2.3.2 आयु विशिष्ट श्रमिक-जनसंख्या अनुपात (एएसडब्ल्यू पीआर) : आयु विशिष्ट श्रमिक-जनसंख्या अनुपात विभिन्न आयु-समूहों में नियोजन की स्थिति का पूर्वदर्शन करने में सहायता करता है । सारणी 9 श्रमिकों (पीएस) तथा "सभी श्रमिकों " के लिए क्षेत्र एवं लिंग के आधार पर अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर आयु विशिष्ट श्रमिक-जनसंख्या अनुपात दर्शाती है । आशा के अनुरूप, 25 वर्ष से कम और 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु समूहों के लिए एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर में कमी दर्ज की गई । 25-29 आयु समूह के लिए एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर सामान्य रूप से अन्य उच्चतर आयु समूहों के एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर से कम हैं जिसमें 55-59 और 60+ आयु समूह शामिल नहीं हैं। 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 और 45-49 आयु समूहों के लिए एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर हमेशा एक-दूसरे के काफी निकट रहा है ।

2.3.3 शिक्षा स्तर विशिष्ट श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात : व्यक्तियों की संख्या जो सामान्यतः किसी विशेष शिक्षा श्रेणी में प्रति 1000 व्यक्ति नियोजित होते हैं, शिक्षा स्तर विशिष्ट श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात के रूप में परिभाषित की जाती है। सारणी 10 अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर सामान्य शिक्षा के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए, क्षेत्र एवं लिंग के आधार पर श्रमिकों(पीएस) तथा "सभी श्रमिकों " के लिए शिक्षा स्तर विशिष्ट श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात दर्शाती है । मिडिल/माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तरों के लिए शिक्षा स्तर विशिष्ट श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात समग्रतः निरक्षर/साक्षर और प्राथमिक/डिप्लोमा/प्रमाणपत्र */स्नातक और उससे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों से संबंधित शिक्षा स्तर विशिष्ट श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपातों से कम था। यह सामान्यतः दर्शाता है कि मिडिल अथवा माध्यमिक या उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के पास अन्य व्यक्तियों की तुलना में नियोजन हेतु कम अभिरूचि/अवसर हैं ।

2.3.4 वृहत् उद्योग वर्गीकरण के आधार पर नियोजनः सारणी 11 प्रत्येक क्षेत्र एवं लिंग हेतु अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर वृहत् उद्योग वर्गीकरण के आधार पर (एनआईसी 1998) सामान्यतःनियोजित व्यक्तियों का प्रति 1000 वितरण दर्शाती है। यह पाया गया कि ग्रामीण भारत में 66.5% पुरूष और 83.3% महिलाएं कृषिगत कार्यकलापों में संलग्न पाई गई। शहरी क्षेत्र में, 72.3% पुरूष और 76.3% महिलाएं विनिर्माण अथवा "व्यापार, होटल और भोजनालय "अथवा "अन्य सेवाओं" में संलग्न पाई गई ।

सारणी 10 : शिक्षा स्तर विशिष्ट सामान्य स्थिति के अनुसार 15 वर्ष तथा उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों का कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात

अखिल भारत

सामान्य शिक्षा स्तर	ग्रामीण				शहरी			
	पुरूष		महिलाएं		पुरूष		महिलाएं	
	पीएस कामगार	समस्त कामगार	पीएस कामगार	समस्त कामगार	पीएस कामगार	समस्त कामगार	पीएस कामगार	समस्त कामगार
निरक्षर	887	892	416	550	824	831	250	304
साक्षर, प्राथमिक स्तर के	887	895	327	449	851	855	186	234
मिडिल	781	802	253	371	750	760	117	161
माध्यमिक	699	732	204	305	662	673	95	123
उच्च माध्यमिक	664	709	169	252	591	608	103	129
डिप्लोमा/सर्टिफिकेट ।	783	821	396	523	772	798	423	486
स्नातक तथा उससे ऊपर	818	851	285	345	785	795	265	290
कुल	830	846	359	485	752	763	185	227

सारणी 11 : उद्योगों के व्यापक वर्गीकरण के अनुसार सामान्य रूप से रोजगार-प्राप्त प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों का वर्गीकरण (एनआईसी 1998)

अखिल भारत

उद्योगों का व्यापक वर्गीकरण	ग्रामीण				शहरी			
	पुरुष		महिलाएं		पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	पीएस कामगार	समस्त कामगार	पीएस कामगार	समस्त कामगार	पीएस कामगार	समस्त कामगार	पीएस कामगार	समस्त कामगार
कृषि	662	665	814	833	60	61	147	181
खनन एवं उत्खनन	6	6	4	3	9	9	2	2
विनिर्माण	80	79	87	84	236	235	254	282
बिजली, जल आदि	2	2	0	0	8	8	2	2
निर्माण	69	68	17	15	93	92	45	38
व्यापार, होटल एवं रेस्तरां	83	83	28	25	281	280	131	122
परिवहन, भंडारण तथा संचार	39	38	2	2	107	107	16	14
अन्य सेवाएं	59	59	46	39	207	208	402	359
कुल	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

2.4 बेरोजगारी दर

उपयुक्त रोजगार न मिल पाने के कारण लोग अपनी योग्यता से नीचे के स्तर का काम करने लगते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बेरोजगारी दर कम पाई जाती है । परंतु बेरोजगारी दर की ऐसी व्याख्या तथा अनुमान के उपयोग की अपनी सीमायें हैं, विशेषकर भारतीय आबादी के उप-वर्ग के मामले में । सारणी 12 में सामान्य स्थिति, वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सी डब्ल्यूएस) तथा वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति (सीडीएस) के अनुसार क्षेत्र तथा लिंग के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर बेरोजगारी दर दी गई है। बेरोजगारी दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिक है । सबसे अधिक शहरी महिलाओं में है तथा उसके बाद शहरी पुरुषों में । जैसी कि संभावना थी, वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति के अनुसार निकाली गई बेरोजगारी दर वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति के अनुसार निकाली गई बेरोजगारी दर से अधिक है, जो कि सामान्य स्थिति के अनुसार निकाली गई बेरोजगारी दर से अधिक है ।

सारणी 12 : सामान्य स्थिति, वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सी डब्ल्यू एस) तथा वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति (सीडीएस) के अनुसार श्रमशक्ति में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों में से अनुमानित बेरोजगारों की संख्या (बेरोजगारी दर)

अखिल भारत

स्थिति	पुरुष		महिलाएं	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
सामान्य	21	44	31	91
सामान्य (समायोजित)	16	38	18	69
सीडब्ल्यूएस	38	52	42	90
सीडीएस	80	75	87	116

धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से बेरोजगारी दर शहरी महिलाओं के मामले को छोड़कर सबसे अधिक ईसाई समुदाय तथा उसके बाद मुस्लिम समुदाय में पायी गई । साथ ही, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में सभी मुख्य धार्मिक समूहों में पुरुषों के बनिस्पत महिलाओं की बेरोजगारी दर सामान्यतः अधिक पाई गई है । बेरोजगारी दर सबसे अधिक (14 प्रतिशत) शहरी ईसाई महिलाओं में पाई गई ।

सारणी 13: मुख्य धार्मिक समूहों में श्रम शक्ति में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों में से अनुमानित बेरोजगारों की संख्या (बेरोजगारी दर)

अखिल भारत

धर्म	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरूष	महिलाएं	व्यक्ति	पुरूष	महिलाएं	व्यक्ति
हिन्दु	14	14	15	36	70	44
इस्लाम	20	38	23	37	55	41
ईसाई	26	68	44	56	141	86
कुल	16	18	16	39	67	45

2.5 अंडरइंप्लॉयमेंट

अंडरइंप्लॉयमेंट का अर्थ है श्रम शक्ति का अल्प उपयोग । अल्प उपयोग समय प्रबंध के मामले में हो सकता है अथवा हो सकता है कि अधिक कुशलता प्राप्त कामगार कम कुशलता वाले कार्यों में संलग्न हों अथवा यह प्रच्छन्न रोजगार से भी संबंधित हो सकता है । यहाँ पर हम सिर्फ समय प्रबंध के संदर्भ में ही अंडरइंप्लॉयमेंट की चर्चा कर रहे है । वैसे व्यक्ति, जिन्हें सामान्यतः रोजगार प्राप्त के वर्ग में रखा गया है, के पास कार्य का स्वभाव मौसमी होने के कारण पूरे साल काम नहीं होता अथवा उनकी श्रम शक्ति का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं हो पाता । यदि वे अल्प संदर्भ अवधि में काम न करने की रिपोर्ट करते हैं तो उनकी अंडरइंप्लॉयमेंट को स्पष्ट अंडरइंप्लॉयमेंट कहा जाएगा । राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण में व्यक्तियों की (क) उनकी सामान्य तथा वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थितियों तथा (ख) उनकी सामान्य तथा वर्तमान दैनिक स्थितियों के अनुसार उनका परस्पर वर्गीकरण कर स्पष्ट अंडरइंप्लॉयमेंट पता किया जाता है । वर्तमान साप्ताहिक तथा वर्तमान दैनिक स्थितियों के परस्पर वर्गीकरण से श्रम शक्ति के अल्प उपयोग का भी पता चलता है ।

सारणी 14 में सामान्यतः रोजगार-प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की व्यापक वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (मुख्य तथा सहायक स्थिति को एक साथ लिया गया है) के अनुसार प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों का वर्गीकरण दर्शाया गया है । सामान्यतः रोजगार-प्राप्त महिलाओं, जो सर्वेक्षण की स्थिति से पहले के सप्ताह के दौरान रोजगार में संलग्न नहीं थीं, का अनुपात ग्रामीण भारत में 16.17 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी भारत में 8.6 प्रतिशत पाया गया । सामान्यतः रोजगार प्राप्त पुरुषों की तद्नरूपी प्रतिशतता मात्र 4.3 प्रतिशत तथा 2.3 प्रतिशत रही । सारणी 15 में सामान्यतः रोजगार-प्राप्त व्यक्तियों (पी एस ঽ एस एस) के व्यापक वर्तमान दैनिक कार्यकलाप की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों का वर्गीकरण दर्शाया गया है । इस सारणी से यह पता चलता है कि कार्यकलाप के लिए सामान्यतः रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के व्यक्ति दिवसों का अनुपात पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं का काफी कम था । अखिल भारत पर यह अनुपात ग्रामीण तथा शहरी भारत के पुरुषों के क्रमशः 89.3 प्रतिशत तथा 95.4 प्रतिशत की तुलना में ग्रामीण महिलाओं तथा शहरी महिलाओं का अनुपात क्रमशः 65.7 प्रतिशत तथा 79.8 प्रतिशत रहा ।

सारणी 14: सामान्यतः रोजगार-प्राप्त व्यक्तियों (पी एस + एस एस) की व्यापक वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति के अनुसार प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों का वर्गीकरण

अखिल भारत

वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	पुरूष	महिलाएं	पुरूष	महिलाएं
रोजगार प्राप्त	958	833	977	914
बेरोजगार	22	20	14	15
जो श्रम शक्ति में नहीं हैं	21	147	9	71
कुल	1000	1000	1000	1000

सारणी 15: सामान्यतः रोजगार-प्राप्त व्यक्तियों (पी एस + एस एस) के व्यापक वर्तमान दैनिक कार्यकलाप की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रति 1000 व्यक्ति दिवसों का वर्गीकरण

अखिल भारत

वर्तमान दैनिक कार्यकलाप की स्थिति	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	पुरूष	महिलाएं	पुरूष	महिलाएं
रोजगार प्राप्त	893	657	945	798
बेरोजगार	61	47	37	31
जो श्रम शक्ति में नहीं हैं	51	296	19	171
कुल	1000	1000	1000	1000

2.6 श्रम संबंधी फेरबदल

श्रम संबंधी फेरबदल का अर्थ है समय बीतने के साथ-साथ कामगार द्वारा अपने पेशे, उद्योग अथवा कार्य की स्थिति में फेरबदल करना । सारणी 16 में 15 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वर्ग वाले वैसे सामान्यतः (पी एस) रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का अनुपात दर्शाया गया है, जिन्होंने सर्वेक्षण की तिथि से दो वर्ष पहले की अवधि के दौरान अपने कार्य की स्थिति अथवा प्रतिष्ठान में परिवर्तन किया था । जैसा की सारणी से पता चलता है, परिवर्तन को वरीयता देने वाले व्यक्तियों का अनुपात काफी कम था । कार्य की स्थिति में परिवर्तन करने वाले सामान्यतः (पी एस) रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का अधिकतम अनुपात 1.4 प्रतिशत था जो वैसे शहरी पुरुषों से संबंधित था जिनकी सामान्य शिक्षा का स्तर उच्च प्राथमिक अथवा माध्यमिक तक था । प्रतिष्ठान बदलने से संबंधित तद्नुरूपी अनुपात 10.1 प्रतिशत था जो वैसी ग्रामीण महिलाओं से संबंधित था जिनकी शिक्षा का स्तर "साक्षर से प्राथमिक" तक था । ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रतिष्ठान बदलने वाले वैसे व्यक्तियों, जिनकी शिक्षा का स्तर कम था, की तुलना में उच्च माध्यमिक तथा उससे ऊपर के शिक्षा स्तर वाले व्यक्तियों का अनुपात काफी कम था ।

2.7 रोजगार के अन्य पहलूः

इस सर्वेक्षण में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में रोजगार, संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार (एन आई सी-98), सारणीयन वर्ग के अनुसार रोजगार, मजदूरी और वेतन के अनुसार रोजगार, स्व-रोजगार आदि जैसे रोजगार के कई पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है । फिर भी यहां पर रोजगार-बेरोजगारी के सीमित पहलुओं पर ध्यान दिया गया है, क्योंकि इसके दो कारण हैं । पहला, संक्षेप में कई पहलुओं पर ध्यान देना मुश्किल काम है तथा दूसरा, कई मामलों का प्रतिदर्श आकार इतना छोटा है कि इससे अर्थपूर्ण चर्चा नहीं हो सकती ।

2.8 विशिष्ट कार्यकलापों (घरेलू कार्य सहित) में महिलाओं की भागीदारी

सामान्यतः घरेलू कार्यों में व्यस्त महिलाओं का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों में भी शामिल होता है । इस सर्वेक्षण में वैसे परिवार जिन्हें *सामान्य मुख्य स्थिति के अनुसार घरेलू कार्यों में संलग्न के रूप में वर्गीकृत*

सारणी 16: शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर मुख्य स्थिति में प्रति 1000 सामान्यतः रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों (15 वर्ष एवं उससे ऊपर के व्यक्ति) पर सर्वेक्षण के पहले के दो वर्षों के दौरान अपने कार्य की स्थिति अथवा प्रतिष्ठान बदलने वाले सामान्यतः (पी एस) रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या

अखिल भारत

कार्य की स्थिति/प्रतिष्ठान में बदलाव	शिक्षा का सामान्य स्तर				
	निरक्षर	साक्षर तथा प्राथमिक स्तर तक	प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक	उच्च माध्यमिक तथा उससे ऊपर	कुल
ग्रामीण पुरुष					
कार्य की स्थिति	4	6	8	13	7
प्रतिष्ठान	80	83	74	43	74
ग्रामीण महिलाएं					
कार्य की स्थिति	3	4	4	7	3
प्रतिष्ठान	88	101	83	49	87
शहरी पुरुष					
कार्य की स्थिति	7	8	14	10	11
प्रतिष्ठान	96	82	70	37	65
शहरी महिलाएं					
कार्य की स्थिति	3	4	7	6	5
प्रतिष्ठान	87	93	60	34	66

सारणी 17: सामान्यतः घरेलू कार्यों में संलग्न 5 वर्ष तथा उससे अधिक आयु की प्रति 1000 महिलाओं में से वैसी महिलाओं की संख्या जो मुख्य स्थिति के अनुसार सामान्यतः घरेलू कार्यों में शामिल हैं तथा विशिष्ट कार्य भी करती हैं ।

अखिल भारत

विशिष्ट अतिरिक्त कार्य	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	एस एस कार्य के साथ*	बिना एस एस कार्य के **	कुल***	एस एस कार्य के साथ*	बिना एस एस कार्य के **	कुल***
1. रसोईघर, बाग-बगीचों आदि का रख-रखाव	182	143	152	64	30	32
2. घरेलू मुरगीखाने आदि में कार्य	595	250	328	240	28	41
3. क्रम सं0 1 या 2 में से कोई भी	637	297	374	263	52	64
4. मछली आदि का मुफ्त संग्रहण	226	144	163	45	11	13
5. जलाऊ लकड़ी आदि का मुफ्त संग्रहण	567	346	396	186	53	61
6. क्रम सं. 4 या 5 में से कोई भी	590	362	414	197	56	64
7. क्रम सं. 1,2,4 अथवा 5 में से कोई भी (वर्ग-(i))	861	508	588	358	95	111
8. धान कुटाई (अपना उत्पाद)	110	83	89	25	3	4
9. खाद्यान्नों की पीसाई (अपना उत्पाद)	99	68	75	12	5	5
10. गुड़ बनाना (अपना उत्पाद)	3	3	3	0	0	0
11. गोश्त परिक्षण (अपना उत्पाद)	7	9	9	1	1	1
12. टोकरी आदि बनाना (अपना उत्पाद)	26	24	25	3	1	2
13. क्रम सं. 8 से 12 में से कोई भी (वर्ग-(ii))	174	124	135	32	9	10
14 क्रम सं. 1,2,4,5 तथा 8 से 12 तक में से कोई भी (वर्ग-(i) अथवा (ii))	869	535	611	361	99	115
15. धान कुटाई (अर्जित)	40	52	50	31	26	27
16. खाद्यान्नों की पीसाई (अर्जित)	59	77	73	56	68	67
17. गुड़ बनाना (अर्जित)	22	38	34	19	16	16
18. गोश्त परिक्षण (अर्जित)	27	48	43	24	28	28
19. टोकरी आदि बनाना (अर्जित)	28	48	43	25	24	24
20. क्रम सं 15 से 19 में से कोई भी	83	116	109	73	86	85
21. क्रम सं. 1,2,4,5, 8-12 तथा 15 से 19 तक में से कोई भी	878	575	644	401	173	187
22. उपला बनाना	659	401	460	260	47	60
23. सिलाई आदि	302	268	276	384	249	257
24. अपने/दूसरों के बच्चों को निःशुल्क पढ़ाना	52	72	67	136	126	126
25. घर के अहाते के बाहर से पानी लाना	540	417	445	315	193	201
26. गांव के बाहर से पानी लाना						
क) 1 कि.मी. की दूरी से	13	8	9	–	–	–
ख) 2.5 कि.मी. की दूरी से	4	3	3	–	–	–
ग) 6 कि.मी. तथा उससे अधिक की दूरी से	0	0	0	–	–	–
घ) सभी	17	11	12	–	–	–
27. क्रम सं. 1,2,4,5, 8-12 तथा 15-19 तथा 22-26 में से कोई भी	967	808	844	768	519	534
प्रति 1000 महिलाओं में से घरेलू कार्यों में शामिल महिलाओं की संख्या	90	307	397	30	468	498

* वैसी महिलायें जो मुख्य स्थिति के अनुसार तो घरेलू कार्यों में संलग्न थीं परंतु सहायक स्थिति के अनुसार वे कामगार थीं

** वैसी महिलायें जो मुख्य स्थिति के अनुसार घरेलू कार्यों में संलग्न थीं परंतु सहायक स्थिति के अनुसार वे कामगार नहीं थीं

*** वैसी महिलायें जो मुख्य स्थिति के अनुसार घरेलू कार्यों में संलग्न थीं भले ही सहायक स्थिति के अनुसार कामगार थीं अथवा नहीं

किया गया था, के सभी सदस्यों के समक्ष ऐसे तहकीकाती प्रश्नों का समूह रखा गया जिसमें यह पूछा गया कि क्या वे घर के अन्य कार्यों के साथ-साथ कुछेक विशिष्ट आर्थिक गतिविधियों में भी शामिल थे जिससे उनके परिवार को लाभ हुआ हो । ऐसे तहकीकाती प्रश्नों के माध्यम से जुटाए गए आंकड़ों को सारणी 17 में दर्शाया गया है ।

सामान्य मुख्य स्थिति के अनुसार 5 वर्ष से अधिक आयु की महिलाओं में से भारत में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण महिलाओं तथा 50 प्रतिशत शहरी महिलाओं को घरेलू कार्यों में संलग्न के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया, जबकि 37 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण तथा 18 प्रतिशत शहरी महिलाओं ने अपनी मुख्य एवं सहायक स्थिति के अनुसार सामान्यतः कुछेक आर्थिक कार्य   किए । 5 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक आयु की वैसी महिलायें जिन्हें उनकी मुख्य एवं सहायक स्थिति के अनुसार सामान्यतः घरेलू कार्यों में संलग्न के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था, में से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में से लगभग 54 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में से लगभग 10 प्रतिशत कृषिगत उत्पादन से जुड़ी एक या एक से अधिक गतिविधियों में शामिल पायी गई । इन गतिविधियों में कृषिगत उत्पादों का मुक्त संग्रहण तथा परिवार के उपयोग हेतु परिवारों द्वारा उत्पादित प्रारंभिक उत्पादों का प्रसंस्करण शामिल है ।

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