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New Delhi**

# **SARVEKSHANA**

## **Journal of National Sample Survey Organization**

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## **PART - I**

# **SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF SURVEYS**

**An Integrated Summary of  
Employment and Unemployment Survey Results  
NSS Fifty-Fifth Round (July 1999-June 2000)**

Rattan Chand and G.C. Manna



# An Integrated Summary of Employment and Unemployment Survey Results, NSS Fifty-Fifth Round (July 1999 - June 2000)

Rattan Chand and G.C.Manna<sup>1</sup>

## 1. Introduction

1.1 To assess the volume and structure of employment and unemployment, a number of surveys on employment and unemployment have been conducted by the NSS starting with the NSS 9<sup>th</sup> round (May-September 1955). 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 27<sup>th</sup> round of NSS during October 1972- September 1973. Since then, five more quinquennial comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment situation in India have been carried out by the NSSO, in which concepts and procedures were based primarily on the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee. These five surveys were conducted during the 32<sup>nd</sup> round (July, 1977-June, 1978), 38<sup>th</sup> round (January, 1983-December, 1983), 43<sup>rd</sup> round (July, 1987-June, 1988), 50<sup>th</sup> round (July, 1993-June, 1994) and 55<sup>th</sup> round (July 1999-June 2000), respectively. The NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round survey conducted during July 1999-June 2000 is the sixth in the series. The next quinquennial survey on employment-unemployment is being conducted during the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round (July 2004 – June 2005).

1.2 Besides these six quinquennial surveys, NSSO has also been regularly collecting information on certain key items on employment and

unemployment from a limited set of households in each round since 1989-90 (NSS 45<sup>th</sup> round) through Household Consumer Expenditure inquiry.

1.3 The results of the latest quinquennial survey (NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round) on employment-unemployment, conducted during 1999-2000, have already been released by NSSO through various reports. An integrated summary of results based on the NSS reports no. 458, 468 and 469 is presented here (see references).

## 2. The Survey in Brief

### 2.1 General

The NSS fifty-fifth round survey (July 1999 to June 2000) was an integrated survey of households and enterprises and covered the subjects of household consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment and non-agricultural enterprises in the informal sector. It was the sixth quinquennial survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment.

### 2.2 Geographical Coverage

The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) Ladakh & Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) 768 interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond 5 kms. of the bus route and (iii) 172 villages of Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year. A few other areas of Jammu & Kashmir were also excluded from the survey coverage owing to unfavourable field conditions.

### 2.3 Sampling design and sample size

2.3.1 A stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted for the survey both in rural and urban

<sup>1</sup> National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi.

areas. The first stage units (FSUs) were villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) for rural areas and NSS Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for urban areas. The ultimate stage units (USUs) were households. Large FSUs were subdivided into hamlet-groups in rural areas and sub-blocks in urban areas. The list of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per 1991 Population Census and latest lists of UFS blocks of NSSO were respectively used for selection of rural and urban sample FSUs. For selection of sample villages from the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the list of villages as per 1981 Population Census was used as the sampling frame.

### 2.3.2 Sample Size

A total of 10,384 FSUs (6,208 villages and 4,176 urban blocks) were selected for survey in the central sample at the all-India level (Table T<sub>0</sub> of Annex-I). Sample size for the whole round for each State / UT x Sector (i.e. rural / urban) was allocated equally among the four sub-rounds. Sample FSUs for each sub-round were selected afresh in the form of two independent sub-samples. Thus, there were eight such sub-samples. In addition, 3894 FSUs – 1298 in each of the sub-rounds 2, 3 and 4, corresponding to sub-samples 1, 3 and 5 - were re-visited for canvassing an abridged version of schedule 10. A sample of a maximum of 12 households (subject to availability) was surveyed in each FSU. Apart from this, in the three re-visited sub-samples, viz. sub-samples 1, 3 and 5, an abridged schedule 10 was canvassed during the re-visit to the same set of households. In addition, at most 2 households were surveyed from among the newly formed households found during the re-visit to an FSU. In the central sample, 1,65,244 households were actually surveyed – 97,986 in rural areas and 67,258 in urban areas. The actual number of persons surveyed was 5,09,779 in the rural sector and 3,09,234 in the urban sector.

2.3.3 For details of (a) sample design, (b) State / Union Territory wise sample size of villages / urban

blocks allotted and surveyed, (c) number of households and persons surveyed and (d) estimation procedure, reference may be made to **Annex -I**. The concepts and definitions used in the survey are given in **Annex-II**. Statistical tables are given in **Annex-III**. A copy of the schedule (Household Schedule 10: Employment and Unemployment) used in the survey is given in **Annex-IV**.

### 2.3.4 Spread of field work

To eliminate the effect of seasonality on the survey results, the entire survey period of one year was divided into four sub-rounds of three months each as indicated below and equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted to each sub-round.

Sub-round 1 :	July-September 1999
Sub-round 2 :	October-December 1999
Sub-round 3 :	January-March 2000
Sub-round 4 :	April-June 2000

Care was taken to survey each village / block in the same sub-round to which it was allocated.

The survey used the interview method of data collection from the sample households.

## 2.4 Important Points

In the survey, information on various facets of employment and unemployment in India was collected following the recommendations of the Working Group set up to finalise the survey methodology and schedules of enquiry of the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round. Some of the important points which have enlarged the scope of the survey and could have a bearing on the estimates are stated below:

- a) In the schedule of enquiry (schedule 10), while the past practice was to record the details for *only one* subsidiary usual economic activity of all the members of the household, in the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round, details of *two* subsidiary usual economic activities

- pursued by them for relatively more time were recorded.
- b) In the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round, for the first time in the employment-unemployment schedule, certain probing questions were asked to the usual status workers to identify the size of employment in the non-agricultural enterprises along with some other characteristics of those enterprises, where such workers were employed.
  - c) A sub-set of sample households within the survey period were revisited after a gap of three months and an abridged schedule 10 comprising the main items of enquiry of schedule 10 was canvassed for these households. Based on the data collected during the entire period, estimates pertaining to employment-unemployment in India along with various characteristics associated with these have been presented.
  - d) Further, departing from the past practice of canvassing schedule 10 (employment-unemployment) and schedule 1.0 (household consumer expenditure) in the same set of households, in this round, these two schedules were canvassed in two separate sets of households.
  - e) The estimates presented in this summary are based on central sample data only. It has been observed that the population estimates from the NSSO surveys are, in general, on the lower side as compared to the census population or the projections thereof. To estimate an absolute number in any category, it is advisable to apply the survey estimates of ratios to the corresponding projected population. It may be noted that, in some cases, where the tables contain per thousand distributions, the totals may slightly differ due to rounding off.

### 3 Scope

#### 3.1 Items of enquiry

As in the past, in the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round too, NSSO collected data on characteristics, based on which, estimates of employment and unemployment, measured in terms of three basic approaches viz. usual status, current weekly status and current daily status can be obtained. The reference periods for these approaches differ - it being 365 days preceding the date of survey for "usual status", 7 days preceding the date of survey for "current weekly status" and each day of the 7 days preceding the date of survey for "current daily status".

3.2 Data were collected on the activity status of all persons, i.e. for 'workers', for those 'seeking or available for work' and also for those 'not in labour force'. A worker could be self-employed or enjoy regular salaries / wages or be employed on casual wage basis. Data on this aspect, along with the industry of work of the worker and his / her occupation, were collected during the survey. In order to reveal the multi-dimensional features of the employment-unemployment situation in India, information on several correlates pertaining to it were also gathered. In addition, probing questions were put to the workers in order to understand the extent of underutilization of their labour time and acquire more specific information in this regard. Data were also collected for the first time in the 1999-2000 survey on the characteristics of enterprises where non-agricultural workers worked.

#### 3.3 Survey Results

Summary of the results is given in sections 4-6. Detailed tables are in Annex-III. Discussions are mainly centred on the all-India results and comparison with earlier survey results is also done in some cases. The NSS rounds or years for which estimates are presented in the summary correspond to the following period:

<b>Round</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Period</b>
27 <sup>th</sup> round	: 1972-73	: October 1972- September 1973
32 <sup>nd</sup> round	: 1977-78	: July 1977-June 1978
38 <sup>th</sup> round	: 1983	: January -December 1983
43 <sup>rd</sup> round	: 1987-88	: July 1987-June 1988
50 <sup>th</sup> round	: 1993-94	: July 1993-June 1994
55 <sup>th</sup> round	: 1999-2000	: July 1999-June 2000

#### **4. Employment and unemployment situation in India**

##### **4.1 Population characteristics**

4.1.1 During 1999-2000, the sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) was 959 in rural India and 915 in urban India (Statement 1). The average household size in rural and urban India was

respectively 5.0 and 4.5. The sex-ratio showed an increase in 1999-2000 as compared to that in 1993-94 – more so in rural areas than in urban areas. This is a reversal of the trend seen between 1983 and 1993-94 in rural areas, during which period, the ratio declined. As regards the household size, the estimate was marginally higher than that in 1993-94, both in rural and urban areas.

##### **Statement 1: Average household size and sex ratio (female per 1000 males) over the different NSS surveys – all India**

<b>NSS survey period</b>	<b>rural</b>		<b>urban</b>	
	<b>household size</b>	<b>sex- ratio</b>	<b>household size</b>	<b>sex- ratio</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1977-78	5.2	959	4.9	904
1983	5.1	963	4.7	905
1987-88	5.1	948	4.7	912
1993-94	4.9	944	4.4	905
1999-2000	5.0	959	4.5	915

4.1.2 During 1999-2000, about 10 percent households in rural India and 9 percent in urban India were headed by females (Statement 2). Compared to all households, they had, on an average, a relatively smaller household size and a

much higher sex-ratio. As in the case for all households, for female-headed households too, there was a slight increase in the household size between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 both in rural and urban areas. On the other hand, between this

##### **Statement 2: Number of female headed households; household size and sex-ratio for the female headed households during 1993-94 and 1999-2000 – all India**

<b>characteristics of the female headed hhs</b>	<b>rural</b>		<b>urban</b>	
	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
no. of female headed households per 1000 households	97	104	106	94
household size	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.5
sex- ratio	1861	1820	1706	1721

period, the sex-ratio in the female headed households declined in rural India (from 1861 to 1820) while in the urban India it showed a rise from 1706 to 1721. State-level results are given in Table 1.

## 4.2 Age distribution of population

4.2.1 Age and sex are two important demographic characteristics. The distribution of population by age-group and sex as background information could improve the understanding of the results on

employment-unemployment. During the six years separating the present survey from the last quinquennial one, a small shift is visible in the population, especially among the younger groups (Statement 3). A slight decline in the share of the youngest age-group (0-4 years) in all the categories and a little increase in the share of children aged 5-14 years in rural areas are noticeable. The corresponding distributions for different states and union territories are given in Table 2 for each sex separately for rural and urban areas.

**Statement 3: Per 1000 distribution of population by five year age groups in NSS 50<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> rounds – all India**

<b>age group (years)</b>	<b>rural male</b>		<b>rural female</b>		<b>urban male</b>		<b>urban female</b>	
	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(9)</b>
0-4	129	117	127	119	105	93	106	92
5-9	132	137	126	129	112	109	111	109
10-14	120	128	107	117	115	116	114	114
15-19	102	99	90	88	112	110	103	102
20-24	81	77	91	86	96	96	98	94
25-29	74	75	85	84	84	85	90	90
30-34	68	66	74	75	77	75	78	81
35-39	64	66	62	67	70	74	73	78
40-44	50	53	52	51	60	65	54	57
45-49	45	46	48	45	50	52	45	49
50-54	38	37	37	36	36	39	35	35
55-59	29	28	32	30	28	27	29	28
60 & above	68	70	69	72	55	58	64	70
<b>all</b>	<b>1000</b>							

## 4.3 Labour Force

### 4.3.1 General

4.3.1.1 Labour force refers to the population which provides the labour and, therefore, includes both 'employed' and 'unemployed'. For measuring the labour force participation, all the three measures adopted for classification of the population, viz. usual status, current weekly status and current daily status have been used. The labour force measured in terms of usual status will include (a) persons who had, for a relatively longer period of the year, either worked or were looking for work and (b) also those persons from among the remaining population who had

worked at least for some time with some regularity. Thus, on the basis of usual status (us), two sets of estimates can be obtained - one set based on the principal status only (ps) and the other set considering both the principal and the subsidiary statuses (all). The current weekly status (cws) labour force indicates the number of persons employed or looking for work on an average in a week. The current daily status (cds) will give only the labour force person-days.

### 4.3.2 Labour force participation rates (LFPR)

4.3.2.1 The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour

force per 1000 persons. The LFPRs based on the different concepts are presented for all-India as estimated from the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round survey. The corresponding rates from the NSS 50<sup>th</sup> round (1993-94) survey are also given for the sake of comparison.

#### 4.3.2.2 Usual status approach

During the period of six years ending June 2000, the usual status LFPRs for males decreased by about 2 percentage points in rural areas but remained stable in urban areas. During this period, the usual status LFPRs for females remained stable

in both rural and urban areas for principal status (ps) workers only. However, when 'all workers' viz. 'workers' considering *both* principal and subsidiary statuses are considered, usual status LFPRs for females show a decline— by about 3 percentage points in rural areas and 2 percentage points in urban areas during the period. In 1999-2000, considering 'all' workers, about 54 per cent of the rural males and 30 per cent of the rural females were 'usually' available for employment. The corresponding figures for urban areas were 54 and 15 per cent, respectively.

#### Statement 4: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons (LFPR) according to usual, current weekly and current daily statuses – all India

status	number of persons/person-days in labour force									
	rural				urban					
	male		female		sex- ratio of labour force	male		female		sex- ratio of labour force
	1993- 94	1999- 2000	1993- 94	1999- 2000		1993- 94	1999- 2000	1993- 94	1999- 2000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
usual - ps	549	533	237	235	422	538	539	132	126	214
usual - all	561	540	330	302	536	543	542	165	147	249
cws	547	531	276	263	474	538	539	152	138	234
cds	534	515	232	220	410	532	528	132	123	213

#### 4.3.2.3 Current status approach

Compared to the usual status ('all') LFPRs, the current status LFPRs were lower in both the sectors and more so for rural females. This could be due to withdrawal from the labour force by some of the usually employed when there is no work during some part of the year rather than reporting themselves as unemployed in the current status. The difference is more for females in the rural areas where the seasonality in work is believed to be substantial.

#### 4.3.2.4 Sex-ratio of labour force

The sex ratio (i.e. number of females per 1000 males) of the labour force revealed that the females were far outnumbered by males in the labour force both in rural and urban India (Statement 4). However, when the usual status 'all workers' approach is followed, there were relatively more females in the labour force. This was more so in rural areas than in urban areas. This reflects that the feature of females being engaged

in subsidiary economic activities was more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

#### 4.3.2.5 State level estimates

The LFPRs based on the various alternative concepts for different states and union territories as estimated from the present survey are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

#### 4.3.3 Age specific labour force participation rates (ASLFPR)

4.3.3.1 The LFPR for rural males has declined in the younger age groups as well as for those aged 50 years and above during 1999-2000 as compared to the rates in 1993-94 (Statement 5). It has remained more or less same for the age groups 25 to 49 years. However, over this period, the LFPR for rural females declined for almost all age groups. In urban areas, the pattern closely resembled that seen for the rural areas.

**Statement 5 : Age specific usual status labour force participation rates in NSS 50<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> rounds as per usual status (all) approach – all India**

<b>age group</b>	<b>rural male</b>		<b>rural female</b>		<b>urban male</b>		<b>urban female</b>	
	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(9)</b>
5-9	11	7	14	7	4	3	4	2
10-14	139	93	142	96	71	52	47	37
15-19	598	532	371	314	404	366	142	121
20-24	902	889	470	425	772	755	230	191
25-29	980	975	528	498	958	951	248	214
30-34	988	987	587	557	983	980	283	245
35-39	992	986	610	579	990	986	304	289
40-44	989	984	607	586	984	980	320	285
45-49	984	980	594	566	976	974	317	269
50-54	970	953	543	515	945	939	287	264
55-59	941	930	468	450	856	811	225	208
60 & above	699	640	241	218	443	402	114	94
<b>all</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>147</b>

#### **4.4 Employed or work force**

##### **4.4.1 General**

4.4.1.1 As in the case of ‘labour force’, three different estimates of the employed (or workforce) based on the three approaches used in classification of the activity statuses of the person surveyed have been obtained. These are:

- i) number of persons usually employed in the principal status and ‘all workers’ taking into account the employed according to both the principal and subsidiary statuses,
- ii) number of persons employed on an average in a week and
- iii) number of persons-days employed per day on an average during the reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey.

The number of persons / person-days employed per thousand persons / person-days is referred to as work-force participation rates (WFPR) or worker-population ratio (WPR).

##### **4.4.2 Usually employed**

4.4.2.1 Of the three estimates mentioned above, the first one gives the magnitude of the ‘usually employed’ or the ‘usual status work-force’. The estimates have been presented for two categories viz. (a) ‘usually employed’ or ‘working’ in the principal status (ps workers) and (b) ‘usually employed’ or ‘working’ only in a subsidiary status (ss workers). The two categories together constitute the total usually employed (or ‘all’ workers). The first category pertains to those with more or less stable employment.

4.4.2.2 Statement 6 presents the WFPRs obtained from the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round as well as those from the previous quinquennial surveys. It may be noted that due to certain procedural differences for the 27th round, WFPR values pertaining to usual status are comparable only with respect to ‘all workers’, and hence, are presented for that category only. In rural India,

**Statement 6: Number of persons employed per 1000 persons according to usual status—  
all India**

year	cate- gory 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)
1999-00	ps	522	231	380	513	117	324	520	203	365
	ss	9	68	37	5	22	13	7	56	32
	<b>all</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>397</b>
1993-94	ps	538	234	390	513	121	327	532	206	375
	ss	15	94	54	8	34	20	13	80	45
	<b>all</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>420</b>
1987-88	ps	517	245	385	496	118	315	512	217	369
	ss	22	78	49	10	34	22	19	68	43
	<b>all</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>412</b>
1983	ps	528	248	391	500	120	320	521	218	374
	ss	19	92	54	12	31	20	17	78	46
	<b>all</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>420</b>
1977-78	ps	537	248	395	497	123	319	529	224	371
	ss	15	83	49	11	33	22	14	73	52
	<b>all</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>423</b>
1972-73	<b>all</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>318</b>	*	<b>501</b>	<b>134</b>	*	*	*	*

ps = principal status; ss = subsidiary status

\*: proportions not derived for NSS 27<sup>th</sup> round

the WFPR for males and females was respectively lower by about 2 and 3 percentage points in 1999-2000 as compared to 1993-94 (Statement 6). In urban areas for males, the rates were at the same level; however, for females the rate was lower by more than one percentage point in 1999-2000.

4.4.2.3 State / ut wise estimates based on the 1999-2000 survey results on usual status worker-population ratio in terms of ‘principal status’ and also ‘principal as well as the subsidiary status taken together’ are presented in Table 5 separately for males, females and persons by their rural-urban residence.

#### 4.4.3 Age specific usual status work-force participation rate

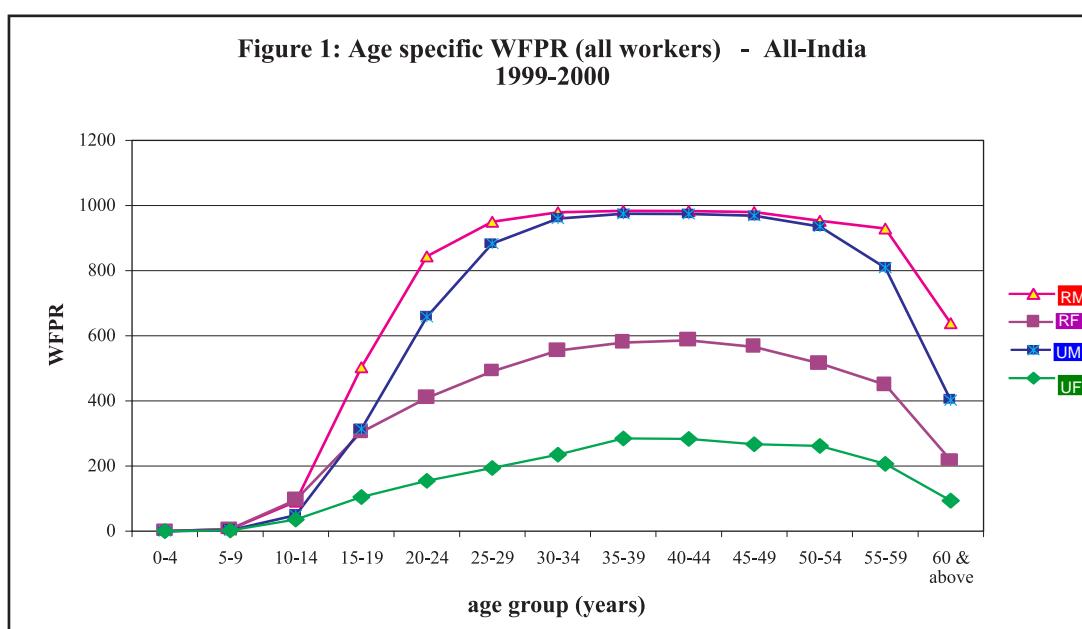
4.4.3.1 The number of persons usually employed in a particular age-group per 1000 persons in that age-group is defined as the ‘age specific work-force participation rate (ASWFPR)’ or ‘age specific worker-population ratio (ASWPR)’. The ASWPRs have been estimated from the 55<sup>th</sup> round data for age groups of five year interval up to the age of 60 years 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 Statement 7 & Figure 1 and for states and union-territories in table 6 (for ps workers) and in table 7 (for ‘all’ workers).

**Statement 7 : Age specific usual status worker population ratio – all India**

age group	rural				urban			
	male		female		male		female	
	ps workers	all workers						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	5	6	6	7	3	3	1	2
10-14	82	91	74	96	46	49	28	36
15-19	475	503	234	304	303	314	87	105
20-24	823	844	310	409	644	658	130	155
25-29	942	950	373	491	878	883	161	194
<b>15-29</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>149</b>
	(740)	(775)	(311)	(447)	(601)	(618)	(133)	(173)
30-34	974	979	422	555	958	960	198	235
35-39	981	984	453	579	973	975	235	285
40-44	981	983	462	586	973	974	242	283
<b>30-44</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>266</b>
	(984)	(986)	(425)	(598)	(974)	(975)	(230)	(295)
45-49	977	980	450	566	968	969	234	267
50-54	949	953	399	515	933	935	225	262
55-59	919	929	351	450	803	809	181	207
<b>45-59</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>250</b>
	(963)	(968)	(401)	(543)	(931)	(935)	(231)	(283)
60 or above	622	639	174	218	386	402	82	94
	(683)	(699)	(172)	(241)	(429)	(442)	(91)	(113)
<b>all</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>139</b>
	(538)	(553)	(234)	(328)	(513)	(521)	(121)	(155)

Note: The corresponding figures for 1993-94, NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round are given in parentheses.

**Figure 1: Age specific WFPR (all workers) - All-India 1999-2000**



4.4.3.2 In the rural and urban India, the ASWPR has declined among males and females ('all' workers) in the age group 15-29 as well as for those aged 60 years and above during 1999-2000 as compared to 1993-94 (Statement 7). In the age group 30-44, the ASWPR remained at the same level for males but declined in the case of females both in rural and urban areas. In the age group 45-59, there has been relatively more decline in ASWPR of females as compared to males both in rural and urban areas. However, for the age-group of 60 years and above, the WFPRs have declined both for males and females in the rural and urban areas.

#### 4.4.4 Age composition of the usually employed

4.4.4.1 During the year 1999-2000, more than two-thirds of the usually employed (all workers) were in the age-bracket 15 to 44 (Statement 8). The proportion of the usually employed males in this age group was 69 per cent in rural and 73 per cent in urban areas. For the females, the corresponding

percentages were 71 and 72 respectively. Further, during this period, about one-fifth of the usually employed belonged to the age-group 45-59. The oldest group (i.e age-group 60 and above) accounted for about 5 per cent of the usually employed in urban areas. However, in rural areas, about 9 per cent of usually employed males belonged to this group.

4.4.4.2 During 1993-94, the estimated proportions of the usually employed in the age-groups of 45-59 or 60 & above were broadly the same as those for 1999-2000 – for males or females, in either rural or urban areas. However, for the age-group 15-29, a small decrease is observed – of about 1 percentage point for males and 2 percentage points for females – in the proportions for 1999-2000 as compared to those for 1993-94 (Statement 8). On the other hand, for the age-group 30-44, a small increase in the proportions for 1999-2000 is noticed over those for 1993-94 – which is almost commensurate with the decrease noted against the age-group 15-29.

#### Statement 8 : Per 1000 distribution of usually employed by age-group – all India

age group	rural				urban			
	male		female		male		female	
	ps workers	all workers						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2
10-14	20	22	37	37	11	11	27	29
15-19	90	94	89	90	65	67	76	78
20-24	121	122	116	118	120	122	104	105
25-29	135	134	135	137	146	145	124	126
<b>15-29</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>309</b>
	(354)	(361)	(354)	(363)	(341)	(347)	(319)	(326)
30-34	123	122	136	139	140	139	137	137
35-39	123	121	131	129	140	139	156	159
40-44	99	98	103	101	122	122	119	117
<b>30-44</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>413</b>
	(332)	(324)	(341)	(342)	(392)	(387)	(388)	(391)
45-49	87	85	88	85	98	97	97	93
50-54	67	66	62	62	71	70	67	65
55-59	50	50	45	45	43	43	43	42
<b>45-59</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>200</b>
	(201)	(196)	(200)	(193)	(207)	(204)	(208)	(199)
<b>60 +</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>
	(85)	(86)	(51)	(51)	(46)	(47)	(49)	(47)
<b>all</b>	<b>1000</b>							

Note: The corresponding figures for 1993-94, NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round are given in parentheses.

#### **4.4.5 Education level specific usual status worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above**

4.4.5.1 Among persons of age 15 years and above, the number of persons who are usually employed in a particular education category per 1000 persons in that education 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 6 categories viz., ‘not literate’, ‘literate and up to primary’, ‘middle’, ‘secondary’, ‘higher secondary’ and ‘graduate and

above’. As done earlier, discussions are restricted to ‘all’ workers only.

4.4.5.2 In rural India, the worker-population ratio for male graduate and above was almost stable over the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000: between 834 to 836 (Statement 9). However, among the rural female graduates, this ratio was 310 in 1999-2000 – a fall of about 6 percentage points compared to that of 1993-94. In urban areas, among the *graduate and above*, there was a fall in the ratio of about 1 percentage point for males and about 3 percentage points of females over this period.

#### **Statement 9: Education-level specific usual status worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above - all India**

education category / round	rural				urban			
	male		female		male		female	
	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)
not literate	55 50	891 913	895 918	404 391	513 540	836 866	839 870	229 233
upto primary	55 50	872 898	880 909	303 286	403 416	824 844	830 850	146 150
middle	55 50	752 735	768 770	205 177	290 290	725 713	732 723	99 91
secondary	55 50	713 683	737 728	173 153	257 258	661 663	668 677	104 108
higher secondary	55 50	679 629	713 686	134 161	206 234	599 589	608 607	111 126
graduate & above	55 50	802 792	836 834	269 293	310 366	797 807	806 818	252 282
<b>all</b>	<b>55 50</b>	<b>829 846</b>	<b>841 864</b>	<b>350 346</b>	<b>452 486</b>	<b>745 758</b>	<b>752 768</b>	<b>166 175</b>
								<b>197 223</b>

4.4.5.3 Education level specific usual status worker-population ratios for persons of age 15 years and above for states and union territories based on the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round survey are presented in Tables 8 and 9 – Table 8 for ‘ps’ workers and Table 9 for ‘all’ workers.

#### **4.4.6 Distribution of usually employed by education**

4.4.6.1 In this section, the term ‘educated’ means those with secondary and above educational

standard, unless otherwise specified. During 1999-2000, among the ‘employed’ rural males, about 40 per cent were *not literate* while 17 per cent were *educated with secondary and above educational standard* (Statement 10). On the other hand, among the ‘employed’ rural females, about 74 per cent were *not literate* while only about 4 per cent were *educated*. In urban India, an estimated 16 per cent of the ‘employed’ males and about 44 per cent of the ‘employed’ females were *not literate*. The estimate of the proportion

of *educated* people was much higher in urban areas – with about 43 per cent of the ‘employed’ males and about 28 per cent of the ‘employed’ females reporting themselves as *educated*. In urban areas a rise of about 5 percentage points was observed

in the proportion of educated people among the usually employed in 1999-2000 compared to that in 1993-94. In rural areas, the rise was less - 3 percentage points for males and 2 percentage points for females.

**Statement 10: Per 1000 distribution of the usually employed of age 15 years and above by education category – all India**

education category / round	rural				urban				
	male		female		male		female		
	ps workers	all workers							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
not literate	55 50	400 444	396 437	753 799	739 785	161 185	160 184	437 483	439 489
upto primary	55 50	274 294	273 291	151 138	155 142	220 260	219 258	171 185	176 197
middle	55 50	161 134	163 137	57 37	62 43	188 173	188 173	94 74	103 84
secondary	55 50	92 72	93 75	24 16	28 19	169 153	169 155	87 78	88 76
higher secondary	55 50	41 31	42 33	7 6	9 6	93 86	94 87	59 52	55 47
graduate & above	55 50	32 25	33 26	7 5	6 4	168 143	168 143	152 126	139 106
all		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	

#### 4.4.7 Distribution of usually employed by status of employment

4.4.7.1 The employed persons are categorised into three broad groups according to their status of employment. These broad groups are: (i) *self-employed*, (ii) *regular employees* and (iii) *casual labour*. During 1999-2000, in rural India, more than half of the usually employed ('all' workers) were *self-employed* – 55% among males and 57% among females (Statement 11). The corresponding proportions in urban India were 42 per cent for males and 45 per cent for females. Proportion of *regular employees* was relatively lower among females as compared to males in both rural and

urban India. On the other hand, proportion of *casual labour* was more among female workers than that among male workers.

4.4.7.2 For rural males, the proportion of *self-employed* had gradually fallen from 61 per cent in 1983 to 55 per cent in 1999-2000. For females, the corresponding fall was from 62 per cent to 57 per cent. Interestingly, there has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of *casual labour* over this period. During this period, though the proportion of *regular employees* among urban males had fallen by about 2 percentage points, among urban females, there had been an increase in this proportion – by more than 7 percentage points.

**Statement 11: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed by category of employment in different NSS rounds – all India**

year	usually employed					
	principal status workers			all workers		
	self-employed	regular employes	casual labour	self-employed	regular employes	casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>rural male</b>						
1999-00	544	90	366	550	88	362
1993-94	567	87	346	577	85	338
1987-88	575	104	321	586	100	314
1983	595	106	299	605	103	292
<b>rural female</b>						
1999-00	500	39	461	573	31	396
1993-94	513	34	453	586	27	387
1987-88	549	49	402	608	37	355
1983	541	37	422	619	28	353
<b>urban male</b>						
1999-00	412	419	169	415	417	168
1993-94	411	427	162	417	420	163
1987-88	410	444	146	417	437	146
1983	402	445	153	409	437	154
<b>urban female</b>						
1999-00	384	385	231	453	333	214
1993-94	372	355	273	458	284	258
1987-88	393	342	265	471	275	254
1983	373	318	309	458	258	284

#### 4.4.7.3 State-level distribution

The distributions of the usually employed by employment status during 1999-2000 (55th round) for different states and union territories are presented in Table 10.

#### 4.4.8 Industrial distribution of the usually employed

4.4.8.1 As in the earlier quinquennial surveys, in the 55th round survey also, information relating to the industry of employment has been collected for the persons categorised as *employed*. In the case of *usually employed*, this information was collected for both the principal status (ps) and subsidiary status (ss) workers.

#### 4.4.8.2 Rural areas

During 1999-2000, in rural India, among 'all' *usually employed*, about 71 per cent of the males and 85 per cent of the females were engaged in the agricultural sector (Statement 12). The proportion of males engaged in the agricultural activities

gradually fell from 81 per cent in 1977-78 to 71 per cent in 1999-2000. On the other hand, in the case of female workers, the proportion engaged in the agricultural activities decreased from 88 per cent in 1977-78 to 85 per cent in 1999-2000. Over the years, in rural India, there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of males engaged in 'trade, hotel and restaurant', 'transport, storage and communications' and 'construction'.

#### 4.4.8.3 Urban areas

During 1999-2000, in urban India, the 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector engaged about 29 per cent of the male workers while 'manufacturing' and 'services' sectors accounted for about 22 and 21 per cent respectively of the usually employed males. Next to these three sectors, 'transport, storage and communications', 'construction' and 'agriculture' sectors provided employment to about 10, 9 and 7 per cent respectively of the urban male workers. On the other hand, for urban females, 'services' sector accounted for the highest proportion (34 per cent)

of the total usually employed, followed by 'manufacturing' (24 per cent) and 'agriculture' (18 per cent). Proportion of urban females employed in agricultural sector fell by about 14 percentage points – and in 'manufacturing' by 6 percentage points – since 1977-78, with a significant rise – of about 8

percentage points each - in 'trade, hotel and restaurant' and 'services' sectors. The 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector, which accounted for about 10 per cent of the employed urban females between 1983 to 1993-94 engaged as many as 17 per cent of them during 1999-2000.

**Statement 12: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons by broad industry division – rural India**

broad industry division	year	usually employed			
		male		female	
		ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
agriculture	1999-00	712	714	841	854
	1993-94	737	741	847	862
	1987-88	739	745	825	847
	1983	772	775	862	875
	1977-78	804	806	868	881
mining & quarrying	1999-00	6	6	4	3
	1993-94	7	7	5	4
	1987-88	7	7	5	4
	1983	6	6	4	3
	1977-78	5	5	3	2
manufacturing	1999-00	73	73	77	76
	1993-94	70	70	75	70
	1987-88	76	74	75	69
	1983	71	70	65	64
	1977-78	65	64	61	59
electricity, water, etc.	1999-00	2	2	-	-
	1993-94	3	3	-	-
	1987-88	3	3	-	-
	1983	2	2	-	-
	1977-78	2	2	-	-
construction	1999-00	45	45	12	11
	1993-94	33	32	11	9
	1987-88	27	37	32	27
	1983	23	22	9	7
	1977-78	17	17	7	6
trade, hotel & restaurant	1999-00	68	68	23	20
	1993-94	55	55	22	21
	1987-88	52	51	24	21
	1983	44	44	22	19
	1977-78	40	40	23	20
transport, storage & communications	1999-00	32	32	1	1
	1993-94	22	22	1	1
	1987-88	21	20	1	1
	1983	17	17	1	1
	1977-78	13	12	1	1
services	1999-00	61	61	43	37
	1993-94	71	70	40	34
	1987-88	64	62	37	30
	1983	62	61	34	28
	1977-78	54	53	37	30
<b>all</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

Note: Figures given in statements 12 and 13 are not strictly comparable in view of the changes in National Industrial Classification over time

**Statement 13: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons by broad industry division – urban India**

broad industry division	round	usually employed			
		male		female	
		ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
agriculture	1999-00	65	66	146	177
	1993-94	87	90	193	247
	1987-88	85	91	218	294
	1983	97	103	255	310
	1977-78	102	106	251	319
mining & quarrying	1999-00	9	9	4	4
	1993-94	13	13	7	6
	1987-88	13	13	9	8
	1983	12	12	8	6
	1977-78	9	9	6	5
manufacturing	1999-00	225	224	232	240
	1993-94	236	235	236	241
	1987-88	260	257	269	270
	1983	270	268	260	267
	1977-78	276	276	294	296
electricity, water, etc.	1999-00	8	8	2	2
	1993-94	12	12	3	3
	1987-88	12	12	3	2
	1983	11	11	2	2
	1977-78	11	11	1	1
construction	1999-00	88	87	55	48
	1993-94	70	69	49	41
	1987-88	58	58	43	37
	1983	51	51	37	31
	1977-78	42	42	26	22
trade, hotel & restaurant	1999-00	293	294	164	169
	1993-94	219	219	107	100
	1987-88	215	215	109	98
	1983	202	203	99	95
	1977-78	216	216	98	87
transport, storage & communications	1999-00	104	104	20	18
	1993-94	98	97	15	13
	1987-88	98	97	12	9
	1983	101	99	17	15
	1977-78	98	98	12	10
services	1999-00	209	210	378	342
	1993-94	264	264	388	350
	1987-88	253	252	336	278
	1983	248	248	314	266
	1977-78	245	243	311	260
<b>all</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

#### 4.4.8.4 State-level distribution

Per 1000 distributions of *usually employed* in the ‘principal status’ (ps) and in the ‘principal as well

as subsidiary status’ (‘all’ workers) by industry for each state and union territory are presented in Tables 11 and 12 respectively.

#### **4.4.9 Estimates of employed according to current status**

4.4.9.1 The *usual status* approach adopted for classification of the population is unable to capture the changes in the activity pattern caused by seasonal fluctuations. But the estimates obtained by adopting the current weekly and current daily status approaches are expected to reflect the overall effect caused by the intermittent changes in the activity pattern during the year. The latter reflects also the changes which take place even during a week. The estimates of the *employed* based on *current weekly status* give the average weekly picture while those based on

*current daily status* give the average daily picture of employment. The difference between the two rates indicates the *underemployment* of those who had some employment in the week. Statement 14 gives the relevant estimates of the *employed* according to *current weekly status* and *current daily status* for all-India based on the six quinquennial surveys.

4.4.9.2 It is observed that the difference between the two rates had steadily reduced from 1977 to 1987-88 in both the sectors for males and females. Thereafter, the *underemployment* among those who had some employment in the week has considerably increased in the rural areas.

**Statement 14: Number of persons employed per 1000 persons according to current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cds) during 1972-73 to 1999-2000 in different NSS rounds- all India**

year	cws employed				cds employed			
	rural		urban		rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1999-00	510	253	509	128	478	204	490	111
1993-94	531	267	511	139	504	219	496	120
1987-88	504	220	492	119	501	207	477	110
1983	511	227	492	118	482	198	473	106
1977-78	519	232	490	125	488	194	472	109
1972-73	530	277	491	123	503	231	477	108

4.4.9.3 The proportions of persons employed according to *current weekly status* and *current daily status* per 1000 persons by sex and residence for each state and union territory are presented in Table 13.

These results may, however, be used with caution as the number of persons reporting (*sample sizes*) is rather low in many major states.

#### **4.4.10 Daily wage rates of casual labourers**

4.4.10.1 In the survey, data on wage and salary earnings received/receivable by casual labourers and regular wage salaried persons during the reference week were collected. At the all India level, the average daily wage-rate of casual labourers *engaged in public works* was Rs.48.14 for males and Rs.38.06 for females. Table 14a presents the rates for those casual labourers *engaged in public works* in rural areas for different states and union territories.

The sample size of persons reporting was, however, much more when casual labourers *engaged in other types of work*, i.e. engaged in works other than public works, were considered. At the all India level, the average daily wage-rate of casual labourers *engaged in works* other than the public works was Rs.39.64 in rural India and Rs. 56.96 in urban India. The daily wage-rates for different states and union territories are shown in Table 14b.

## 4.5 Unemployed

### 4.5.1 General

4.5.1.1 As in the case of employed, for unemployed also, three kinds of estimates are obtained following the three different approaches. These are:

- i) number of persons usually unemployed based on ‘usual status’ approach,
- ii) number of persons unemployed on an average in a week based on the ‘weekly status’ approach and
- iii) number of person-days unemployed on an average during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey based on the ‘daily status’ approach.

4.5.1.2 Of these three, the first estimate indicates the magnitude of the persons unemployed for a relatively longer period during a reference period of 365 days and approximates to an indicator of the chronically unemployed. However, some of the unemployed on the basis of this criterion might be working in a subsidiary capacity. One can, therefore, get another estimate of the unemployed excluding those employed in a subsidiary capacity during the reference period. The former is called the *usually unemployed according to the principal status (ps)* and the latter, the *usually unemployed excluding the subsidiary status workers or us (adjusted)*, which would conceptually be lower than the former.

4.5.1.3 The second estimate is based on the weekly status and gives the average weekly picture during the survey year. It includes both chronic unemployment and also the intermittent unemployment of those categorised as usually employed caused by seasonal fluctuations in the labour market.

4.5.1.4 The third estimate based on the daily status concept gives average level of unemployment on a day during the survey year. It captures three aspects of *unemployment*, viz.:

- (a) the unemployed days of the chronically unemployed,
- (b) the unemployed days of the usually employed who become intermittently unemployed during the reference week and
- (c) the unemployed days of those classified as employed according to the priority criterion of current weekly status.

### 4.5.2 Unemployment rates

4.5.2.1 *Unemployment rate* is defined as the number of persons unemployed per thousand persons in the *labour force* (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*, which is merely the number of the unemployed per thousand persons in the population as a whole.

### 4.5.2.2 Unemployment rates during 1999-2000

Statement 15 presents the unemployment rates (UR) as obtained from the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round survey according to the three approaches. The corresponding values of proportion unemployed (PU) in the population are also given. Some of the important points emerging from this Statement are:

- (i) the overall unemployment rates are not high,
- (ii) the urban rates are higher than the rural rates,
- (iii) the unemployed person-day rates (cds) are higher than the rates obtained for persons, thereby indicating a high degree of intermittent unemployment. This is mainly due to the absence of regular employment for many workers,
- (iv) the *usually unemployed*, measured through the usual status or the even more restrictive *us (adjusted)*, as a proportion of the total population, is very small.

**Statement 15:** **Unemployment rates and proportion of unemployed according to usual status, current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cds) during 1999–2000- all India**

status	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>unemployment rate</b>						
usual – ps	21	15	19	48	71	52
us (adjusted)	17	10	15	45	57	47
cws	39	37	38	56	73	59
cds	72	70	71	73	94	77
<b>proportion of unemployed</b>						
usual – ps	11	4	7	26	9	18
us (adjusted)	9	3	6	24	8	17
cws	21	10	15	30	10	21
cds	37	15	26	38	12	26

#### 4.5.2.3 State level variations

The unemployment rates (UR) for various states and union territories following the three different approaches stated earlier are given in tables 15 to 17. While table 15 presents UR based on 'us' – both for 'us' and 'us adjusted' – tables 16 and 17 are based on estimates obtained following 'cws' and 'cds' approaches respectively. All these tables present estimates based on data of the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round survey.

#### 4.5.2.4 Unemployment rates over NSSO survey years

For 1972-73 survey, only the usual status (adjusted) figures are available. Compared to 1993-94, during

1999-2000, the *unemployment rate* in terms of the usual principal status or *us (adj.)*, remained almost the same in rural or urban areas for males and females except for a fall of one percentage point in *us (adj.)* for urban females (Statement 16). No significant change in these rates in terms of cws is noticeable between the earlier rounds and the present one. In terms of cds, the rate is higher in 1999-2000 by about one percentage point in rural areas than that obtained in 1993-94, both for males and females. However, for urban females, the rate was lower by one percentage point. However, over the years - from 1983 to 1999-2000 - there is no definite pattern for these rates.

**Statement 16:** **Unemployment rates during 1972-73 to 1999-2000 in different NSS rounds – all India**

year	unemployment rate							
	male				female			
	us	us (adj.)	cws	cds	us	us (adj.)	cws	cds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>rural</b>								
1999-2000	21	17	39	72	15	10	37	70
1993-94	20	14	31	56	13	9	29	56
1987-88	28	18	42	46	35	24	44	67
1983	21	14	37	75	14	7	43	90
1977-78	22	13	36	71	55	20	41	92
1972-73	-	12	30	68	-	5	55	112
<b>urban</b>								
1999-2000	48	45	56	73	71	57	73	94
1993-94	45	41	52	67	83	61	79	104
1987-88	61	52	66	88	85	62	92	120
1983	59	51	67	92	69	49	75	110
1977-78	65	54	71	94	178	124	109	145
1972-73	-	48	60	80	-	60	92	137

### 4.5.3 Unemployment rates among the educated

4.5.3.1 The *educated* are those persons who have attained an educational level of *secondary and above*. Normally, one can attain this educational level at the age of 15 years or above. Thus, the study among the *educated* is restricted to persons of age 15 years and above. In Statement 17, the unemployment rates based on various approaches are given for different educational attainments and sex at the all-India level - for the present and for the last quinquennial surveys.

4.5.3.2 Statement 17 reveals the following interesting observations for the period 1999-2000:

- (i) In both rural and urban areas, unemployment rate among the *educated* was higher than that among those whose education level was lower than *secondary*.
- (ii) In both rural and urban areas, among the *educated*, the rate was much higher for females than for males. Among the *graduates and above*, this disparity is even more prominent.

### 4.5.3.3 Comparison with rates of 1993-94

During 1993-94 and 1999-2000 among the *educated*, these rates have declined (Statement 17). The decline is more for the females than for the males. For urban males, the rates remained almost stable.

### Statement 17: Unemployment rate for the persons of age 15 years and above with different educational attainments - all-India

different approaches	round	general educational level						
		not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	secondary & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>rural male</b>								
usual	55	4	11	28	52	73	106	68
	50	3	8	30	67	98	132	88
usual (adj.)	55	3	9	23	43	61	82	56
	50	2	4	22	50	73	98	65
cws	55	30	30	43	65	74	95	73
	50	18	19	38	65	90	122	83
<b>rural female</b>								
usual	55	2	9	47	147	227	331	204
	50	2	10	53	199	291	346	249
usual (adj.)	55	1	6	32	98	143	298	146
	50	2	5	30	113	199	274	160
cws	55	27	26	55	121	177	318	169
	50	22	26	53	145	243	320	198
<b>urban male</b>								
usual	55	14	30	56	55	83	66	66
	50	11	25	57	63	85	64	69
usual (adj.)	55	13	28	52	51	77	63	62
	50	9	23	54	56	5	56	60
cws	55	31	41	64	61	86	67	69
	50	22	35	64	66	91	63	70
<b>urban female</b>								
usual	55	6	25	111	144	189	163	163
	50	4	45	157	200	222	206	206
usual (adj.)	55	5	19	79	120	167	147	143
	50	3	29	109	157	192	189	182
cws	55	20	36	102	135	185	161	158
	50	22	48	143	176	216	202	196

#### 4.5.3.4 State level rates for the educated

The unemployment rates among the *educated* for different states and union territories are given in tables 18 to 20. Table 18 is based on *us*, table 19 on *us (adjusted)* and table 20 on *cws*. It may be noted that the estimates given for the smaller states and union territories may not be reliable enough due to small sample size.

#### 4.5.4 Unemployment rates among the youth

4.5.4.1 In India, persons aged 15-29 years, who were considered as the *youth*, accounted for 25 to 29 per cent of the total population (Statement 3). A substantial chunk of them attain some level of education and enter into the labour market while they are in the age of 15-29 years. In a labour surplus economy like that of India, many of them remain unemployed and continue to search for or be available for employment. Some may be *chronically unemployed* - remaining

unemployed for a longer period of the year. Some others, though usually employed, become intermittently unemployed during some weeks or days of the year due to seasonal fluctuations in the labour market. Statement 18 gives the unemployment rates (per 1000) among the *youth* for each sex at the all-India level.

4.5.4.2 The unemployment rate was much higher among the youth as compared to that in the overall population (given in Statement 15). Secondly, the rate was higher for the urban youth than that for the rural youth. Further, compared to the female youth, the unemployment rate for the male youth was higher in rural India but lower in urban India.

#### 4.5.4.3 Change between 1993-94 to 1999-2000

Following any approach, between the period 1993-94 and 1999-2000, the unemployment rates among the *youth* have increased for males in rural and urban areas as well as for females in rural areas.

#### Statement 18: Unemployment rate (per 1000) among the youth (15-29 years)- all India

age-groups (year)	round	unemployment rate							
		male				female			
		us	us (adj.)	cws	cds	us	us (adj.)	cws	cds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>rural</b>									
15-19	55	65	55	91	131	41	32	91	128
	50	47	33	56	90	33	19	51	83
20-24	55	62	52	79	117	49	35	82	121
	50	67	49	72	103	45	28	59	82
25-29	55	32	26	56	92	24	16	40	77
	50	32	23	44	77	19	9	35	65
15-29	55	51	43	73	111	37	27	68	106
	50	48	35	58	90	32	19	48	76
<b>urban</b>									
15-19	55	154	142	162	190	155	132	153	180
	50	134	119	134	162	168	128	157	186
20-24	55	139	128	146	171	226	194	231	259
	50	139	126	146	170	277	217	258	285
25-29	55	75	72	85	103	115	93	111	131
	50	67	57	73	93	129	97	129	155
15-29	55	115	108	124	147	166	139	166	191
	50	108	96	114	137	194	150	185	212

#### 4.5.4.4 Unemployment rates among the youth in states

The corresponding rates for different states and

union territories are given in tables 21 to 24. It may be noted that the rates given for smaller states and union territories may not be reliable due to small sample size.

#### **4.5.5 Unemployed on all seven days of the reference week**

4.5.5.1 This part deals with persons aged 15-59 years who were unemployed on all 7 days of the reference week. In the following paragraphs, different features of such persons, henceforth referred to as 'unemployed' in brief, are discussed.

#### **4.5.6 Unemployed who were *ever employed***

4.5.6.1 For the purpose of survey, among those who were unemployed on all the seven days of the reference week but had more or less regular work at

least for some time in the past were considered as *ever employed*. The information on whether an unemployed was *ever employed* or not was collected to differentiate the *ever employed* from the first-time work seekers. The proportion of unemployed who were *ever employed* per 1000 unemployed as estimated from the 1999-2000 survey is given for each broad age-group and educational level with male-female and rural-urban breakdown in Statement 19. Obviously, 1000 minus these proportions will be the estimated proportion of new entrants into the labour market among the unemployed.

#### **Statement 19: Number of unemployed (15 to 59 years) who were ever employed per 1000 unemployed (15 to 59 yrs.) separately by broad age-group and general educational level- all India**

age group / general education level	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>age group:</i>				
15-29	406	529	196	132
30-44	799	813	669	396
45-59	908	895	902	720
<i>general education level:</i>				
not literate	836	896	609	537
literate but below primary	545	483	345	227
secondary & above	275	144	218	141
<b>all (15 -59 yrs.)</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>194</b>

4.5.6.2 The proportion of those who were *ever employed* increases with age but decreases with the level of education (Statement 19). A reverse relationship will therefore hold for the new entrants into the job market. Among the *educated* unemployed, in rural areas, 73 per cent among males and 86 per cent among females sought employment for the first time. In urban areas, these proportions were 78 per cent among males and 86 per cent among females. The corresponding proportions among the *not literate* unemployed were 16 per cent (males) and 10 per cent (females) in rural areas and 39 per cent (males) and 46 per cent (females) in urban areas. Among the different age-groups, the proportion of the new entrants was the highest in the age-group 15-29 years – and within this age-group, the proportion was highest among urban females. Overall, the proportion of new entrants

among the unemployed was higher in urban areas than that in rural areas.

#### **4.5.6.3 Status of last employment**

The distribution of the unemployed who had worked for some time in the past by their status in their last employment is shown in Statement 20. Among them, in rural areas, as high as 75 per cent (among males) and 63 per cent (among females) were engaged as *casual labour* in the past, while in urban areas, about 36 to 38 per cent – for males and females respectively – were *casual labour*. A significant proportion of the urban unemployed – 39 per cent for males and 51 per cent for females – who had worked for some time in the past had been *regular wage/salaried* workers. In rural areas, the corresponding proportions were very low – just 7 per cent for males and 4 per cent for females.

**Statement 20: Per 1000 distribution of unemployed (15 to 59 yrs.) who were ever employed by their status in last employment – all India**

status of last employment (1)	rural		urban	
	male (2)	female (3)	male (4)	female (5)
self-employed	185	332	251	119
regular wage/salaried	69	38	387	505
casual labour	746	630	362	376
<b>all</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

**4.5.6.4 Sector of last employment**

The distribution of unemployed who were ever employed by industry of last employment is given

in Statement 21. This distribution is broadly comparable with that obtained for the current weekly status workers.

**Statement 21: Per 1000 distribution of unemployed (15 to 59 yrs.) who were ever employed by broad industry division in their last employment – all India**

broad industry division* (1)	rural		urban	
	male (2)	female (3)	male (4)	female (5)
01-05	743	913	60	229
10-45	165	35	447	183
50-99	92	52	493	588
10-99	257	87	940	771
<b>01-99</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

\*Broad Industry Division Codes: agriculture, forestry, fishing etc. (01-05), mining & quarrying (10-14), manufacturing (15-37), electricity, gas and water supply (40-41), construction (45), trade, hotel & restaurants (50-55), transport, storage and communication (60-64), financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities (65-74), public administration, education, health, social work and other community and social services etc. (75-99).

**4.5.6.5 Reason for becoming unemployed for those who had work in the past**

The information on reason for becoming unemployed was collected for those who had been employed in the past. The findings are given in Statement 22. Among them, in rural areas, about 51 per cent among males and 54 per cent among females became unemployed due to *lack of work in the area*. In urban areas, these proportions were 23 per cent and 30 per cent for males and females respectively. About 14 per cent of the male and 19 per cent of the female unemployed in urban

areas had *quit earlier job*. *Lay-off, closure of the unit or loss of earlier job* were reported as the reason for unemployment by about 24 per cent of the urban male unemployed and 13 per cent of urban female unemployed. Among other specified reasons, *lack of work in the enterprise* was reported by a considerable proportion of the unemployed – 12 per cent among males and 32 per cent among females in rural areas and 16 per cent among males and 5 per cent among females in urban areas. These reasons seem to be consistent with the reported nature of employment pattern in terms of status in rural and urban areas.

Most of the former rural *casual labourers* had *lack of work in the area of residence*. Among the urban unemployed, on the other hand, most of

the former *regular workers* had *lost earlier job* or had faced *closure of the unit* where they worked.

**Statement 22: Per 1000 distribution of unemployed (15 to 59 yrs.) who were ever employed by reason for unemployment – all India**

reason for unemployment (1)	rural		urban	
	male (2)	female (3)	male (4)	female (5)
loss of earlier job	21	10	83	80
quit earlier job	57	34	135	187
lay-off without pay	9	5	16	10
unit closed	23	8	144	44
lack of work in the enterprise	120	316	160	50
lack of work in the area	507	544	225	300
others	263	84	232	314
<b>all (including n.r.)</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

**4.5.6.6 Reason for quitting the earlier job**

At the all-India level, the survey could net only 393 persons in the sample, who had become unemployed as they had to quit earlier job. Information was collected about the reasons for quitting the earlier job. It is observed that of the various specified reasons for quitting the earlier job, work being not remunerative enough was reported by a majority of the unemployed – 34 per cent among males and 40 per cent among females in

rural areas and 32 per cent among males and 50 per cent among females in urban areas (Statement 23). Unpleasant environment was reported by 9 per cent of the rural male unemployed and 6 per cent of the urban male unemployed. About 15 per cent and 9 per cent of urban male unemployed had to quit the earlier job due to employer being harsh and health hazards respectively. The corresponding proportions were only 2 and 5 per cent for male unemployed in rural areas.

**Statement 23: Per 1000 distribution of unemployed (15 to 59 yrs.) who were ever employed and quit the job by reason for quitting the last job - all India**

reason for quitting last job (1)	rural		urban	
	male (2)	female (3)	male (4)	female (5)
work not remunerative enough	336	397	321	499
unpleasant environment	88	0	62	0
employer harsh	21	0	145	0
health hazard	51	47	86	0
to take voluntary retirement	0	0	74	0
others	504	556	312	501
<b>all</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

## 4.6 Underemployment

### 4.6.1 General

4.6.1.1 Underemployment is commonly defined as the under-utilisation of labour time of the workers. Some of the persons categorised as usually employed, do not have work throughout the year due to seasonality in 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 available for work 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.

4.6.1.2 Some employed persons, particularly the *self-employed*, may appear to work throughout the year. But the work they are pursuing may not fully meet their needs in terms of generating sufficient income, giving fulfilment to them, etc. They may, therefore, want additional and/or alternative work. Such underemployment is termed as *invisible underemployment* and therefore, not directly measurable. The NSS calculates the indicators of *invisible underemployment* through a set of probing questions addressed to those categorised as usually employed regarding their availability for additional/alternative work and reason for seeking such additional/alternative work, status of their present engagement (i.e. whether worked more or less regularly), etc. The proportion of the usually employed who indicate their availability for additional/alternative work, gives, by and large, an overall share of the employed who did not have enough work, or at least felt the need for additional/alternative work, and, in that sense, were underemployed.

### 4.6.2 Underemployment among the usually employed

4.6.2.1 As mentioned earlier, some persons categorised as usually employed might not have work throughout the year. They might remain without work during some weeks of the year or go without work on some days of the different weeks of the year. The first dimension is brought out by the distribution of the usually employed by their current weekly status. Statement 24 gives the relevant all-India results for 'all' usually employed persons (i.e., usually employed in both the principal and subsidiary status) for 1999-2000. Corresponding results based on the NSS 50<sup>th</sup> (1993-94) and 43rd rounds (1987-88) are also presented in the Statement.

4.6.2.2 The proportion of usually employed who were found to be not employed during the week preceding the date of survey, i.e. the underemployment rate, declined gradually during the period 1987-88 to 1999-2000 for females the decline being less between the period 1993-94 and 1999-2000 (Statement 24). For males however, the rate remained almost the same between 1993-94 and 1999-2000, after having declined between 1987-88 and 1993-94. Secondly, this problem of underemployment is seen to be more serious among usually employed females than among employed males and more in rural than in urban areas. During 1999-2000, the underemployment among usually employed females was 17 per cent in rural India and 10 per cent in urban India. The corresponding percentages for usually employed males were 4 and 2 only. Most of the usually employed females who were currently not working had withdrawn from the labour force and did not report themselves as currently unemployed. The distributions for the different states and union territories obtained from the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round survey are given in Table 25.

**Statement 24: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current weekly status – all India**

current weekly status	rural						urban					
	male			female			male			female		
	1999- 00	1993- 94	1987- 88									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
employed	956	957	931	832	807	675	977	976	967	900	884	768
unemployed	22	15	23	21	14	8	11	11	17	9	9	17
not in labour force	22	28	46	148	179	317	12	12	16	91	107	215
<b>all</b>	<b>1000</b>											

4.6.2.3 The activity pattern of the usually employed during different days within the reference week is indicated by the distribution of their days by current daily status. It is observed that the proportion of person-days of the usually employed utilised for work was quite low for females compared to males throughout the period 1987-88 to 1999-2000 (Statement 25). During 1999-2000, this proportion was estimated at about 68 percent and 79 per cent

for females in rural and urban India respectively as against 90 and 94 per cent for males in rural and urban India respectively. Once again, it is observed that when work is not available, a large proportion of females withdrew from the labour force rather than report themselves as unemployed. The distributions obtained from the 1999-2000 survey for different states and union territories are presented in Table 26.

**Statement 25: Per 1000 distribution of person-days of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current daily status- all India**

current daily status	rural						urban					
	male			female			male			female		
	1999- 00	1993- 94	1987- 88									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
employed	897	909	926	676	663	638	942	949	938	791	766	716
unemployed	53	40	27	41	30	26	27	27	37	22	24	37
not in labour force	51	51	47	283	306	336	31	25	25	187	210	247
<b>all</b>	<b>1000</b>											

**4.6.3 Underemployment among the persons categorised as working according to current weekly status**

4.6.3.1 Some persons classified as working during a week might not have had work for the entire week. The distribution of persons working

according to current weekly status by their current daily status, therefore, would indicate the proportion of person-days on which they had remained without work. These results are presented in Statement 26 for 1999-2000, 1993-94 and 1987-88.

**Statement 26: Per 1000 distribution of person-days of current weekly status employed persons by their broad current daily status – all India**

current daily status	rural						urban					
	male			female			male			female		
	1999- 00	1993- 94	1987- 88									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
employed	936	949	995	808	819	945	963	970	969	873	860	922
unemployed	32	26	4	25	21	26	16	15	22	15	17	29
not in labour force	32	24	1	167	158	29	21	13	9	112	122	49
<b>all</b>	<b>1000</b>											

4.6.3.2 In 1999-2000, 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 6.4 for rural males, 19.2 for rural females, 3.7 for urban males and 12.7 for urban females. Between 1987-88 and 1999-2000, in rural areas, the proportion of not employed days showed a rising trend for both males and females, the increase being less between 1993-94 and 1999-2000. For urban females, the proportion rose between the period 1987-88 and 1993-94 and then fell a little in 1999-2000. However, both in rural and urban areas when there was no work, a higher proportion of females as compared to males withdrew from the labour force. The state-specific data on the distribution of person days of persons with some work during a week by their broad daily activity status are presented in Table 27.

#### **4.6.4 Invisible underemployment – some indicators**

4.6.4.1 In the survey, the usually employed were asked ‘whether they worked more or less

regularly throughout the year’. Among them, those who did not work more or less regularly would give an indication of the extent of underemployment.

4.6.4.2 Statement 27 presents the number of usually employed who did not work more or less regularly throughout the year per 1000 employed by usual principal status at the all-India level. It is observed from the Statement that this proportion was higher in rural areas than in urban areas and higher among females than among males. Further, among the various categories of employed, the proportion was the highest for *casual labourers*. As high as 23 and 20 per cent of female *casual labourers* engaged in public works did not work regularly throughout the year in urban and rural India respectively. On the other hand, the proportion was the lowest among the *regular wage/salaried employees* - specially for those engaged in non-agriculture sector where the proportion ranged from 31 to 51. The estimates obtained from the present survey for different states and union territories are given in Table 28.

**Statement 27: Number of employed persons 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	82	66	80
non-agriculture	61	64	52	80
regular wage/salaried in:				
agriculture	55	48	35	54
non-agriculture	31	51	37	40
casual labour in:				
public work	170	200	152	232
others	158	177	164	156
<b>all</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>89</b>

4.6.4.3 The usually employed but under-utilising their available labour time due to lack of enough work or persons having enough work but not getting sufficient return, were asked 'whether they sought or were available for (i) additional work and (ii) alternative work'. The proportion of usually employed who reported themselves as available for additional work or alternative work, therefore, could serve as two indicators of underemployment.

#### **4.6.4.4 Underemployed - seeking or available for additional work**

Statement 28 gives the number of usually employed persons of age 15 years and above reporting themselves as having sought or being available for additional work per 1000 usually employed persons of age 15 years and above and their distribution by reason for seeking or

being available for additional work. During 1999-2000, in the stated age-group, about 11 per cent of usually employed rural males and 6 per cent of usually employed urban males had reported seeking or being available for additional work. The corresponding percentages were 8 for rural females and 6 for urban females. The main reason for seeking or being available for additional work reported by more than half of them was *to supplement income*. *Lack of enough work* was reported by 15 to 22 per cent of underemployed. Thus, as per survey results, for about 76 to 79 per cent of underemployed, either of these two factors, viz., a need to *supplement income* or *lack of enough work*, had led to their seeking or being available for additional work. The proportion of 'underemployed' for different states and union territories is given in Table 29.

**Statement 28:** Number of usually working persons of age 15 years & above, who sought or were available for additional work per 1000 usually employed persons in the principal status (15 years & above) and their per 1000 distribution by reason for seeking or availability for additional work - all India

sex and sector	per 1000 no. of workers who sought or were available for additional work	per 1000 distribution of workers who sought or were available for additional work by reason					total
		to supplement income	not enough work	not enough work and to supplement income	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
rural: male	105	573	204	205	18	1000	
female	83	565	196	218	21	1000	
urban: male	61	556	225	198	21	1000	
female	58	641	146	200	14	1000	

#### 4.6.4.5 Underemployed - seeking or being available for alternative work:

During 1999-2000, about 6 to 9 per cent of the usually employed had reported availability for alternative work (Statement 29). Among the usually employed reporting themselves as having

sought or been available for alternative work, 57 to 67 per cent reported that their *present work was not remunerative enough*. Table 30 gives the corresponding results obtained from the present survey for different states and union territories.

**Statement 29:** Number of usually working persons of age 15 years & above, who sought or were available for alternative work per 1000 usually employed persons in the principal status (15 years and above) and their per 1000 distribution by reason for seeking or availability for alternative work – all India

sex and sector	per 1000 no. of workers who sought or were available for alternative work	per 1000 distribution of workers who sought or were available for alternative work by reason							total (includes n.r cases)
		present work not remunerative enough	no job satisfaction	lack of job security	work place too far	wants wage/salary job	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
rural: male	91	565	109	80	7	140	70	1000	
female	60	589	88	102	10	86	91	1000	
urban: male	68	589	96	114	4	116	43	1000	
female	60	673	55	106	2	97	37	1000	

## 5. Employment-unemployment among social groups in India

### 5.1 Introduction

5.5.1 This part of the summary deals with the employment and unemployment situation during 1999-2000 among persons belonging to the four social groups, viz. scheduled tribes (ST), scheduled castes (SC), other backward classes (OBC) and the remaining persons, hereafter referred to as 'other'. The estimate for all the social groups combined in this section may vary from the earlier sections as the data for eight out of the eleven subsamples have only been considered for such tabulation. Discussion is mainly centered on the all-India estimates. A comparison with the earlier survey results is also made in some cases at the all-India level.

### 5.2 Number of households surveyed by social group

5.2.1 Before examining the various survey results by social group at the state/union territory level, one may like to have an idea of the respective sample sizes based on which the survey results/estimates have been obtained. Table 31 gives the number of households surveyed in 55th round by social group for different states and union territories and at the all-India level with rural – urban break-up. The table

shows that there are quite a few cases where the number of surveyed households from some social groups are rather low for some states/union territories. *As the estimates based on small sample sizes are not likely to be sufficiently reliable for the concerned social group in those states/union territories, such results are to be used with due caution.*

### 5.3 Households and Population

5.3.1 *Distribution of persons by social group:* In the rural areas, during 1999-2000, about 11 per cent of the people were scheduled tribes (ST) and about 21 per cent, scheduled castes (SC)<sup>1</sup> (Statement 30). The corresponding proportions were 10 and 18 per cent respectively for STs and SCs according to the 1991 Census. In urban India, the share of STs / SCs in the total population was much less than that in rural areas – only about 4 per cent for STs and 15 per cent for SCs (2 and 12 per cent respectively as per 1991 Census). State / UT wise proportions are given in Table 32. The table shows that within a state/union territory, proportions of ST or SC or OBC population were generally higher in the rural areas as compared to those in the urban areas. The tables also reveal that among different states /union territories, the relative proportions of the different social groups in their population were highly variable.

#### Statement 30: Per 1000 distribution of persons by social groups for NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round – all India

sector	social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	other	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural	106	213	374	307	1000
urban	39	146	314	502	1000

<sup>1</sup> NSS estimates of proportion of ST or SC households/population are not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures available from 1991 Population Census due to the differences in definitions adopted. The NSSO classifies a household (and accordingly all persons within a household) as ST or SC if the informant reports the head of the household to be so. On the other hand, in the Population Census, a person enumerated was classified as belonging to ST or SC if he or she was covered in the list of STs/SCs furnished to the enumerator with respect to his/her state/union territory. The divergence of the NSS estimates of ST/SC households or population from the Census figures could partially be due to the limitation of the sample size to which the NSS estimates are subjected.

## 5.4 Labour Force

5.4.1 As stated earlier, the labour force, or, in other words, the 'economically active' population refers to the population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production and therefore, includes both the 'employed' and the 'unemployed'. For measuring the labour force participation, all the three measures adopted for classification of the population viz. usual status, current weekly status and current daily status are used.

5.4.2 The current daily status gives only the labour force person-days. Further, the labour force measured in terms of usual status includes persons who had for a relatively longer part of the year either worked or were looking for work and also those who had worked at least for some time from among the rest. Thus, on the basis of usual status, two estimates can be obtained - one based on the principal status only and the other, considering both the principal and the subsidiary statuses.

### Statement 31: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons (LFPR) during 1999-2000 for different social groups – all India

approach	labour force participation rate (LFPR)									
	ST		SC		OBC		Other		all	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>rural</b>										
us (ps only)	560	379	535	255	534	240	524	160	534	233
us (ps+ss)	564	439	541	327	540	305	532	228	540	300
cws	554	388	530	280	531	263	526	203	532	262
cds	535	336	512	234	516	224	512	163	516	219
<b>urban</b>										
us (ps only)	497	189	526	158	549	146	541	100	540	126
us (ps+ss)	502	211	530	191	552	167	544	117	543	147
cws	502	199	523	175	547	156	543	111	540	138
cds	488	178	510	152	534	139	534	100	529	123

5.4.3 In rural India, the proportion of economically active persons was the highest among the STs for both males and females (Statement 31). After STs, this proportion was higher among the SCs for females and among OBCs and SCs for males. In urban areas, among males, the proportion of economically active persons was the highest among OBCs, followed closely by 'others'. Among females, this proportion was the highest among STs, followed by that among SCs. In rural or urban areas, among females, the proportion of economically active persons was the lowest among the 'other' category.

5.4.4 The labour force participation rates (LFPR) i.e. the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons for each state/union territory and all-India for each social group, separately for males and females, are presented in Tables 33 (usual principal and subsidiary statuses combined), 34 (cws) and 35 (cds) respectively.

## 5.5 Employed (Work - Force)

### 5.5.1 Estimates of employed according to us / cws / cds approaches

5.5.1.1 In rural India, the proportion of persons employed in the principal status according to 'us'

approach was the highest among STs, for both males and females (Statement 32). For rural males, these proportions were 55 per cent for STs, 52 per cent each for SCs and OBCs and 51 per cent for 'other' category of persons. For rural females, the corresponding proportions were 38 per cent for STs, 25 per cent for SCs, 24 per cent for OBCs and 16 per cent for 'other'. In urban India, the

proportion of males employed in the principal status according to us approach was the highest among OBCs (53 per cent), followed by 'other' (51 per cent), SCs (50 per cent) and STs (47 per cent). For urban females, this proportion was the highest among the STs (18 per cent). The corresponding proportions among SCs, OBCs and 'other's were 15, 14 and 9 per cent respectively.

**Statement 32: Number of persons employed per 1000 persons (WPR) during 1999-2000 for different social groups – all India**

approach	Worker Population Ratio										
	ST		SC		OBC		Other		all		
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
<b>rural</b>											
us (ps workers)	553	377	524	252	524	237	509	155	522	230	
us (all workers)	558	438	531	325	532	302	520	223	531	297	
cws	539	381	505	270	515	255	501	191	511	252	
cds	505	322	462	212	484	211	476	149	479	204	
<b>urban</b>											
us (ps workers)	474	183	498	152	525	136	514	90	513	117	
us (all workers)	480	204	503	185	530	159	518	108	518	139	
cws	475	190	486	167	518	145	513	100	509	128	
cds	451	166	458	140	494	126	499	89	489	111	

5.5.1.2 A comparison of WPRs based on the two 'us' approaches (i.e. employed based on 'ps' workers and 'all' workers) reveals that proportion of 'ss workers' was much higher among females than the males in each of the four social groups in rural and urban India.

5.5.1.3 To examine the disparities in the WPRs across the states and UTs among various social groups according to us/cws/cds approaches, estimates of WPR (1999-2000) are presented in table 36 (us approach-all workers i.e. ps and ss workers combined), table 37 (cws approach) and table 38 (cds approach).

## 5.5.2 Changes in the Employment Level

5.5.2.1 It would be of interest to examine

whether there has been any change in the employment level for different social groups over the period 1983 to 2000. To this end, the proportions of usually employed as estimated from the 1999-2000 survey and those obtained from the earlier NSS surveys are presented below (Statement 33). For any social group, for males or females, WPR in rural areas was more than that in urban areas in any round. The proportion of 'all workers' according to the usual status fell during the period 1999-2000 for both males and females for STs in rural and urban India. For SCs and 'other' category too, the proportions declined except for urban males, for whom it remained more or less stable over the same period.

**Statement 33: Number of persons employed per 1000 persons (WPR-all workers) in different NSS rounds for different social groups -all India**

NSS round (year)	Worker Population Ratio: all workers (us)							
	ST		SC		Other		all	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>rural</b>								
1983	588	478	551	381	540	310	547	340
1987-88	567	454	538	358	535	294	539	323
1993-94	591	482	554	355	547	297	553	328
1999-2000	558	438	531	325	527	266	531	297
<b>urban</b>								
1983	531	255	490	205	514	139	512	151
1987-88	504	225	492	213	509	140	506	152
1993-94	520	234	505	199	523	145	521	155
1999-2000	480	204	503	185	522	128	518	139

Note 1. Category 'Other' for the 55<sup>th</sup> round in this table gives the estimates obtained after combining the categories OBC and 'Other';

Note 2. For the 55<sup>th</sup> round the WPRs for OBC and 'Other' category separately, were as follows:

Rural male OBC : 532 and Other : 520; Rural female OBC : 302 and Other : 223;

Urban male OBC : 530 and Other : 518; Urban female OBC : 159 and Other : 108;

Note 3. Data on OBC category collected in 55<sup>th</sup> round only.

## 5.6 Unemployed among different social groups

### 5.6.1 Estimates of Unemployed at all-India Level

5.6.1.1 The estimates of proportion of unemployed (PU) as per the different approaches for each of the social groups are presented below in statement 34 for all India. The proportion of unemployed (PU) during 1999-2000 was higher in urban areas of the country than in rural areas for both males and females of the different social groups, except for females according to 'cds' approach and for SC females according to 'cws' approach.

#### 5.6.1.2 Rural areas:

In rural India, proportion of chronically unemployed was the highest for the 'other' category of persons for both males and females. Between the two scheduled categories of rural households, proportion of chronically unemployed among males was higher

among the SCs than among the STs. However, for rural females, no noticeable difference in the proportion of chronically unemployed was observed between the two scheduled categories.

#### 5.6.1.3 Urban areas:

In contrast to the situation observed in the rural areas, among urban males of the country, proportion of chronically unemployed was the highest among SCs followed by that in the 'other' category. For urban females, the proportion of chronically unemployed was slightly lower for SCs and STs (0.6 per cent) than for those belonging to the OBCs or 'other' category (about 1 per cent).

5.6.1.4 The state/union territory/all-India level estimates of proportion of unemployed (PU), i.e. number of persons unemployed per thousand persons, as per the us, cws and cds approaches for different social groups are presented in the Tables 39 (us adjusted), 40(cws) and 41(cds) respectively.

**Statement 34: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons (PU) and unemployment rate during 1999-2000 for different social groups – all India**

approach	ST		SC		OBC		Other		all	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>proportion of unemployed</b>										
<b>rural</b>										
us (ps)	7	2	12	3	9	3	16	5	11	4
us adjusted	6	2	10	2	8	3	12	5	10	3
cws	15	8	25	10	16	8	25	12	20	10
cds	30	15	50	21	32	14	35	14	37	15
<b>urban</b>										
us (ps)	23	6	28	6	24	9	27	10	26	9
us adjusted	22	6	27	6	22	9	26	9	25	8
cws	27	9	37	7	29	11	30	11	31	10
cds	37	11	52	12	40	13	35	11	39	12
<b>unemployment rate</b>										
<b>rural</b>										
us (ps)	12	5	22	12	17	12	30	31	21	17
us adjusted	11	5	18	6	15	10	23	22	18	10
cws	27	21	47	36	30	30	47	59	38	38
cds	56	45	98	90	62	63	68	86	72	68
<b>urban</b>										
us (ps)	46	32	53	38	44	62	50	100	48	71
us adjusted	44	28	51	31	40	54	48	77	46	54
cws	54	45	71	40	53	70	55	99	57	72
cds	76	62	102	79	75	94	66	110	74	98

## 5.6.2 Changes in the Proportions of Unemployed

### 5.6.2.1 Change over the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000

To assess the extent of change in the proportion of unemployed over the given period, the proportions of unemployed (PU) according to the us approach based on the present survey and the last few quinquennial rounds viz. 38th (1983), 43rd (1987-88) and 50th (1993-94) for different social groups are presented in Statement 35 at the all-India level. The corresponding proportions according to 'cws' and 'cds' approaches are given in Statement 36.

### 5.6.2.2 Usual status

During the period 1983 to 1987-88, proportion

of usually unemployed showed a slight increase or remained stable for both rural and urban males/ females of the different social groups in the country (Statement 35). During the period 1989 to 2000, among the different categories, the proportion of unemployed declined by about 1 percentage point for rural SC females both as per the principal status and as per the usual status (adjusted).

### 5.6.2.3 Current status

Statement 36 shows that among the different categories, between 1993-94 to 1999-2000, the proportion of unemployed according to cds approach declined by about 1 percentage point for urban ST males.

**Statement 35: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons (PU) and unemployment rate for different social groups based on NSS 38th, 43rd, 50<sup>th</sup> & 55<sup>th</sup> rounds according to usual status – all India**

NSS round (year)	ST		SC		Other		all	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>proportion of unemployed (PU)</b>								
usual principal status								
rural								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	4	2	10	4	13	4	12	4
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)	8	8	13	14	17	8	15	9
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	6	2	9	3	12	4	11	3
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	7	2	12	3	12	4	11	4
urban								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	26	4	32	8	31	9	31	10
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)	24	6	35	11	32	12	32	11
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	29	4	26	10	24	11	24	11
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	23	6	28	6	26	9	26	9
usual status (adjusted)								
rural								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	3	1	7	2	9	3	8	2
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)	4	6	9	11	11	7	10	8
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	5	2	6	1	9	3	8	3
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	6	2	10	2	10	4	10	3
urban								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	24	4	26	6	28	8	28	8
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)	22	5	29	8	28	10	28	10
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	26	4	24	9	21	11	22	10
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	22	6	27	6	25	9	25	8
<b>unemployment rate</b>								
usual principal status								
Rural								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	7	4	18	15	24	17	21	14
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)	14	21	25	49	32	34	28	35
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	10	7	17	10	22	17	20	14
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	12	5	22	12	23	20	21	17
Urban								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	50	17	63	48	58	77	59	69
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)	47	33	67	62	60	97	61	85
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	54	22	50	57	45	90	45	83
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	46	32	53	38	48	80	48	71
usual status (adjusted)								
Rural								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	5	1	12	5	16	8	14	7
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)	7	14	16	31	21	22	18	24
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	8	3	12	4	16	10	14	8
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	11	5	18	6	18	14	18	10
Urban								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	43	15	51	29	51	55	51	49
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)	43	20	56	36	51	67	52	62
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	47	17	46	44	39	69	40	62
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	44	28	51	31	45	66	46	54

Note : Category 'Other' for the 55<sup>th</sup> round in this table gives the estimates obtained after combining the categories OBC and 'Other';

**Statement 36: Number of persons (person-days) unemployed per 1000 persons (PU) for different social groups based on NSS 38th, 43rd, 50<sup>th</sup> & 55<sup>th</sup> rounds according to current statuses - all India**

NSS round (year)	ST		SC		Other		all	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Proportion of unemployed (PU)</b>								
<b>current weekly status</b>								
<b>rural</b>								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	15	12	32	22	22	9	20	10
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)		not released			not released		22	10
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	13	8	19	11	16	8	16	8
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	15	8	25	10	20	10	20	10
<b>urban</b>								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	40	8	44	12	40	11	36	10
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)		not released			not released		35	12
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	33	6	33	12	27	13	28	13
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	27	9	37	7	30	11	31	10
<b>current daily status</b>								
<b>rural</b>								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	33	26	72	42	40	17	39	20
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)		not released			not released		24	15
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	24	13	43	20	27	11	30	13
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	30	15	50	21	33	14	37	15
<b>urban</b>								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	55	19	72	21	53	14	48	14
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)		not released			not released		46	15
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	45	8	49	17	33	14	36	14
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	37	11	52	12	37	12	39	12
<b>unemployment rate</b>								
<b>current weekly status</b>								
<b>Rural</b>								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	22	28	52	69	35	38	37	43
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)		not released			not released		42	44
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	22	21	34	37	30	30	30	30
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	27	21	47	36	38	41	38	38
<b>Urban</b>								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	67	34	74	57	66	81	67	75
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)		not released			not released		66	92
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	62	31	63	63	51	91	52	84
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	54	45	71	40	54	83	57	72
<b>current daily status</b>								
<b>Rural</b>								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	51	63	119	149	67	78	75	90
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)		not released			not released		46	67
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	43	38	81	81	51	51	56	56
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	56	45	98	90	65	70	72	68
<b>Urban</b>								
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	94	86	126	111	89	112	92	110
43 <sup>rd</sup> ('87-88)		not released			not released		88	120
50 <sup>th</sup> ('93-94)	85	45	96	99	62	110	67	105
55 <sup>th</sup> ('99-00)	76	62	102	79	70	100	74	98

Note 1: Tables for cws and cds by social groups were not released for NSS 43rd round. Note 2: Category 'Other' for the 55<sup>th</sup> round in this table gives the estimates obtained after combining the categories OBC and 'Other';

5.6.2.4 For the 55<sup>th</sup> round, the estimates for proportion of unemployed and unemployment rates

(per 1000) for OBC and ‘Other’ category separately for different approaches, were as follows:

**Statement 37: Proportion of employed and unemployment rate, 1999-2000**

approach	rural				urban			
	male		female		male		female	
	OBC	Other	OBC	Other	OBC	Other	OBC	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>proportion of unemployed</b>								
usual principal status	9	16	3	5	24	27	9	10
usual status (adjusted)	8	12	3	5	22	26	9	9
current weekly status	16	25	8	12	29	30	11	11
current daily status	32	35	14	14	40	35	13	11
<b>unemployment rates</b>								
usual principal status	17	30	12	31	44	50	62	100
usual status (adjusted)	15	23	10	22	40	48	54	77
current weekly status	30	47	30	59	53	55	70	96
current daily status	62	68	63	86	75	66	96	110

## 6. Employment and unemployment among the religious groups in India

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In this part of the summary, the main findings are presented for religious groups. The estimates of key indicators are given for India and 16 major states. Comparison with the earlier survey results has been attempted at the all-India level.

6.1.2 Since the sample sizes pertaining to the religious groups other than Hinduism, Islam and Christianity were either considerably small even at the all-India level the estimates of broad indicators pertaining to only three major religious groups viz.,

Hinduism, Islam and Christianity at the all-India level are discussed. Tables 42 and 43 give respectively the number of households and persons surveyed in the major states by the religion of the head of the household.

### 6.2 Households and Population

#### 6.2.1 Distribution of persons by religious group:

In rural India, about 84% of population followed Hinduism whereas about 11% of population followed Islam (Statement 38). In urban areas, the percentage of population for Hinduism was about 77. The corresponding percentage was 17 for Islam and 3 for Christianity. State-wise distributions are given in Table 43a.

**Statement 38: Per 1000 distribution of persons by religion for NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round – all India**

sector	religion					
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Sikhism	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural	839	109	22	18	12	1000
urban	769	165	28	16	22	1000

### 6.3 Labour Force

6.3.1 The rural-urban differentials exist in the LFPRs for all the religious groups (Statement 39). The LFPRs for males are much higher than those for females - the differentials being more prominent in the urban areas and particularly among the Muslims (urban male: 520, urban female: 104). The LFPRs for the period 1993-94 have also been given in the Statement. The LFPR shows a decline during

the period among the Hindus in general though it has remained at the same level among their urban males. For the Muslims, a reduction is seen among rural males and urban females while the proportions remain at the same level for the remaining two categories viz. rural females and urban males. The trend among the Christians is just the reverse of that observed for the Muslims. State-wise estimates of the LFPRs are given in Table 44.

**Statement 39: Labour force participation rates according to usual status (principal & subsidiary taken together) among major religions and sex – all India**

category of persons	religion							
	1999-00				1993-94			
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all*	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all*
<b>rural</b>								
male	546	489	583	540	566	505	575	560
female	317	164	342	300	349	165	376	330
person	434	327	461	423	461	338	476	448
<b>urban</b>								
male	549	520	522	543	548	517	542	542
female	154	104	252	147	171	127	247	165
person	361	322	386	354	369	332	396	363

\*includes all the religious groups

### 6.4 Employed (Workforce)

6.4.1 The estimates of WPRs according to the usual status (ps & ss taken together) have been given separately for each major religious group in Statement 40. In the rural areas of the country, WPR among the males was highest among Christians (567) followed by Hindus (537). The corresponding figure for Muslims was considerably low (478). As in the case of males, WPR for females for Christians (322) and Hindus (314) was much higher than that for Muslims (162). In urban India, the WPR among the males was the highest among Hindus (525) followed by Muslims (496) and the Christians (486). The Christian women (232) were ahead of Hindu

(145) and Muslim women (98) in urban areas in terms of WPR.

6.4.2 A comparison of the WPRs between the two points of time, viz. 1993-94 and 1999-00, shows that the WPR for Hindus has fallen during 1993-94 to 1999-00 for both males and females in the rural areas and for females in urban areas (Statement 40). But, for Muslims, the WPR has remained at the same level for rural females and urban males while it has fallen for the other two categories. WPR has, however, increased marginally among the rural males and urban females only for the Christians. The state-wise estimates of WPR for the 16 major states are given in Table 45.

**Statement 40: Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons according to usual status (principal & subsidiary taken together) for main religious groups during 1999-00 and 1993-94—all India**

category of persons	1999-00				1993-94			
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all*	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>rural</b>								
male	537	478	567	531	559	494	554	552
female	314	162	322	297	346	162	360	327
person	428	321	443	417	456	332	457	443
<b>urban</b>								
male	525	496	486	518	525	500	503	520
female	145	98	232	139	160	122	219	154
person	344	306	358	337	352	320	362	347

\* include all the religious groups

#### 6.4.3 Education composition of the usually employed (15+)

The distribution of the employed over educational levels for a section of population at a given point of time reflects the quality of its workforce at that time. For that purpose, per 1000 distribution of the usually employed (all workers) of age 15 years and above is presented in Statement 41 for the three main religions. The corresponding distribution for 1993-94 obtained from NSS 50<sup>th</sup> round results is also given in the Statement. The educational level of workforce is much better for Christians. Between the periods 1993-94 and 1999-00, there has been a noticeable improvement in the educational standards of workers in all the religious groups except among Christians where the proportion of 'not literate' category of workers has increased marginally. In the urban areas, the education level among the workers was, in general, higher than that in the rural areas, irrespective of the religion followed by them. The proportion of 'educated' among the workers showed an increase between the periods except for the Urban Christian women workers, where it remained at the same level.

#### 6.4.4 Education level specific usual status worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above

Among persons of age 15 years and above, the number of persons who are usually employed (usual principal & subsidiary status taken together) in a particular education category per 1000 persons in that education 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 6 categories viz., 'not literate', 'literate and up to primary', 'middle', 'secondary', 'higher secondary' and 'graduate and above' and a special category of 'educated' i.e. those with education 'secondary & above'. The relevant worker-population ratios for rural and urban India for 'all' workers are shown in Statement 42. The WPRs were higher for the 'illiterates' than the general WPRs for all the religious groups. It can also be seen that for the 'educated' males WPR was the highest among the Hindus followed by that among the Muslims and the Christians. For the educated females, however, the rates were the highest among

the Christians. The corresponding results for 1993-94 obtained from NSS 50<sup>th</sup> round survey are also presented in this Statement. A decline in the WPR for the 'educated' is observed between the periods for the major religious groups in the urban areas

except for the Hindu males. In the rural areas also, a decline in the rates among the 'educated' was observed for the females (except for Islam females) while the corresponding rates for the males showed a rise between the periods.

**Statement 41: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons of age 15 years (principal & subsidiary taken together) and above by general educational level for main religious groups during 1999-00 and 1993-94 – all India**

religion	round	general education								all
		not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	graduate & above	secon- dary & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<b>rural male</b>										
Hinduism	55	393	268	165	94	45	35	174	1000	
	50	435	289	139	76	35	26	137	1000	
Islam	55	437	313	133	72	24	20	116	1000	
	50	501	314	109	40	19	17	76	1000	
Christianity	55	262	328	221	123	34	31	188	1000	
	50	250	367	209	116	28	30	173	1000	
all*	55	394	273	163	94	43	33	170	1000	
	50	437	291	137	75	33	26	134	1000	
<b>rural female</b>										
Hinduism	55	746	152	61	27	8	6	40	1000	
	50	798	137	40	17	6	4	26	1000	
Islam	55	749	156	62	17	10	5	32	1000	
	50	783	160	42	11	3	2	16	1000	
Christianity	55	482	270	116	72	28	30	130	1000	
	50	471	280	136	76	18	19	113	1000	
all*	55	736	157	62	28	9	6	44	1000	
	50	785	142	43	19	6	4	29	1000	
<b>urban male</b>										
Hinduism	55	145	207	186	176	99	186	461	1000	
	50	164	252	176	157	94	158	408	1000	
Islam	55	282	300	182	120	57	59	237	1000	
	50	324	311	156	114	46	49	208	1000	
Christianity	55	68	155	220	249	110	197	557	1000	
	50	58	246	201	237	90	168	495	1000	
all*	55	163	218	186	171	93	168	432	1000	
	50	184	258	173	155	87	143	385	1000	
<b>urban female</b>										
Hinduism	55	451	168	103	85	49	144	278	1000	
	50	491	195	87	72	46	109	227	1000	
Islam	55	544	237	78	50	35	57	142	1000	
	50	614	221	61	44	32	28	104	1000	
Christianity	55	135	145	162	177	150	230	558	1000	
	50	135	192	115	250	109	199	558	1000	
all*	55	442	174	103	86	53	141	281	1000	
	50	489	197	84	76	47	106	230	1000	

**Statement 42: WPR for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal & subsidiary taken together) by general educational level for main religious groups during 1999-00 and 1993-94 – all India**

religion	round	general education							
		not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	secondary & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>rural male</b>									
Hinduism	55	897	885	770	730	711	841	745	840
	50	919	914	775	732	691	829	737	866
Islam	55	902	874	736	738	666	788	729	845
	50	921	901	750	662	634	799	681	870
Christianity	55	886	872	804	694	572	745	676	816
	50	887	871	746	674	492	696	634	797
<b>all*</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>839</b>
	<b>50</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>864</b>
<b>rural female</b>									
Hinduism	55	534	423	298	262	198	311	246	470
	50	566	438	293	255	258	383	259	510
Islam	55	301	209	185	140	258	347	183	267
	50	294	221	165	145	155	229	154	267
Christianity	55	579	464	312	260	257	401	282	444
	50	662	494	393	333	230	544	331	509
<b>all*</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>449</b>
	<b>50</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>486</b>
<b>urban male</b>									
Hinduism	55	842	829	734	670	614	803	703	750
	50	865	856	727	672	609	821	703	765
Islam	55	851	855	720	685	613	770	687	781
	50	888	837	716	711	639	795	707	801
Christianity	55	760	737	673	630	531	728	638	667
	50	744	819	689	690	541	796	687	719
<b>all*</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>752</b>
	<b>50</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>768</b>
<b>urban female</b>									
Hinduism	55	298	181	130	119	110	267	164	203
	50	322	208	136	126	136	292	177	228
Islam	55	185	146	84	83	119	256	127	151
	50	221	175	102	115	200	280	162	189
Christianity	55	332	275	244	240	310	462	325	301
	50	288	282	179	318	313	541	372	303
<b>all*</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>197</b>
	<b>50</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>223</b>

NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round : 1999-00; NSS 50<sup>th</sup> round: 1993-94

\* includes all the religious groups

#### 6.4.5 Workers by status of employment

Employed persons (in principal and subsidiary status taken together or 'all' workers) are categorised self-employed, regular employees and casual labourers.

Statement 43 shows the distribution of workers by employment status for each major religion at the all-India level. As expected, more than half of the workers in the rural areas were self-employed, the

proportion being the highest among the Muslim workers. In the urban areas also, very high proportion of workers among the Muslims were engaged in the self-employed capacity. The proportion of regular employees was highest among the urban Christian workers. In general, the proportion of regular employees was higher among the Christians than among the Hindus and the Muslims. Comparison between the periods 1993-94 and 1999-00 shows that in the rural areas the

proportion of self-employed among the Hindus had decreased with a corresponding increase in the proportion of casual labourers. In the case of Muslims, a decline in the self-employed is seen among the males while an increase is seen in their proportion among the females. The proportion of casual workers, in general, showed an upward trend excepting for the urban females. Among the Christians, however, a reverse trend can be seen in the proportion of casual workers.

**Statement 43: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons ('all' workers) by status of employment for main religious groups during 1999-00 and 1993-94 – all India**

status of employment	religion							
	1999-00				1993-94			
	Hinduism	Islam	Christ- ianity	all*	Hinduism	Islam	Christ- ianity	all*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>rural male</b>								
self-employed	547	551	526	547	577	599	506	576
regular employee	89	74	111	89	84	71	117	85
casual labour	364	375	363	364	339	330	377	339
<b>all employed</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>rural female</b>								
self-employed	560	697	540	572	586	637	557	589
regular employee	32	25	106	32	23	25	86	25
casual labour	408	278	354	396	391	338	357	386
<b>all employed</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>urban male</b>								
self-employed	393	507	280	413	393	547	293	416
regular employee	437	300	533	415	449	269	518	422
casual labour	170	193	187	172	158	184	189	162
<b>all employed</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>urban female</b>								
self-employed	434	670	246	450	434	620	303	448
regular employee	338	175	629	334	296	149	582	292
casual labour	228	155	125	216	270	231	115	260
<b>all employed</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

\* includes all the religious groups

## 6.5 Unemployment rates

6.5.1 During 1999-00, the unemployment rates (us-all) were higher among the Christians as compared to those among the Hindus or the Muslims. They were the highest among the urban Christian women (Statement 44). Between the periods 1993-94 to 1999-00, the unemployment rates have remained almost at the same level among

the Hindus, both in rural and urban areas. Among the Muslim women there is an increase in the rates, especially in the urban areas. Among the Christian women, while the rates had increased in the rural areas, there is a fall in the rates among their urban counterpart.

6.5.2 State wise estimates of unemployment rate for the major states are given in Table 46.

**Statement 44: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force (unemployment rate) for the main religious groups during 1999-00 and 1993-94 – all India**

category	religion							
	1999-00				1993-94			
	Hinduism	Islam	Christi- anity	all*	Hinduism	Islam	Christi- anity	all*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>rural</b>								
male	16	22	27	18	12	20	36	14
female	9	18	58	11	6	12	43	6
persons	14	21	39	15	9	18	38	11
<b>urban</b>								
male	46	46	69	46	40	33	72	39
female	52	67	79	57	58	31	109	61
persons	47	50	73	48	43	33	83	44

\* includes all the religious groups

## References

1. NSS Report No. 458: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999-2000.
2. NSS Report No. 468: Employment and Unemployment Among Religious Groups in India, 1999-2000.
3. NSS Report No. 469: Employment and Unemployment Among Social Groups in India, 1999-2000.

## **ANNEX-I**

# **SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE**

**NSS Fifty-fifth Round  
(July1999-June 2000)**

## Sample Design and Estimation Procedure NSS 55<sup>th</sup> Round (July 1999-June 2000)

### **1.1 General**

A stratified sampling design was adopted for selection of the sample first-stage units (FSUs). The FSUs were villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) for rural areas and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for urban areas. The ultimate stage units (USUs) were households for the surveys on consumer expenditure as well as employment-unemployment, and enterprises for survey on informal sector, which were selected by the method of circular systematic sampling with equal probability from the corresponding frames in the FSU. Large FSUs were subdivided into hamlet-groups (rural) / sub-blocks (urban) and the selected hamlet-groups / sub-blocks were grouped into two segments (refer to paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8 for details). USUs were selected independently from each of these segments.

### **1.2 Sampling frame for first-stage units**

List of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per 1991 Census and latest lists of UFS blocks were respectively used for selection of rural and urban sample FSUs. For selection of sample villages from the State of Jammu & Kashmir, list of villages as per 1981 Census was used as the sampling frame. It may be mentioned that all the uninhabited villages of the country as per 1991 Census, interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond 5 km of a bus route and inaccessible villages of Andaman & Nicobar Islands were left out of the survey coverage of the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round.

### **1.3 Stratification**

#### **1.3.1 Rural**

Two special strata were formed at the State/Union Territory level, viz.,

Stratum 1: all FSUs with population between 1 to 100, and

Stratum 2: FSUs with population more than 15,000.

[Note: The above two strata were spread across a given State and were not confined to any particular administrative division within the State.]

The above-noted strata of either type were formed if at least 50 such FSUs were there in the respective frames. Otherwise, they were merged with the general strata formed as per the principle outlined in the next paragraph.

While forming general strata (consisting of FSUs other than those covered under strata 1 & 2), efforts were made to treat each district as a separate stratum. If limitation of sample size did not allow the formation of many strata, smaller districts within a particular NSS region were merged to form a stratum. Each district with rural population of 2 million or more as per 1991 Census (1.8 million or more as per 1981 Census in case of Jammu & Kashmir) was split into a number of strata.

#### **1.3.2 Urban**

Strata were formed within each NSS Region as follows:

<b>stratum number</b>	<b>composition of strata by considering population of various towns as per the 1991 Census</b>
1, 3, 5 *	'hospital area' (HA) / 'industrial area' (IA) / 'bazaar area' (BA) blocks taken together, of each single city with a population of 10 lakhs or more (there could be a maximum of 3 such cities within an NSS Region)
2, 4, 6 *	Other blocks of each single city with a population of 10 lakhs or more
7	HA or IA or BA blocks of all towns with population between 50,000 and less than 10 lakhs
8	Other blocks of all towns with population between 50,000 and less than 10 lakhs
9	HA or IA or BA blocks of all towns with population less than 50,000
10	Other blocks of all towns with population less than 50,000

\* Strata numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 remained void if there was only one city in an NSS region with a population of 10 lakhs or more.

If sample size was not adequate for forming so many strata, all blocks of stratum 7 were merged with those of stratum 8 and all blocks of stratum 9 were merged with those of stratum 10.

#### 1.4 Sample size

A total number of 10,384 FSUs was selected for survey in the *central sample* at all-India level (rural & urban combined) in the 55<sup>th</sup> round. Sample for the whole round for each State/Union Territory and sector (i.e., rural/urban) was allocated equally among the four sub-rounds. Sample FSUs for each sub-round were selected afresh in the form of two independent sub-samples. The details of number of allotted and surveyed FSUs as well as number of households and persons surveyed in the 55<sup>th</sup> round are given in Table T<sub>0</sub> at the end of this Annexure. Results given here are based on the central sample.

#### 1.5 Allocation of first-stage units (FSUs)

State / Union Territory level rural sample size was allocated among the rural strata in proportion to population. State/Union Territory level urban sample size was first allocated among the three classes of towns (i.e., 10 lakh +, 50000 to less than 10 lakhs, and less than 50000) in proportion to population. Then sample allocation for each of the three classes

of towns, within an NSS region, was further allocated between two strata types consisting of (i) HA/ IA/ BA blocks, and (ii) the rest, in proportion to total number of FSUs in the respective frames with double weightage given to the first category of blocks. Sample size for the whole round for each State/UT x Sector (i.e. rural/ urban) were allocated equally among the 4 sub-rounds. Stratum level allocations for both rural and urban areas of a sub-round were made in even numbers in order to facilitate selection of FSUs in the form of two independent sub-samples. Sub-sample numbers were 1 & 2 for sub-round 1; 3 & 4 for sub-round 2; 5 & 6 for sub-round 3; and 7 & 8 for sub-round 4.

One salient feature of the 55<sup>th</sup> round was the *rotation sampling scheme* which was adopted for the first time in the NSS for the purpose of collection of employment-unemployment data from central sample only. Under this scheme, 1 sub-sample of the sampled first stage units (FSU's) of each sub-round was revisited in the subsequent sub-round. From each such FSU, sample households visited in the previous sub-round for collecting data on employment-unemployment were revisited in the subsequent sub-round for collecting employment-unemployment details.

## 1.6 Selection of first-stage units

For each sub-round, sample FSUs from each stratum were selected in the form of 2 independent sub-samples by following circular systematic sampling with (a) probability proportional to population for all rural strata other than stratum 1, and (b) equal probability for rural stratum 1 as well as all urban strata. Thus, stratum level allocation of FSUs was a multiple of 8.

## 1.7 Formation of hamlet-groups in large villages and number of hamlet-groups selected for survey

Depending upon the values of approximate present population (P) and approximate total number of non-agricultural enterprises (E), decision was taken to divide the FSU into a fixed number of hamlet-groups (hg's - the term applicable for rural samples) / sub-blocks (sb's - the term applicable for urban samples) as per the rules given below:

<b>value of P</b>	<b>no. of hg's/ sb's formed in the FSU as per population criterion</b>	<b>value of E</b>	<b>no. of hg's/ sb's formed in the FSU as per enterprise criterion</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
less than 1200	1 @	less than 100	1 @
1200 – 1999	5	100 – 249	5
2000 – 2399	6	250 – 299	6
2400 – 2799	7	300 – 349	7
2800 – 3199	8	350 – 399	8
(and so on)		(and so on)	

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

[For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir, number of hg's formed in the village as per population criterion was: 1 for  $P < 600$ , 5 for  $P = 600$  to 999, 6 for  $P = 1000$  to 1199, 7 for  $P = 1200$  to 1399, 8 for  $P = 1400$  to 1599, and so on.]

The number (D) of hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) formed in the FSU was the higher of the two values as per population and enterprise criteria. If the value of P was less than 1200 (600 for certain hilly areas specified above) as well as the value of E was less than 100 for an FSU, hg/ sb formation was not resorted to and the whole FSU was considered for listing. In case hg's/ sb's were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population.

## 1.8 Formation of segments within FSU

The hg/ sb having maximum concentration of non-agricultural enterprises was selected with certainty for listing of households/ enterprises. This hg/ sb

was referred to as segment 1. From the remaining (D-1) hg's/ sb's of the FSU, 2 more hg's/ sb's were selected circular systematically and these 2 selected hg's/ sb's together were referred to as segment 2 for doing a combined listing of households/ enterprises. Thus, the listing of households/ enterprises was done only in segments 1 and 2 of the FSU. The FSU not requiring hg/ sb formation was to be treated as segment 1.

## 1.9 Stratification of households

All households of segments 1 and 2 of the FSU were listed independently and this list of households of the segments 1 and 2 constituted the sampling frame for the purpose of selection of sample

households from the corresponding segments. All the households listed in a segment (both rural & urban) were stratified into two second stage strata, viz., 'affluent households' (forming second stage stratum 1) and the rest (forming second stage stratum 2). In the rural sector, a maximum of ten households which were relatively affluent compared to others and possessed at least certain item(s) like motor car/jeep, colour TV, telephone, etc. or owned land / livestock in excess of certain limits were included in second stage stratum 1. In urban sector, the households having MPCE (monthly per capita consumer expenditure) greater than a certain limit

for a given town/city were treated as 'affluent' households for the present survey and were included in the frame of second stage stratum 1, and the rest of the urban households were included in the frame of second stage stratum 2.

### **1.10 Number of households selected for survey**

Sample households were selected from the respective frames by circular systematic sampling with equal probability. The number of households selected for survey from each FSU in general is given below:

<b>segment</b>	<b>number of households allotted for consumer expenditure schedule second stage stratum (SSS)</b>			<b>total</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>		<b>(4)</b>
<b>FSU with hg/ sb formation</b>				
1	1	3		4
2	1	7		8
<b>FSU with no hg/ sb formation</b>				
1	2	10		12

For the purpose of systematic sampling, households in the frame of second-stage stratum 2 were arranged by means of livelihood and land possessed classes for rural samples and by means of livelihood and MPCE classes for urban samples.

The fsus of sub-sample 1, sub-sample 3 and sub-sample 5 were re-visited during sub-round 2, sub-round 3 and sub-round 4 respectively. In the fsus of these re-visit sub-samples, all the households where schedule 10 was previously canvassed (i.e. during the previous sub-round) were re-visited for canvassing schedule 10.1. However, in case such a household could not be surveyed during re-visit, it was substituted and schedule 10 was canvassed in the substituted household. Further, schedule 10 was also canvassed for those households which were 'casualty' during visit 1 but could be surveyed during the re-visit. From among the newly formed

households found during the re-visit of a fsu (which constituted the second stage stratum 9), at most 1 household was surveyed from each of the 2 segments and schedule 10 only was canvassed for those households.

## **2. Estimation Procedure**

### **2.1 Approach**

The estimate for a sub-round was obtained by combining the estimates of the corresponding sub-sample replicates. Similarly, an estimate for the Round was obtained by combining the four sub-round-wise estimates.

### **2.2 Notations used**

The following notations are being used in this section:  
 a = subscript for the a-th stratum

- r = subscript for the r-th sub-sample replicate (r = 1,2,...,8)
- q = subscript for the q-th sub-round (q = 1,2,3 and 4)
- f = subscript for the f-th sampled village/block as First Stage Unit (FSU)
- s = subscript for the s-th segment of sampled village/ block (s = 1 and 2)
- c = subscript for the c-th 2nd stage stratum of households in the sampled village/block (c = 1,2)
- j = subscript for the j-th sampled household
- p = subscript for pooled estimate
- z = size used for selection of an FSU from the sampling frame
- Z = total of sizes in the sampling frame for the stratum
- [Note: For urban sector, z=1 and Z=N which is the total number of UFS blocks (FSU's) in the frame.]
- n = number of sampled FSU surveyed within a stratum and a sub-sample replicate (including zero cases but excluding casualty and not reported cases) and used for tabulation
- L = number of sub-sample replicates surveyed and used for tabulation
- D = number of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed in rural/ urban sampled FSU
- H = total number of households listed in the appropriate frame
- h = number of sampled households surveyed and used for tabulation from the frame
- E = total number of enterprises listed in the appropriate frame
- e = number of sampled enterprises surveyed and used for tabulation from the frame
- y, x = value of characteristic y, x obtained in the sample
- $\hat{Y}, \hat{X}$  = estimated value of aggregate of characteristic y, x obtained from the sample.

### 2.3 Estimate of aggregate

In the formulae given in this section, is the estimate of aggregate of any characteristic y for a given stratum (a), and for a particular sub-round (q) and sub-sample replicate (r). These formulae are provided for the general case of FSU's having two segments 1 and 2. For the FSU's requiring no hg/ sb formation, the formula is identical to that given for segment 1 while the contribution from segment 2 is taken as zero for estimating a characteristic of household from a given 2nd stage stratum (c) in the selection frame

$$\text{Rural: } \hat{Y}_c = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{f=1}^n \frac{1}{z_f} \sum_{s=1}^2 B_{fsc} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{fsc}} y_{fscj} \quad \dots(1)$$

Here  $B_{fsc} = \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$ , for segment 1 (s=1)

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

$$\text{Urban: } \hat{Y}_c = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{f=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^2 B_{fsc} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{fsc}} y_{fscj} \quad \dots(2)$$

Here  $B_{fsc} = \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$ , for segment 1 (s=1)

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

Note: For tabulating any characteristic from this detailed schedule  $\hat{Y} = \sum_c \hat{Y}_c$  is to be used.

#### 2.3.1 Combined estimate from sub-samples

In the previous section, the estimate of a characteristic as obtained for a stratum (a), for a particular sub-round (q) and a sub-sample replicate (r), actually represent. The combined /pooled estimate for a particular stratum and a particular sub-round is computed as the average of sub-sample replicate estimates and is given below:

$$\hat{Y}_{aq} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{r=1}^L \hat{Y}_{aqr} \quad \dots(3)$$

$$\hat{Y}_r = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{q=1}^4 \hat{Y}_{qr} \quad \dots(6)$$

### 2.3.2 Estimate of aggregate for a sub-round at State / Union Territory / Region level

If  $\hat{Y}_{qr}$  be the State / Union Territory / Region level aggregate from the r-th sub-sample replicate and q-th sub-round, and  $\hat{Y}_{qp}$ , the combined/ pooled estimate of the aggregate based on the whole sample, for a given sub-round q, then

$$\hat{Y}_{qp} = \sum_a \hat{Y}_{aqr} \quad \dots(4)$$

based on sub-sample replicate group r, and

$$\hat{Y}_{qp} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{r=1}^L \hat{Y}_{qr} \quad \dots(5)$$

based on all sub-sample replicates.

### 2.3.3 Estimate of aggregate for the round (i.e., taking all the 4 sub-rounds together) at State / Union Territory / Region level

The estimates of aggregates for the whole round are computed as the simple average of the sub-round estimates derived in section 2.2.2, and are given below:

based on sub-sample replicate 1 and 2\* and

$$\hat{Y}_p = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{q=1}^4 \hat{Y}_{qp} \quad \dots(7)$$

based on whole sample.

## 2.4 Estimate of ratio

If  $\hat{y}$  and  $\hat{X}$  be the State / Union Territory / Region level aggregate estimate corresponding to variables x and y, then the estimate of ratio is given below:

$$\hat{R}_r = \frac{\hat{Y}_r}{\hat{X}_r} \quad \dots(8)$$

based on sub-sample group r, and

$$\hat{R}_p = \frac{\hat{Y}_p}{\hat{X}_p} \quad \dots(9)$$

based on the whole sample.

The formulae for  $\hat{X}$  are obtained similarly by replacing  $\hat{y}$  by  $\hat{X}$  and y by x in the above formulae stated in previous sections.

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\*Note: In the Round, sub-samples 1, 3, 5 and 7 (in sub-rounds 1 to 4) are combined together to form sub-sample replicate 1 (annual) while sub-samples 2, 4, 6 & 8 (in sub-rounds 1 to 4) are combined together to form sub-sample replicate 2 (annual). Stratum level estimate for the Round is obtained similarly.

Note: Estimates for the sub-round  $\hat{R}_q$  and  $\hat{R}_{qp}$  have been obtained by replacing  $\hat{Y}_r$  and  $\hat{Y}_p$  by  $\hat{Y}_{qr}$  and  $\hat{Y}_{qp}$ , respectively and  $\hat{X}_r$  and  $\hat{X}_p$  by  $\hat{X}_{qr}$  and  $\hat{X}_{qp}$ , respectively..

**Table T<sub>0</sub>:** Number of villages/ blocks allotted and surveyed and number of persons surveyed in different states and union territories

State/UT	Villages / blocks				persons	
	allotted		surveyed		surveyed	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	432	320	432	320	30668	22712
Ar. Pradesh	80	24	74	21	5393	993
Assam	296	72	291	71	25875	4890
Bihar	624	192	611	190	54810	15635
Goa	16	24	16	24	1193	1634
Gujarat	208	232	208	232	17681	17936
Haryana	96	64	96	64	8858	5091
H. P.	144	80	140	80	10807	4703
Jammu Kashmir	208	128	131	84	10796	6744
Karnataka	232	208	232	208	19627	15232
Kerala	240	168	240	168	16815	12642
Madhya Pradesh	432	264	432	264	39359	22425
Maharashtra	352	440	352	440	28027	33233
Manipur	64	56	64	56	5441	4757
Meghalaya	80	32	80	32	6472	2282
Mizoram	40	72	39	72	2826	5571
Nagaland	40	24	40	24	3285	1559
Orissa	296	88	295	88	23277	6209
Punjab	184	160	184	160	16346	11509
Rajasthan	272	168	272	168	25828	13668
Sikkim	88	24	88	24	7111	1475
Tamil Nadu	352	360	352	360	23523	22961
Tripura	136	48	86	48	6435	3305
Uttar Pradesh	792	392	791	391	78391	34132
West Bengal	384	288	384	288	31813	19404
A & N Islands	24	16	24	16	2327	1061
Chandigarh	16	64	16	64	927	4387
D & N Haveli	16	8	16	8	1247	527
Daman & Diu	16	16	15	16	1095	1318
Delhi	16	96	16	96	1340	6768
Lakshadweep	8	16	7	16	455	2314
Pondicherry	24	32	24	32	1731	2157
<b>All India</b>	<b>6208</b>	<b>4176</b>	<b>6048</b>	<b>4125</b>	<b>509779</b>	<b>309234</b>

## **ANNEX-II**

### **CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

**Employment and Unemployment  
NSS Fifty-fifth Round  
(July1999-June 2000)**

## Concepts and Definitions

### 1. Household

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

### 2. Economic activity

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

2.1 The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories—economic and non-economic activities. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market

activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These are essentially production of goods and services for the market including those of government services, etc. Non-market activities are the production for own consumption of primary products including own account processing of primary products and own account production of fixed assets.

2.2 The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN system of National Accounts (1968) was not covered in the definition adopted for the NSS 55th round survey of Employment and Unemployment. The former included activities like own account processing of primary products among other things. In the NSS surveys, activities relating to the production of primary goods for own consumption, was restricted to the agriculture sector only and did not include the activities in mining and quarrying sector. The coverage of economic activities was, however, the same as in the 50th round.

The term ‘economic activity’, therefore, included:

- (i) all the market activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange.
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
  - (a) all the activities relating to the agricultural sector (industry Divisions 01 to 05 of NIC 1998) which result in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops, forestry, collection of firewood, hunting, fishing etc.) of agricultural produce for own consumption; and
  - (b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells etc., and of

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

As per the practice followed in earlier rounds, certain activities like prostitution, begging, smuggling etc., which though fetched earnings, were not considered as economic activities.

### **3. Activity status**

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

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

Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employment' and 'unemployment', respectively.

#### **3.1 Categories of activity status**

Identification of each individual into a unique situation could pose a problem when more than one of the three broad activity statuses listed above were concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, the identification uniquely under any one of the three broad activity statuses

was done by adopting *either the major time or priority criterion*. The former was used for classification of persons according to the 'usual activity status' approach and the latter for classification of persons according to the 'current activity status' approach. Each of the three broad activity statuses was further subdivided into several detailed activity categories. If a person categorised as engaged in economic activity by adopting one of the two criteria mentioned above was found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status code related to that activity in which relatively more time had been spent. A similar procedure was adopted for assigning detailed activity code for persons categorised as engaged in non-economic activity and pursuing more than one non-economic activity. The detailed activity categories under each of the three broad activity statuses used in the survey (along with the codes assigned to them as indicated in brackets) are stated below:

- (i) situation of working or being engaged in economic activities (employed):
  - (a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker (11);
  - (b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as employer (12);
  - (c) worked as helper in household enterprises (unpaid family worker) (21);
  - (d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee (31);
  - (e) worked as casual wage labour (i) in public works (41), (ii) in other types of work (51);
  - (f) had work in household enterprise but did not work due to: (i) sickness (61), (ii) other reasons (62); and

- (g) had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: (i) sickness (71), (ii) other reasons (72);
- (ii) situation of being not engaged in work but seeking or available for work (unemployed):
  - (a) sought work (81) and
  - (b) did not seek but was available for work (82)
- (iii) situation of being not available for work (not in labour force):
  - (a) attended educational institutions (91);
  - (b) attended domestic duties only (92);
  - (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed, etc.) sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use (93);
  - (d) rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. (94);
  - (e) not able to work due to disability (95);
  - (f) beggars, prostitutes (96);
  - (g) others (97) and
  - (h) did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only) (98).

#### **4. Workers (or employed)**

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

#### **5. Seeking or available for work (or unemployed)**

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

#### **6. Labour force**

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

#### **7. Self-employed**

Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The fee or remuneration received by them comprised two parts - share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In other words, their remuneration was determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which were produced.

## 7.1 Categories of self-employed persons

Self-employed persons were categorised as follows:

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

## 8. Regular salaried/wage employee

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

## 9. Casual wage labour

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

## 10. Different approaches followed to determine activity status

The persons surveyed were classified into various activity categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There were three reference periods for this survey. These are: (i) one year (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as usual status, current weekly status and the current daily status. The procedure adopted to arrive at these three measures is given below.

### 10.1 Usual activity status

The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered as the *principal usual activity status* of the person. To decide the principal usual activity of a person, he/she was first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not during the reference period *on the basis of major time criterion*. Persons thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' was ascertained based on the same criterion viz. relatively longer time spent in accordance with either of the two broad statuses within the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status of a person pursuing more than one such activity was determined once again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent on such activities. In terms of activity codes (stated earlier in para 3.1), codes 11-51 were applicable for persons classified as workers, while code 81 was assigned to people either seeking or available for work

(unemployed persons) and codes 91-97 for those who were out of labour force.

## 10.2 Subsidiary economic activity status

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

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

## 10.3 Number of subsidiary economic activities pursued during last 365 days

For persons reporting some subsidiary activity, the number of subsidiary activities pursued by him/her during last 365 days was ascertained and recorded. However, details of a maximum of two such subsidiary economic activities were recorded. The activities having different work status was considered as different activities. Activities within the same work status but with different industry and/or occupation were also considered as different activities. If the person was engaged in two or more subsidiary economic activities, the details of the subsidiary economic activity pursued for the maximum time period among all the subsidiary

economic activities, or in other words, the major subsidiary economic activity was deemed as 'subsidiary status number I' and the next major one as 'subsidiary status number II' were recorded.

## 10.4 Current weekly activity status

The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided *on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion*.

10.4.1 According to the *priority criterion*, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work' which, in turn, gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. A person was considered working (or employed) if he/she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey. A person was considered 'seeking or available for work (or unemployed)' if, during the reference week, no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week though not actively seeking work in the belief that no work was available. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work any time during the reference week was considered as engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force).

10.4.2 After deciding the *broad current weekly activity status* of a person on the *basis of 'priority' criterion*, the *detailed current activity status* was then decided *on the basis of 'major time' criterion if that person pursued multiple economic activities*. The current weekly activity status of a person could be any one of the detailed activity status (ref. para 3.1) and could have codes 11 to 98. Of these codes, 11 to 72 pertained to workers, 81 to 82 for unemployed and 91 to 98 for persons out of labour force. It may be noted that these are the same as the usual status codes (stated in para 10.1 before) except that codes 61,

62, 71, 72, 82 and 98 are not applicable for usual status and code 81 for usual status is used to indicate both the situations of seeking and being available for work.

### 10.5 Current daily activity status

The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the unorganised sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person could pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people could even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week *using a priority-cum-major time criterion* (day to day labour time disposition). Time disposition was recorded for every member of a sample household. This involved recording of different activities pursued by the members along with the time intensity in quantitative terms for each day of the reference week. The different activities were identified and recorded in terms of ‘activity status’ and ‘industry’ codes for persons in urban areas and ‘activity status’, ‘industry’ and ‘operation’ codes for persons in rural areas. The following points were considered for assigning the time intensity and determining the current daily status of a person:

- i) Each day of the reference week was looked upon as comprising either two ‘half days’ or a ‘full’ day for assigning the activity status.
- ii) A person was considered ‘working’ (employed) for the entire day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for 4 hours or more on a day, he/she was assigned two out of the various economic activities on which he/she devoted relatively longer time on the reference day (for each of those two activities, the intensity was 0.5).

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

The description (and codes used) of current daily activity statuses are the same as those of current weekly activity status.

### 11. Cultivation

All activities relating to production of crops and related ancillary activities are considered as cultivation. Growing of trees, plants or crops as plantation or orchards (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea etc.) are not considered as cultivation activities for the purpose of this survey. In general, the activities covered under NIC 1998 sub-classes 01111, 01112, 01113, 01115, 01119, 01121, 01122 and 01135 (excepting plantation of pepper and cardamom) are to be considered as cultivation (equivalent to the activities under industry Groups 000 to 008 of NIC 1987).

## 12. Rural Labour

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

## 13. Agricultural labour

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

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

Working in fisheries was *excluded* from agricultural labour. Further, ‘carriage for transportation’ refers *only to the first stage of the transport* from farm to the first place of disposal.

## 14. Wage paid-manual labour

A person who did manual work in return for wages

in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) was a wage paid manual labour. Salaries are also to be counted as wages. A person who was self-employed in manual work was *not treated* as a wage paid manual labour.

## 15. Nominal work

Work done by a person for 1 to 2 hours in a day of the 7 days reference week is said to be a day with nominal work for the person. In the day-to-day labour time disposition of the reference week, such a day’s work was considered as ‘half-days’ work.

## 16. Earnings

Earnings referred to the wage/salary income (and not total earnings) receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week by the wage/salaried employees and casual labourers. The wage/salary receivable may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind.

- i) The wages in kind were evaluated at the current retail price.
- ii) Bonus and perquisites evaluated at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week were also included in earnings.
- iii) Amount receivable as ‘over-time’ for the additional work done beyond normal working time was also included.

## **ANNEX- III**

### **TABLES**

**OF**

### **INTEGRATED SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY RESULTS NSS FIFTY-FIFTH ROUND (JULY 1999-JUNE 2000)**

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**Table 1: Number of female headed (fh.) households (hhs.) per 1000 households, sex-ratio and average household size by sex of the head of the households for different States/UT's**

State/UT	rural				urban					
	no. of fh. hhs. per 1000 hhs hhs.	average hh.size		sex-ratio		no. of fh. hhs. per 1000 hhs	average hh.size		sex-ratio	
		fh. hhs.	all hhs.	fh. hhs.	all hhs.		fh. hhs.	all hhs.	fh. hhs.	all hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	121	2.7	4.1	2476	998	100	3.5	4.3	1708	958
Ar. Pradesh	73	3.6	4.7	2060	910	67	3.4	4.2	1993	796
Assam	84	4.3	5.3	1299	905	103	3.6	4.5	1618	863
Bihar	96	3.8	5.3	1719	932	83	4.1	5.0	1774	872
Goa	194	3.1	4.5	1759	1014	101	3.6	4.3	1604	933
Gujarat	90	3.5	5.0	1885	975	79	2.9	4.6	1982	913
Haryana	81	4.6	5.5	1446	894	58	4.3	4.6	1421	884
H. P.	220	3.9	4.7	1928	1043	222	1.7	3.2	3652	931
Jammu & Kashmir	65	2.7	5.0	2624	917	47	3.9	4.9	1537	899
Karnataka	139	3.5	5.0	1703	999	119	3.7	4.4	1745	957
Kerala	251	4.1	4.5	1806	1111	218	4.1	4.3	1794	1092
Madhya Pradesh	60	2.9	5.3	1857	928	78	3.6	5.1	1674	910
Maharashtra	98	2.9	4.7	1750	951	79	3.7	4.6	1669	893
Manipur	93	4.7	5.2	1369	906	75	3.9	5.3	1500	970
Meghalaya	205	4.6	4.8	1516	1033	246	3.6	4.1	1993	975
Mizoram	159	3.5	4.7	1724	965	170	3.8	4.5	1897	1041
Nagaland	65	2.7	4.8	1793	872	85	3.0	4.2	1702	837
Orissa	93	3.1	4.6	2233	1020	86	3.1	4.4	2318	919
Punjab	95	4.4	5.3	1492	929	77	3.6	4.3	1632	857
Rajasthan	85	3.8	5.6	1658	937	63	4.1	5.0	1387	878
Sikkim	92	3.9	4.7	1504	875	100	3.3	3.9	3127	824
Tamil Nadu	150	2.7	4.0	2083	983	139	3.0	3.9	1886	955
Tripura	101	3.3	4.5	1882	871	75	3.1	4.2	1409	905
Uttar Pradesh	97	4.0	5.7	1729	944	65	4.1	5.1	1397	889
West Bengal	78	3.4	5.0	1886	975	115	3.1	4.1	1806	935
A & N Islands	93	2.9	4.8	2772	926	105	4.5	4.1	2147	970
Chandigarh	21	2.5	2.9	1010	295	57	3.4	4.2	2013	908
D & N Haveli	32	2.1	4.6	6847	962	0	1.9	3.6	2864	862
Daman & Diu	71	2.4	4.2	2486	747	182	3.6	4.8	1832	917
Delhi	11	6.6	4.4	1145	755	57	3.0	4.4	1991	865
Lakshadweep	500	6.0	4.9	1682	1246	500	7.1	6.0	1181	961
Pondicherry	145	3.6	4.2	1647	976	176	3.4	4.0	2145	1106
<b>All India</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>915</b>

**Table 1a: Estimated number of households and population in different States/UT's**

State/UT	households ('000)		population ('000)					
	rural	urban	rural			urban		
			male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	12579	5051	25823	25783	51606	10999	10534	21533
Arunachal Pr.	151	15	372	339	711	35	28	62
Assam	3648	565	10132	9170	19302	1354	1169	2522
Bihar	14996	2440	41188	38407	79595	6478	5650	12128
Goa	144	148	324	328	652	330	307	637
Gujarat	5971	3062	15257	14873	30130	7436	6790	14225
Haryana	2488	1178	7232	6465	13697	2850	2518	5368
Himachal Pr.	1071	158	2465	2572	5037	259	241	500
J & K	1148	295	3013	2763	5776	765	688	1454
Karnataka	7064	3000	17601	17581	35182	6764	6470	13234
Kerala	4457	1648	9554	10612	20166	3393	3705	7097
Madhya Pradesh	11195	3347	30565	28365	58930	9014	8207	17221
Maharashtra	11605	7543	27948	26581	54529	18201	16256	34456
Manipur	236	80	639	579	1218	215	209	424
Meghalaya	283	69	674	696	1370	143	139	282
Mizoram	69	47	165	159	325	104	108	211
Nagaland	93	47	237	207	444	107	90	196
Orissa	6319	1277	14317	14605	28922	2959	2719	5679
Punjab	2739	1589	7510	6981	14491	3717	3186	6903
Rajasthan	6333	1993	18246	17100	35346	5333	4681	10014
Sikkim	87	10	216	189	406	21	18	39
Tamil Nadu	9369	5239	18705	18378	37084	10559	10084	20643
Tripura	515	93	1238	1078	2316	208	188	396
Uttar Pradesh	22493	6405	66026	62315	128341	17394	15456	32850
West Bengal	11585	3834	29338	28606	57943	8061	7535	15596
A. & N. Islands	43	19	107	99	206	40	39	80
Chandigarh	48	157	107	31	138	343	311	654
D. & N. Haveli	31	5	73	71	144	9	8	17
Daman & Diu	14	11	34	25	59	27	24	51
Delhi	566	2072	1408	1064	2472	4898	4236	9135
Lakshadweep	4	4	8	10	19	13	13	26
Pondichery	76	119	163	159	322	224	248	472
<b>All-India</b>	<b>137419</b>	<b>51519</b>	<b>350688</b>	<b>336193</b>	<b>686881</b>	<b>122254</b>	<b>111853</b>	<b>234107</b>

**Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														rural male
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	total	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Andhra Pradesh	98	131	112	94	77	80	75	72	58	53	47	32	70	1000	
Ar. Pradesh	114	142	117	87	82	101	79	66	55	48	48	24	37	1000	
Assam	101	132	128	106	83	88	68	77	58	45	37	26	52	1000	
Bihar	131	162	138	88	68	71	62	62	50	43	36	29	60	1000	
Goa	42	118	115	109	82	110	90	75	63	55	51	22	69	1000	
Gujarat	111	119	123	93	88	81	77	71	57	46	37	28	69	1000	
Haryana	122	124	145	107	82	79	53	67	58	37	30	19	77	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	120	110	120	112	84	80	63	55	44	50	35	33	94	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	123	105	111	128	75	71	84	65	56	53	38	40	52	1000	
Karnataka	98	122	119	101	88	78	74	73	58	53	41	24	67	1000	
Kerala	89	78	109	103	99	83	69	63	55	64	43	38	102	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	119	144	133	100	77	77	65	68	51	45	34	22	65	1000	
Maharashtra	117	117	135	99	73	76	66	71	56	43	37	30	80	1000	
Manipur	124	109	102	103	95	81	66	79	53	47	41	28	71	1000	
Meghalaya	120	131	140	97	77	82	71	99	65	41	26	15	35	1000	
Mizoram	114	128	131	105	88	79	85	55	68	45	43	25	35	1000	
Nagaland	69	118	127	125	89	89	70	67	38	40	45	28	94	1000	
Orissa	109	126	117	93	71	76	75	73	57	47	41	32	80	1000	
Punjab	106	129	120	106	80	74	65	63	56	46	41	20	93	1000	
Rajasthan	131	154	144	103	72	66	61	56	47	38	37	25	66	1000	
Sikkim	93	118	140	119	92	81	66	74	59	52	35	14	57	1000	
Tamil Nadu	96	103	99	102	80	81	73	68	63	61	49	37	87	1000	
Tripura	64	156	148	112	78	65	59	89	74	52	30	22	50	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	139	161	133	99	72	64	56	56	41	40	33	29	76	1000	
West Bengal	106	136	136	102	79	83	70	67	60	51	30	29	52	1000	
A & N Islands	120	110	122	103	66	113	60	72	60	54	44	20	55	1000	
Chandigarh	44	63	54	126	196	55	122	118	36	13	13	4	155	1000	
D & N Haveli	147	119	116	66	59	139	121	80	22	61	33	18	19	1000	
Daman & Diu	77	76	106	112	151	129	114	65	50	46	14	21	41	1000	
Delhi	128	110	108	123	119	102	37	98	32	86	21	9	27	1000	
Lakshadweep	111	133	135	83	74	54	98	85	73	57	24	25	48	1000	
Pondicherry	97	109	100	97	89	119	88	64	56	40	22	35	81	1000	
<b>All India</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1000</b>	

**Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														rural female
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	total	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Andhra Pradesh	95	125	106	81	92	94	77	70	57	49	46	27	80	1000	
Ar. Pradesh	111	155	114	106	79	115	58	65	50	56	28	20	42	1000	
Assam	108	135	122	94	96	94	79	73	48	43	30	25	53	1000	
Bihar	145	148	115	75	83	81	76	63	53	42	35	30	53	1000	
Goa	66	94	67	121	97	119	64	83	35	60	83	32	78	1000	
Gujarat	116	115	103	92	93	86	77	69	54	46	36	34	80	1000	
Haryana	108	123	140	109	79	76	78	72	45	33	29	22	85	1000	
H. P.	100	96	118	100	110	82	66	71	49	51	46	29	80	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	94	107	118	102	97	82	81	76	53	47	44	24	75	1000	
Karnataka	100	125	119	86	85	89	80	70	53	44	42	29	72	1000	
Kerala	81	73	90	99	92	91	71	77	61	63	44	36	117	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	134	138	125	81	87	77	80	62	47	44	31	29	65	1000	
Maharashtra	105	112	119	82	82	86	80	72	51	45	41	31	93	1000	
Manipur	100	100	97	101	112	91	96	70	63	50	36	32	53	1000	
Meghalaya	138	130	136	104	85	88	79	76	53	35	23	23	29	1000	
Mizoram	121	110	120	115	82	112	61	66	57	66	31	19	41	1000	
Nagaland	113	97	133	110	94	84	75	61	47	61	34	22	68	1000	
Orissa	106	124	110	88	87	91	75	65	52	47	39	34	81	1000	
Punjab	93	116	124	100	92	81	73	70	55	40	35	25	95	1000	
Rajasthan	137	146	123	80	85	74	73	62	46	43	33	28	69	1000	
Sikkim	90	126	142	123	92	86	89	72	46	35	30	18	50	1000	
Tamil Nadu	80	84	93	106	91	93	70	81	69	66	44	42	81	1000	
Tripura	67	131	130	95	73	101	116	87	49	39	24	21	67	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	144	147	122	90	79	74	65	57	45	40	34	31	70	1000	
West Bengal	118	137	124	96	92	87	76	70	50	41	26	25	57	1000	
A & N Islands	89	108	115	126	103	124	49	92	59	29	27	33	46	1000	
Chandigarh	115	99	101	101	77	156	84	151	33	28	19	0	30	1000	
D & N Haveli	126	143	114	82	90	109	106	54	41	49	23	14	48	1000	
Daman & Diu	77	119	129	93	74	131	77	79	63	33	27	35	64	1000	
Delhi	67	106	181	106	95	82	120	53	75	61	5	9	41	1000	
Lakshadweep	151	138	101	108	97	90	57	58	37	49	27	34	52	1000	
Pondicherry	81	90	105	125	93	128	70	76	36	33	40	40	80	1000	
<b>All India</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1000</b>	

**Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														rural person
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	total	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Andhra Pradesh	96	128	109	88	85	87	76	71	58	51	47	29	75	1000	
Ar. Pradesh	112	148	116	96	80	108	69	66	53	52	39	22	39	1000	
Assam	104	134	125	100	89	91	74	75	53	44	33	26	52	1000	
Bihar	138	155	127	82	75	76	69	62	52	43	36	29	56	1000	
Goa	54	106	91	115	89	115	77	79	49	57	67	27	73	1000	
Gujarat	113	117	113	93	90	83	77	70	56	46	36	31	74	1000	
Haryana	115	124	143	108	81	77	64	70	52	35	29	20	81	1000	
H. P.	110	103	119	106	98	81	65	63	47	50	41	31	87	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	109	106	114	116	86	76	82	70	55	50	40	33	63	1000	
Karnataka	99	124	119	94	86	83	77	72	55	48	41	27	69	1000	
Kerala	85	75	99	101	95	87	70	70	58	64	44	37	110	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	126	141	129	91	82	77	72	65	50	44	33	26	65	1000	
Maharashtra	111	114	127	91	77	81	73	71	54	44	39	31	86	1000	
Manipur	113	105	100	102	103	86	80	75	58	48	39	30	62	1000	
Meghalaya	129	131	138	101	81	85	75	87	59	38	24	19	32	1000	
Mizoram	117	119	126	110	85	95	73	60	62	55	37	22	38	1000	
Nagaland	90	108	130	118	91	87	72	64	42	50	40	25	82	1000	
Orissa	107	125	114	91	79	84	75	69	54	47	40	33	81	1000	
Punjab	100	123	122	103	86	77	69	67	56	43	38	23	94	1000	
Rajasthan	134	150	134	92	78	70	67	59	46	40	36	26	67	1000	
Sikkim	92	121	141	121	92	84	77	73	53	44	33	16	54	1000	
Tamil Nadu	88	94	96	104	85	87	72	74	66	63	47	39	84	1000	
Tripura	66	144	140	104	76	82	85	88	62	46	27	22	58	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	142	155	128	94	76	69	60	57	43	40	33	30	73	1000	
West Bengal	112	137	130	99	85	85	73	69	55	46	28	27	55	1000	
A & N Islands	105	109	119	114	84	118	55	82	59	42	36	26	51	1000	
Chandigarh	61	71	65	121	169	78	114	125	35	17	14	3	127	1000	
D & N Haveli	137	130	115	74	74	124	114	68	32	55	28	16	33	1000	
Daman & Diu	77	94	116	104	118	130	98	71	56	41	19	27	51	1000	
Delhi	102	109	139	116	109	93	73	79	50	75	14	9	33	1000	
Lakshadweep	133	136	116	97	87	74	75	70	53	53	26	30	50	1000	
Pondicherry	89	100	102	111	91	123	79	70	46	36	31	38	80	1000	
<b>All India</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1000</b>	

**Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														urban male
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	Total	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Andhra Pradesh	89	123	121	114	84	90	77	76	65	49	34	28	50	1000	
Ar. Pradesh	77	177	164	104	46	53	55	135	92	54	29	3	11	1000	
Assam	74	107	110	77	90	117	89	82	71	51	37	42	55	1000	
Bihar	104	143	144	108	81	62	76	61	56	51	43	23	48	1000	
Goa	77	62	84	128	114	116	75	63	73	47	47	44	66	1000	
Gujarat	91	109	114	113	93	79	68	77	70	61	42	26	57	1000	
Haryana	114	105	102	132	94	102	78	62	62	50	27	17	53	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	71	99	111	109	93	86	71	81	56	67	58	33	64	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	118	117	102	96	83	78	75	92	70	54	28	24	62	1000	
Karnataka	85	92	111	103	103	95	79	70	70	53	46	26	62	1000	
Kerala	87	74	89	101	92	82	81	73	65	61	50	40	99	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	110	120	124	107	94	79	75	72	59	45	37	23	54	1000	
Maharashtra	88	99	109	106	111	92	86	71	66	51	39	29	53	1000	
Manipur	84	121	117	89	85	82	88	71	53	58	35	31	87	1000	
Meghalaya	84	127	153	136	108	55	66	65	66	54	29	16	32	1000	
Mizoram	94	96	140	117	84	89	66	84	69	51	45	20	44	1000	
Nagaland	92	120	127	125	113	80	96	70	55	37	38	14	30	1000	
Orissa	87	124	120	100	102	62	78	76	62	63	48	25	51	1000	
Punjab	100	97	114	101	106	110	66	70	61	52	39	19	64	1000	
Rajasthan	105	117	128	121	96	73	70	74	63	47	30	21	53	1000	
Sikkim	63	115	119	120	113	104	73	56	83	39	31	33	52	1000	
Tamil Nadu	89	89	102	103	88	92	77	86	67	57	39	34	78	1000	
Tripura	62	112	110	121	59	80	76	89	91	66	46	26	61	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	108	130	133	125	96	77	61	64	55	44	36	24	44	1000	
West Bengal	65	83	99	99	86	84	76	95	81	62	49	38	84	1000	
A & N Islands	76	96	84	103	129	78	104	78	65	56	46	47	29	1000	
Chandigarh	75	121	92	93	116	96	79	80	53	52	40	31	73	1000	
D & N Haveli	99	66	64	134	88	129	175	75	86	38	5	22	20	1000	
Daman & Diu	113	130	69	119	104	104	81	70	51	41	58	26	32	1000	
Delhi	87	92	118	123	107	90	71	81	72	49	31	23	55	1000	
Lakshadweep	131	131	148	90	65	48	74	60	58	41	47	37	66	1000	
Pondicherry	76	101	87	81	101	110	90	79	76	54	44	27	74	1000	
<b>All India</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1000</b>	

**Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														urban female
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	total	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Andhra Pradesh	86	111	120	99	99	99	86	76	55	42	37	29	60	1000	
Ar. Pradesh	113	148	117	95	55	78	160	130	46	37	6	8	7	1000	
Assam	73	103	108	99	97	123	97	76	48	51	38	32	54	1000	
Bihar	114	139	123	98	85	76	71	73	56	51	35	22	57	1000	
Goa	72	96	71	100	120	91	71	108	31	66	48	33	90	1000	
Gujarat	85	83	105	122	96	76	86	80	68	55	35	31	77	1000	
Haryana	118	125	106	105	97	89	93	76	58	34	22	13	64	1000	
H. P.	62	98	143	127	90	92	74	72	63	50	29	24	75	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	112	102	96	89	84	95	93	95	62	39	40	22	71	1000	
Karnataka	84	90	96	101	113	105	77	78	57	56	35	30	72	1000	
Kerala	70	70	94	94	103	85	85	79	63	66	41	34	112	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	105	121	117	98	92	86	88	67	53	45	31	32	65	1000	
Maharashtra	88	110	109	102	94	99	81	78	57	49	34	28	71	1000	
Manipur	75	100	115	112	89	109	81	67	55	46	51	28	73	1000	
Meghalaya	69	120	128	129	111	92	84	83	62	39	26	27	24	1000	
Mizoram	76	118	136	108	95	81	93	75	64	45	29	21	54	1000	
Nagaland	126	131	117	164	120	99	67	42	40	43	21	15	13	1000	
Orissa	83	108	127	120	85	93	78	81	67	47	33	23	56	1000	
Punjab	85	100	109	107	116	77	82	78	58	54	31	26	76	1000	
Rajasthan	107	125	126	100	93	72	78	80	55	43	29	23	70	1000	
Sikkim	61	157	122	85	112	99	92	87	58	29	38	12	49	1000	
Tamil Nadu	80	80	104	95	94	100	84	88	55	49	46	38	88	1000	
Tripura	75	110	116	83	88	86	92	112	46	64	38	17	72	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	112	143	130	106	84	80	67	67	55	46	28	24	55	1000	
West Bengal	79	91	106	92	88	93	90	88	60	51	43	31	87	1000	
A & N Islands	96	96	112	163	99	120	46	77	49	63	31	13	33	1000	
Chandigarh	81	99	103	103	120	96	77	61	71	57	36	39	58	1000	
D & N Haveli	112	101	107	72	95	189	112	76	61	16	16	13	31	1000	
Daman & Diu	63	90	93	139	88	92	85	78	50	91	33	36	62	1000	
Delhi	80	110	121	108	91	97	85	93	60	43	28	21	64	1000	
Lakshadweep	95	122	118	103	95	94	82	70	47	47	45	28	51	1000	
Pondicherry	65	97	114	124	72	101	80	89	56	50	30	32	89	1000	
<b>All India</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1000</b>	

**Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														urban person
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	total	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Andhra Pradesh	87	117	121	107	92	94	81	76	60	46	35	28	55	1000	
Ar. Pradesh	93	164	143	100	50	64	102	133	72	47	19	5	9	1000	
Assam	73	105	109	87	93	120	93	79	60	51	38	37	54	1000	
Bihar	109	141	134	103	83	68	74	67	56	51	39	23	52	1000	
Goa	75	78	78	114	117	104	73	85	53	56	48	39	77	1000	
Gujarat	88	96	110	117	94	78	77	78	69	58	39	28	67	1000	
Haryana	116	115	104	119	95	96	85	68	60	42	25	15	58	1000	
H. P.	67	98	127	118	92	89	72	76	60	59	44	29	69	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	115	110	99	93	84	86	84	93	66	47	34	23	66	1000	
Karnataka	84	91	103	102	107	100	78	74	64	55	41	28	67	1000	
Kerala	78	72	91	97	98	84	83	76	64	64	46	36	106	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	108	121	120	103	93	82	81	70	56	45	34	27	59	1000	
Maharashtra	88	104	109	104	103	95	84	74	62	50	36	29	62	1000	
Manipur	80	111	116	100	87	95	85	69	54	52	43	30	80	1000	
Meghalaya	77	124	141	132	109	73	75	74	64	47	28	21	28	1000	
Mizoram	85	107	138	113	90	85	80	79	66	48	37	21	49	1000	
Nagaland	107	125	122	143	116	89	83	57	49	39	30	15	22	1000	
Orissa	85	116	123	110	94	77	78	78	64	55	41	24	54	1000	
Punjab	93	98	112	104	111	95	73	74	60	53	35	22	69	1000	
Rajasthan	106	121	127	111	94	72	74	77	59	45	30	22	61	1000	
Sikkim	62	134	120	104	113	102	81	70	72	34	34	23	51	1000	
Tamil Nadu	84	85	103	99	91	96	80	87	61	53	43	36	83	1000	
Tripura	68	111	113	103	72	83	84	100	69	65	42	22	66	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	110	136	132	116	90	79	64	65	55	45	32	24	50	1000	
West Bengal	72	87	102	96	87	89	83	91	71	57	46	35	85	1000	
A & N Islands	86	96	98	132	114	99	76	78	57	59	39	30	31	1000	
Chandigarh	78	110	97	98	118	96	78	71	62	54	38	35	66	1000	
D & N Haveli	105	82	84	105	91	156	146	75	74	28	10	18	25	1000	
Daman & Diu	89	111	81	128	96	99	83	74	51	65	46	31	46	1000	
Delhi	84	101	119	116	99	94	77	86	67	46	30	22	59	1000	
Lakshadweep	113	126	133	96	80	71	78	65	53	44	46	32	59	1000	
Pondicherry	70	99	101	104	86	105	85	84	66	52	37	30	82	1000	
All India	93	109	115	107	95	88	78	76	61	50	37	28	64	1000	

**Table 3: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons (LFPR) according to usual, current weekly and current daily statuses for each State/UT**

State/UT	male						female			person					
	usual status		weekly status	daily status	usual status		weekly status	daily status	usual status		weekly status	daily status			
	ps	ps+ss			ps	ps+ss			ps	ps+ss					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		rural	
Andhra Pradesh	607	611	601	582	446	480	430	387	526	546	515	484			
Ar. Pradesh	404	425	422	380	278	310	296	242	344	371	362	314			
Assam	531	546	538	512	99	161	140	105	326	364	349	319			
Bihar	498	503	499	485	133	174	155	125	322	344	333	311			
Goa	571	578	555	540	182	215	185	172	375	395	369	355			
Gujarat	581	587	583	559	312	413	361	293	448	501	473	428			
Haryana	476	481	478	473	33	202	178	111	267	349	337	302			
Himachal Pradesh	520	546	524	516	286	474	427	316	400	509	475	414			
Jammu & Kashmir	547	554	546	539	49	330	229	109	309	447	394	333			
Karnataka	599	601	593	567	355	381	347	304	477	491	470	436			
Kerala	569	587	561	533	197	273	222	188	374	422	383	351			
Madhya Pradesh	535	540	526	514	331	383	314	282	437	464	424	402			
Maharashtra	536	542	534	513	397	437	389	346	468	490	463	432			
Manipur	499	506	496	465	157	257	219	185	336	387	364	332			
Meghalaya	559	559	558	513	415	419	421	373	486	488	489	442			
Mizoram	536	563	558	515	370	441	425	360	454	503	493	439			
Nagaland	523	532	533	524	255	451	445	327	398	494	492	432			
Orissa	557	564	548	530	207	302	242	197	380	432	394	362			
Punjab	539	543	540	532	43	282	274	158	300	417	412	352			
Rajasthan	500	503	499	496	272	389	332	288	390	448	418	395			
Sikkim	517	519	515	498	238	245	233	190	387	391	383	355			
Tamil Nadu	607	610	597	575	406	434	394	347	508	523	496	462			
Tripura	506	507	507	499	73	76	77	71	305	307	307	300			
Uttar Pradesh	475	486	475	462	123	201	165	129	304	348	325	300			
West Bengal	543	549	544	526	121	165	151	115	335	359	350	323			
A & N Islands	559	560	562	555	173	193	177	160	373	384	377	365			
Chandigarh	790	790	805	789	81	128	132	104	628	639	652	633			
D & N Haveli	592	592	585	565	347	354	268	236	472	475	430	404			
Daman & Diu	663	665	652	640	259	300	229	199	490	509	471	451			
Delhi	541	541	540	534	29	36	40	31	321	324	325	318			
Lakshadweep	551	551	551	549	166	199	165	160	337	356	337	333			
Pondicherry	586	587	580	567	290	294	271	239	440	443	428	405			
<b>All India</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>370</b>			

**Table 3: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons (LFPR) according to usual, current weekly and current daily statuses for each State/UT**

State/UT	male				female				person				urban	
	usual status		weekly status	daily status	usual status		weekly status	daily status	usual status		weekly status	daily status		
	ps	ps+ss			ps	ps+ss			ps	ps+ss				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
Andhra Pradesh	530	532	527	517	166	184	171	158	352	362	353	341		
Ar. Pradesh	406	406	356	349	110	110	81	80	275	275	234	229		
Assam	558	565	567	533	124	138	138	128	357	368	368	345		
Bihar	463	466	463	458	71	82	78	70	281	287	284	278		
Goa	585	585	576	566	151	159	165	160	375	379	378	370		
Gujarat	544	547	544	525	117	138	130	112	340	352	346	328		
Haryana	519	520	521	510	61	101	104	78	304	323	326	307		
Himachal Pradesh	531	533	532	532	109	142	130	114	328	344	338	330		
Jammu & Kashmir	496	500	493	490	48	68	57	50	284	296	287	282		
Karnataka	560	562	558	546	175	186	180	165	372	378	373	360		
Kerala	574	591	569	539	212	254	220	195	385	415	387	360		
Madhya Pradesh	505	509	503	491	124	136	126	116	324	331	323	312		
Maharashtra	562	563	562	551	132	146	140	129	359	367	363	352		
Manipur	470	478	470	449	158	225	211	174	317	353	343	314		
Meghalaya	407	407	407	400	210	211	212	207	310	310	311	305		
Mizoram	481	487	499	460	252	265	276	234	364	374	385	345		
Nagaland	432	433	433	431	176	217	217	189	315	335	335	321		
Orissa	508	511	497	491	120	153	125	111	323	339	319	309		
Punjab	559	565	559	555	75	128	111	90	336	363	352	341		
Rajasthan	496	499	497	494	97	141	111	97	310	332	316	308		
Sikkim	553	557	556	549	225	225	225	211	405	407	406	396		
Tamil Nadu	582	585	581	569	209	227	214	195	400	410	402	386		
Tripura	519	522	517	511	79	81	83	81	310	313	311	307		
Uttar Pradesh	507	512	507	498	69	97	88	73	301	317	310	298		
West Bengal	608	612	610	602	115	129	127	112	370	378	377	365		
A & N Islands	652	653	655	653	223	249	235	212	441	454	448	436		
Chandigarh	559	566	566	565	134	153	164	151	357	369	375	368		
D & N Haveli	664	664	663	648	112	112	99	95	409	409	402	392		
Daman & Diu	554	557	556	537	198	203	197	178	384	387	384	365		
Delhi	544	546	567	555	87	109	118	100	332	343	358	344		
Lakshadweep	453	460	450	442	144	221	157	149	302	343	306	298		
Pondicherry	573	574	574	563	171	181	173	159	362	368	363	351		
<b>All India</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>335</b>		

**Table 4: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons (LFPR) according to usual status for persons of age 15 years and above for each State/UT**

State/UT	rural					
	male		female		person	
	ps	ps+ss	ps	ps+ss	ps	ps+ss
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	880	883	618	664	747	773
Ar. Pradesh	633	667	436	488	540	582
Assam	820	841	153	249	505	561
Bihar	863	869	219	287	546	582
Goa	782	793	236	279	499	526
Gujarat	876	884	455	600	665	742
Haryana	774	780	52	319	427	558
Himachal Pradesh	796	825	414	675	596	746
Jammu & Kashmir	822	832	70	478	456	660
Karnataka	883	885	517	555	701	721
Kerala	790	814	262	363	506	571
Madhya Pradesh	862	869	533	614	704	746
Maharashtra	832	839	582	641	707	740
Manipur	745	756	222	365	489	564
Meghalaya	896	897	690	697	793	796
Mizoram	849	880	562	644	705	762
Nagaland	758	769	384	679	588	728
Orissa	848	858	302	440	569	645
Punjab	822	827	61	415	449	625
Rajasthan	845	849	411	597	630	724
Sikkim	793	797	367	378	595	603
Tamil Nadu	854	857	538	574	693	713
Tripura	795	797	106	111	464	467
Uttar Pradesh	828	843	203	332	519	590
West Bengal	855	863	178	244	521	558
A & N Islands	853	855	244	274	551	567
Chandigarh	941	941	120	186	783	796
D & N Haveli	935	935	559	570	751	756
Daman & Diu	891	894	380	438	684	709
Delhi	823	823	45	56	491	495
Lakshadweep	876	876	272	327	543	574
Pondicherry	847	848	403	409	623	627
<b>All India</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>657</b>

**Table 4: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons (LFPR) according to usual status for persons of age 15 years and above for each State/UT**

State/UT (1)	urban					
	male		female		person	
	ps (2)	ps+ss (3)	ps (4)	ps+ss (5)	ps (6)	ps+ss (7)
Andhra Pradesh	777	779	233	259	508	522
Ar. Pradesh	696	696	174	174	456	456
Assam	778	788	157	176	489	503
Bihar	753	757	108	125	448	459
Goa	754	754	199	210	489	494
Gujarat	789	792	158	183	478	493
Haryana	758	759	94	155	454	482
Himachal Pradesh	735	738	156	203	460	484
Jammu & Kashmir	746	751	69	98	418	435
Karnataka	781	783	236	252	511	520
Kerala	771	794	277	332	510	550
Madhya Pradesh	776	782	186	204	492	504
Maharashtra	793	796	188	208	510	521
Manipur	693	704	223	317	456	509
Meghalaya	650	650	303	304	472	472
Mizoram	718	728	379	399	546	561
Nagaland	650	653	271	337	482	513
Orissa	758	760	175	221	476	499
Punjab	805	811	105	174	478	513
Rajasthan	755	759	142	208	470	503
Sikkim	776	781	288	288	563	566
Tamil Nadu	798	801	279	303	541	555
Tripura	724	729	111	115	436	441
Uttar Pradesh	791	798	108	151	474	498
West Bengal	801	805	148	165	492	502
A & N Islands	885	886	322	359	616	634
Chandigarh	783	792	186	213	498	515
D & N Haveli	857	857	165	165	559	559
Daman & Diu	807	812	249	255	527	532
Delhi	768	770	125	148	473	485
Lakshadweep	774	786	218	333	484	550
Pondicherry	778	779	231	246	493	501
<b>All India</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>510</b>

**Table 5: Number of persons usually employed in the principal status (ps) and in the principal as well as subsidiary status (all) per 1000 persons for each State/UT**

State/UT	rural					
	male		female		person	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh.	599	605	443	478	521	542
Ar. Pradesh	400	422	278	310	342	369
Assam	506	529	87	151	307	349
Bihar	486	492	132	173	316	338
Goa	531	539	148	181	338	359
Gujarat	577	584	311	413	445	499
Haryana	470	475	33	202	264	346
H. P.	504	536	281	471	390	503
Jammu & Kashmir	533	548	46	327	300	442
Karnataka	593	595	354	380	474	487
Kerala	526	553	159	238	333	387
Madhya Pradesh	531	536	331	382	434	462
Maharashtra	523	531	393	434	460	484
Manipur	487	495	153	253	328	380
Meghalaya	556	557	414	418	484	486
Mizoram	525	555	367	440	448	499
Nagaland	507	518	245	441	385	482
Orissa	540	551	203	299	370	423
Punjab	526	530	40	280	292	410
Rajasthan	496	500	272	388	387	446
Sikkim	498	502	234	241	375	380
Tamil Nadu	589	594	401	430	496	513
Tripura	502	504	69	73	301	303
Uttar Pradesh	469	481	122	201	300	345
West Bengal	524	534	116	160	323	349
A & N Islands	540	547	160	180	357	371
Chandigarh	783	784	81	128	623	635
D & N Haveli	582	582	347	354	467	470
Daman & Diu	653	655	259	300	484	503
Delhi	520	520	22	29	305	308
Lakshadweep	490	497	81	115	263	285
Pondicherry	559	560	283	287	423	425
<b>All India</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>417</b>

**Table 5: Number of persons usually employed in the principal status (ps) and in the principal as well as subsidiary status (all) per 1000 persons for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban					
	male		female		person	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh.	508	511	159	178	337	348
Ar. Pradesh	399	399	100	100	267	267
Assam	507	522	97	112	317	332
Bihar	428	432	64	75	258	266
Goa	495	498	98	106	303	309
Gujarat	532	536	114	135	333	345
Haryana	505	506	58	98	296	314
H. P.	498	499	96	130	304	322
Jammu & Kashmir	473	478	41	62	268	281
Karnataka	543	545	167	178	359	366
Kerala	534	558	156	203	337	373
Madhya Pradesh	483	488	122	134	311	319
Maharashtra	528	532	122	137	336	346
Manipur	436	445	142	211	291	330
Meghalaya	393	393	196	197	296	296
Mizoram	460	471	246	259	351	363
Nagaland	391	393	158	199	285	305
Orissa	472	475	112	145	300	317
Punjab	541	549	73	125	325	353
Rajasthan	483	486	93	138	301	323
Sikkim	515	519	200	200	373	375
Tamil Nadu	560	563	197	215	382	393
Tripura	490	494	72	75	291	295
Uttar Pradesh	484	490	66	94	288	304
West Bengal	561	567	102	117	340	350
A & N Islands	627	632	169	206	401	422
Chandigarh	537	547	114	136	336	351
D & N Haveli	656	656	112	112	404	404
Daman & Diu	545	549	181	186	371	376
Delhi	526	528	82	105	320	332
Lakshadweep	412	432	103	179	261	308
Pondicherry	553	555	159	169	346	352
<b>All India</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>337</b>

**Table 6: Age-specific usual principal worker population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)													rural male	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Andhra Pradesh.	-	26	209	655	888	967	986	986	982	975	926	913	547	599	
Ar. Pradesh	-	18	37	255	448	708	730	824	763	731	644	754	670	400	
Assam	-	1	50	382	690	897	937	950	993	974	968	907	498	506	
Bihar	-	2	59	458	811	925	973	981	980	991	961	951	717	486	
Goa	-	0	30	179	700	875	966	998	986	1000	740	482	407	531	
Gujarat	-	7	106	562	914	973	997	989	986	992	957	936	585	577	
Haryana	-	0	35	370	827	955	991	948	973	963	955	840	393	470	
H. P.	-	0	13	243	712	935	967	977	978	969	946	932	743	504	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0	39	268	736	929	964	995	999	1000	986	986	821	533	
Karnataka	-	9	146	641	883	974	982	987	978	979	944	877	638	593	
Kerala	-	0	4	264	670	888	918	947	973	975	883	771	508	526	
Madhya Pradesh	-	4	106	521	862	972	989	991	986	968	976	928	686	531	
Maharashtra	-	6	79	437	793	933	983	975	981	964	947	885	600	523	
Manipur	-	2	32	191	507	754	942	926	986	982	961	978	759	487	
Meghalaya	-	0	96	569	906	971	997	1000	1000	985	985	958	651	556	
Mizoram	-	0	33	495	839	893	965	971	988	901	974	967	459	525	
Nagaland	-	0	29	168	502	843	956	974	1000	1000	993	1000	854	507	
Orissa	-	2	72	434	788	923	968	989	969	979	957	949	602	540	
Punjab	-	2	65	435	842	949	970	980	978	985	907	876	589	526	
Rajasthan	-	14	110	490	897	958	989	982	988	991	958	936	630	496	
Sikkim	-	0	12	251	687	791	974	997	996	993	975	949	763	498	
Tamil Nadu	-	2	81	473	841	918	975	996	978	963	953	928	587	589	
Tripura	-	0	31	283	706	882	986	960	999	990	953	971	687	502	
Uttar Pradesh	-	1	53	441	819	944	969	984	974	980	959	955	684	469	
West Bengal	-	4	68	494	797	939	965	975	989	978	934	889	542	524	
A & N Islands	-	0	57	390	874	918	999	981	1000	1000	1000	922	443	540	
Chandigarh	-	0	19	721	940	979	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	947	783	
D & N Haveli	-	0	115	482	875	999	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	904	674	582	
Daman & Diu	-	0	25	605	865	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	902	409	653	
Delhi	-	0	25	472	759	932	978	995	997	927	600	861	322	520	
Lakshadweep	-	0	51	253	418	756	952	1000	1000	1000	1000	813	781	490	
Pondicherry	-	0	0	342	821	944	962	1000	968	973	769	919	594	559	
All India	-	5	82	475	823	942	974	981	981	977	949	919	622	522	

**Table 6: Age-specific usual principal worker population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	rural female													
	age group (in years)													
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh.	-	21	255	537	611	682	768	754	743	724	564	547	228	443
Ar. Pradesh	-	10	51	284	526	432	427	436	479	463	499	711	411	278
Assam	-	5	11	63	109	162	165	197	178	187	154	118	41	87
Bihar	-	3	26	104	176	208	256	292	287	311	251	250	136	132
Goa	-	0	0	102	114	174	57	380	226	477	283	269	0	148
Gujarat	-	6	71	377	461	455	548	606	622	536	522	405	146	311
Haryana	-	0	4	21	43	43	94	78	57	100	48	69	18	33
H. P.	-	0	19	103	320	422	456	544	599	543	676	585	303	281
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0	11	35	152	75	17	25	45	30	42	49	130	46
Karnataka	-	13	145	390	452	597	678	661	625	557	514	452	240	354
Kerala	-	0	1	92	168	188	262	376	319	291	317	197	87	159
Madhya Pradesh	-	0	77	345	462	603	620	700	702	680	608	501	259	331
Maharashtra	-	9	77	374	494	650	750	692	779	729	602	634	302	393
Manipur	-	0	3	90	201	227	281	266	208	352	177	329	135	153
Meghalaya	-	0	41	426	723	767	790	817	864	838	712	545	264	414
Mizoram	-	0	36	437	648	445	524	616	763	787	688	753	150	367
Nagaland	-	0	21	147	365	408	446	438	492	403	463	482	338	245
Orissa	-	1	70	243	282	288	372	376	385	401	329	274	124	203
Punjab	-	2	14	51	32	63	64	70	104	77	65	32	37	40
Rajasthan	-	35	183	331	418	456	498	480	520	494	408	380	177	272
Sikkim	-	0	19	133	350	477	513	484	388	456	404	488	115	234
Tamil Nadu	-	3	69	383	454	548	654	658	670	671	617	545	276	401
Tripura	-	6	3	48	100	81	109	100	204	184	103	120	73	69
Uttar Pradesh	-	0	27	85	137	185	214	294	331	311	306	238	152	122
West Bengal	-	2	81	179	197	197	181	232	178	160	91	140	39	116
A & N Islands	-	0	43	83	218	313	477	244	252	242	116	211	111	160
Chandigarh	-	0	0	133	3	1	190	229	33	128	0	0	389	81
D & N Haveli	-	0	16	455	483	590	682	768	586	610	1000	598	0	347
Daman & Diu	-	0	17	226	351	228	530	553	795	262	681	349	98	259
Delhi	-	0	0	0	53	15	65	41	0	36	0	23	75	22
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	0	193	0	47	442	229	99	381	311	0	81
Pondicherry	-	0	0	259	330	394	624	486	352	440	384	436	364	283
<b>All India</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>231</b>

**Table 6: Age-specific usual principal worker population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)													rural person	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Andhra Pradesh.	-	24	231	600	737	814	875	871	864	854	747	747	377	521	
Ar. Pradesh	-	14	44	270	484	567	608	641	634	593	594	735	538	342	
Assam	-	3	32	240	394	534	542	603	642	611	624	536	279	307	
Bihar	-	2	44	301	474	556	590	644	634	666	622	607	453	316	
Goa	-	0	19	138	381	508	584	672	710	725	454	355	190	338	
Gujarat	-	7	90	471	684	710	776	804	811	768	748	648	351	445	
Haryana	-	0	20	204	464	533	481	523	598	577	530	445	207	264	
H. P.	-	0	16	176	485	670	699	729	773	750	790	766	536	390	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0	25	169	419	489	519	492	552	569	499	653	427	300	
Karnataka	-	11	145	525	672	774	824	827	809	786	728	643	431	474	
Kerala	-	0	3	175	415	503	568	619	612	618	580	476	272	333	
Madhya Pradesh	-	2	92	446	658	794	792	857	855	831	806	694	480	434	
Maharashtra	-	8	78	409	638	786	858	836	887	846	769	761	444	460	
Manipur	-	1	18	144	349	488	568	633	581	673	611	650	507	328	
Meghalaya	-	0	68	494	809	864	887	919	938	917	855	708	470	484	
Mizoram	-	0	34	465	748	634	783	779	887	835	858	874	296	448	
Nagaland	-	0	25	159	436	646	709	737	737	658	781	788	655	385	
Orissa	-	2	71	340	508	574	669	695	690	689	646	593	360	370	
Punjab	-	2	40	256	424	500	509	518	562	579	533	425	320	292	
Rajasthan	-	24	142	423	645	702	730	726	764	735	708	647	404	387	
Sikkim	-	0	16	195	530	640	725	762	750	792	729	700	482	375	
Tamil Nadu	-	2	75	428	636	722	819	813	819	813	797	726	439	496	
Tripura	-	2	19	183	433	420	433	566	710	672	610	582	356	301	
Uttar Pradesh	-	1	41	277	472	546	573	645	650	652	637	596	436	300	
West Bengal	-	3	74	343	478	563	561	601	624	619	544	545	281	323	
A & N Islands	-	0	50	227	485	614	772	582	644	744	684	490	299	357	
Chandigarh	-	0	12	609	842	532	864	788	793	668	693	969	916	623	
D & N Haveli	-	0	67	468	641	823	855	909	734	829	1000	773	198	467	
Daman & Diu	-	0	21	460	726	668	842	787	900	743	810	593	241	484	
Delhi	-	0	11	286	494	585	329	717	362	616	508	502	191	305	
Lakshadweep	-	0	26	96	278	244	571	743	703	535	635	500	329	263	
Pondicherry	-	0	0	296	574	662	814	725	728	735	523	664	482	423	
<b>All India</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>380</b>	

**Table 6: Age-specific usual principal worker population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														urban male
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh.	-	11	75	314	602	905	976	976	978	951	963	699	350	508	
Ar. Pradesh	-	4	0	90	344	802	854	903	834	990	967	1000	0	399	
Assam	-	5	41	156	436	763	901	956	956	979	882	847	317	507	
Bihar	-	0	36	223	439	708	944	968	977	974	957	855	484	428	
Goa	-	0	0	138	466	761	959	937	958	886	910	588	368	495	
Gujarat	-	0	21	327	746	935	942	987	992	966	917	796	389	532	
Haryana	-	0	47	285	749	952	859	965	966	964	868	734	445	505	
H. P.	-	0	29	94	519	783	992	877	975	998	934	856	365	498	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0	11	149	451	822	953	982	997	954	976	908	367	473	
Karnataka	-	0	73	335	626	907	970	991	982	975	931	871	299	543	
Kerala	-	0	5	188	581	901	951	939	978	954	939	748	436	534	
Madhya Pradesh	-	4	32	302	649	855	955	977	958	956	950	805	425	483	
Maharashtra	-	0	28	280	642	885	962	967	964	962	935	791	363	528	
Manipur	-	0	6	32	272	570	817	928	955	983	982	956	620	436	
Meghalaya	-	0	0	108	416	649	979	1000	978	1000	952	937	236	393	
Mizoram	-	0	0	117	410	763	972	973	954	992	927	875	497	460	
Nagaland	-	0	29	26	255	628	939	930	891	1000	1000	1000	388	391	
Orissa	-	0	15	241	449	788	951	991	987	987	874	844	295	472	
Punjab	-	4	34	331	702	937	980	980	980	984	923	852	458	541	
Rajasthan	-	6	46	299	649	905	983	977	977	986	893	802	345	483	
Sikkim	-	0	51	224	683	846	928	971	1000	1000	970	788	345	515	
Tamil Nadu	-	1	61	361	702	931	973	969	980	966	886	746	392	560	
Tripura	-	0	0	172	308	638	941	954	982	990	969	893	344	490	
Uttar Pradesh	-	4	72	371	708	855	974	982	959	976	953	844	464	484	
West Bengal	-	1	43	296	611	824	929	950	972	963	958	846	335	561	
A & N Islands	-	0	27	465	829	953	1000	1000	924	1000	969	762	611	627	
Chandigarh	-	4	16	277	654	903	973	992	961	999	974	820	341	537	
D & N Haveli	-	0	47	387	818	971	979	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	361	656	
Daman & Diu	-	0	0	227	760	971	991	1000	928	1000	986	908	585	545	
Delhi	-	0	37	232	723	899	950	987	983	993	941	885	328	526	
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	191	531	878	976	1000	886	957	850	873	365	412	
Pondicherry	-	0	0	284	613	882	961	969	974	974	825	726	337	553	
<b>All India</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>513</b>	

**Table 6: Age-specific usual principal worker population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)													urban female	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Andhra Pradesh.	-	1	56	135	183	227	279	273	299	312	306	203	113	159	
Ar. Pradesh	-	10	0	18	211	266	115	190	190	202	708	148	0	100	
Assam	-	0	110	123	31	97	191	182	173	93	187	100	30	97	
Bihar	-	1	28	51	24	72	82	184	136	137	136	166	97	64	
Goa	-	0	0	58	174	155	276	58	90	170	161	59	84	98	
Gujarat	-	0	26	82	145	99	186	258	214	273	145	167	46	114	
Haryana	-	0	0	18	81	90	156	123	97	99	72	159	62	58	
H. P.	-	0	1	23	95	81	198	197	243	165	284	345	105	96	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	2	0	29	39	103	53	84	100	83	44	21	15	41	
Karnataka	-	2	42	137	216	195	340	312	325	253	254	178	88	167	
Kerala	-	0	2	58	133	235	233	336	358	321	294	141	83	156	
Madhya Pradesh	-	0	16	61	132	188	205	223	277	316	297	272	95	122	
Maharashtra	-	0	15	70	133	181	211	261	248	210	223	207	108	122	
Manipur	-	0	0	7	122	163	263	319	325	392	263	306	166	142	
Meghalaya	-	0	36	62	250	312	507	225	354	348	588	406	151	196	
Mizoram	-	0	0	58	278	459	426	463	631	501	525	366	297	246	
Nagaland	-	0	60	93	97	346	292	421	300	629	510	152	0	158	
Orissa	-	0	5	108	145	154	202	206	223	164	192	100	151	112	
Punjab	-	0	10	68	78	85	102	120	147	178	216	157	29	73	
Rajasthan	-	3	38	58	98	107	189	194	247	190	212	176	49	93	
Sikkim	-	23	260	173	187	234	414	403	275	392	110	120	7	200	
Tamil Nadu	-	1	30	201	207	249	260	397	349	362	351	270	114	197	
Tripura	-	0	10	11	56	122	187	76	99	126	195	275	59	72	
Uttar Pradesh	-	3	22	61	61	78	101	127	204	176	137	101	77	66	
West Bengal	-	3	69	78	86	155	149	194	198	196	166	130	25	102	
A & N Islands	-	0	0	111	240	228	203	431	369	417	137	487	73	169	
Chandigarh	-	0	0	21	113	224	202	168	343	218	247	99	34	114	
D & N Haveli	-	0	0	97	142	58	234	492	205	0	0	264	49	112	
Daman & Diu	-	0	114	299	194	321	145	255	394	116	174	191	117	181	
Delhi	-	0	6	31	162	114	176	157	152	131	129	90	45	82	
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	57	85	168	217	189	301	241	305	67	21	103	
Pondicherry	-	0	24	200	231	177	217	330	208	370	323	62	89	159	
<b>All India</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>117</b>	

**Table 6: Age-specific usual principal worker population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban person													
	age group (in years)													
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh.	-	6	66	233	380	556	616	632	674	663	628	454	223	337
Ar. Pradesh	-	6	0	59	279	512	339	593	650	713	931	442	0	267
Assam	-	3	73	139	241	447	555	611	668	571	554	546	185	317
Bihar	-	1	33	147	241	377	557	568	588	586	613	544	286	258
Goa	-	0	0	104	322	505	640	399	709	481	543	370	209	303
Gujarat	-	0	23	206	454	543	538	630	626	653	579	472	199	333
Haryana	-	0	24	175	432	577	500	527	574	643	537	505	247	296
H. P.	-	0	14	57	317	431	600	568	602	655	730	647	230	304
Jammu & Kashmir	-	1	6	94	255	447	479	550	598	611	454	509	187	268
Karnataka	-	1	59	239	417	541	667	639	693	615	645	509	188	359
Kerala	-	0	3	122	333	549	568	613	657	611	635	456	240	337
Madhya Pradesh	-	2	25	193	406	523	569	631	651	651	665	508	253	311
Maharashtra	-	0	22	183	423	540	618	617	653	613	622	520	224	336
Manipur	-	0	3	18	196	341	555	638	638	726	562	652	416	291
Meghalaya	-	0	16	86	333	439	717	568	682	733	781	602	200	296
Mizoram	-	0	0	88	338	616	647	728	796	757	764	609	385	351
Nagaland	-	0	43	61	181	484	701	761	667	817	842	597	285	285
Orissa	-	0	10	171	318	420	593	604	607	650	611	505	223	300
Punjab	-	2	23	205	401	616	528	559	606	604	637	477	242	325
Rajasthan	-	4	42	198	396	536	591	596	661	633	582	499	186	301
Sikkim	-	12	147	205	459	577	667	652	734	770	539	637	196	373
Tamil Nadu	-	1	46	286	452	584	609	687	703	693	605	501	248	382
Tripura	-	0	5	110	163	383	546	487	703	585	641	666	197	291
Uttar Pradesh	-	3	49	238	426	483	545	572	602	588	624	488	261	288
West Bengal	-	2	56	195	354	484	517	600	654	629	597	540	182	340
A & N Islands	-	0	12	251	578	518	760	721	691	694	641	705	330	401
Chandigarh	-	2	8	149	393	580	611	654	622	609	647	436	212	336
D & N Haveli	-	0	19	296	493	461	714	762	699	735	254	748	182	404
Daman & Diu	-	0	63	264	512	680	576	623	676	408	707	505	288	371
Delhi	-	0	22	145	486	521	557	574	634	624	591	533	187	320
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	121	271	413	583	571	630	582	587	534	219	261
Pondicherry	-	0	14	231	445	527	591	615	630	667	606	352	196	346
<b>All India</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>324</b>

**Table 7: Age-specific usual worker (principal & subsidiary status taken together) population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)													rural male	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Andhra Pradesh.	-	29	221	663	901	975	989	987	983	977	926	914	561	605	
Ar. Pradesh	-	19	38	293	473	742	789	834	792	791	683	780	684	422	
Assam	-	2	65	445	754	928	962	967	994	980	968	943	533	529	
Bihar	-	2	64	485	821	931	976	983	980	991	962	951	732	492	
Goa	-	0	30	183	700	875	966	998	986	1000	740	512	505	539	
Gujarat	-	7	115	602	922	976	999	990	990	992	957	946	596	584	
Haryana	-	0	40	377	847	955	991	948	987	978	959	840	403	475	
H. P.	-	11	65	379	779	953	981	980	978	969	946	932	758	536	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0	40	312	807	958	982	996	999	1000	986	986	821	548	
Karnataka	-	9	151	644	884	974	982	991	978	979	944	881	650	595	
Kerala	-	0	11	291	703	907	941	975	986	987	906	852	609	553	
Madhya Pradesh	-	5	114	546	874	976	989	993	988	968	976	930	693	536	
Maharashtra	-	7	84	456	820	943	986	977	982	970	950	903	616	531	
Manipur	-	2	32	208	550	771	962	926	986	982	961	978	759	495	
Meghalaya	-	0	96	569	906	971	997	1000	1000	985	985	971	651	557	
Mizoram	-	0	87	658	866	916	965	971	988	925	974	967	482	555	
Nagaland	-	0	36	182	520	856	957	985	1000	1000	993	1000	894	518	
Orissa	-	5	78	458	826	936	973	990	971	987	964	977	622	551	
Punjab	-	5	68	447	849	949	972	990	978	985	919	877	589	530	
Rajasthan	-	15	114	502	911	958	989	985	988	991	969	942	639	500	
Sikkim	-	0	12	262	706	795	976	997	996	993	975	974	767	502	
Tamil Nadu	-	2	90	488	844	921	977	996	981	966	956	931	598	594	
Tripura	-	0	31	283	706	896	986	960	999	990	964	971	687	504	
Uttar Pradesh	-	3	72	487	848	957	977	985	976	982	967	959	700	481	
West Bengal	-	5	75	530	826	945	971	977	991	980	942	899	550	534	
A & N Islands	-	0	57	401	887	967	999	981	1000	1000	1000	922	443	547	
Chandigarh	-	0	19	731	943	979	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	947	784	
D & N Haveli	-	0	115	482	875	999	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	904	674	582
Daman & Diu	-	0	25	605	865	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	902	472	655
Delhi	-	0	25	472	759	932	978	995	997	927	600	861	322	520	
Lakshadweep	-	0	51	253	418	885	952	1000	1000	1000	1000	813	781	497	
Pondicherry	-	0	0	342	821	952	962	1000	968	973	769	919	594	560	
All India	-	6	91	503	844	950	979	984	983	980	953	929	639	531	

**Table 7: Age-specific usual worker (principal & subsidiary status taken together) population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														rural female
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Andhra Pradesh.	-	25	283	570	644	742	810	803	787	768	687	601	253	478	
Ar. Pradesh	-	10	51	320	552	478	474	484	542	615	563	732	438	310	
Assam	-	6	25	154	206	249	306	284	301	315	278	189	66	151	
Bihar	-	3	33	127	235	296	357	402	388	372	305	281	153	173	
Goa	-	0	0	102	188	258	59	380	240	477	347	269	129	181	
Gujarat	-	6	116	475	649	612	736	755	789	688	689	565	209	413	
Haryana	-	2	10	135	346	355	496	439	488	410	362	326	92	202	
H. P.	-	0	97	310	668	745	783	815	876	830	880	824	425	471	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0	37	224	554	543	533	549	572	521	536	352	395	327	
Karnataka	-	13	153	421	481	635	714	710	665	618	563	499	261	380	
Kerala	-	0	2	106	223	304	404	495	523	439	407	391	170	238	
Madhya Pradesh	-	0	98	414	554	700	749	778	776	758	682	558	288	382	
Maharashtra	-	10	87	418	561	729	821	754	835	796	716	674	324	434	
Manipur	-	0	3	149	332	371	480	502	505	506	223	394	145	253	
Meghalaya	-	0	41	431	737	775	790	828	866	849	721	545	264	418	
Mizoram	-	33	164	522	749	559	611	769	852	815	688	795	150	440	
Nagaland	-	0	36	230	594	780	772	857	877	831	921	846	549	441	
Orissa	-	3	103	315	415	472	545	577	560	564	449	413	179	299	
Punjab	-	3	42	258	377	421	460	560	622	614	490	431	211	280	
Rajasthan	-	36	234	468	616	682	705	742	735	733	617	552	215	388	
Sikkim	-	0	19	145	363	499	541	485	388	456	404	488	115	241	
Tamil Nadu	-	7	81	414	484	599	689	695	710	708	654	590	308	430	
Tripura	-	6	3	50	102	82	115	106	236	184	110	120	73	73	
Uttar Pradesh	-	1	56	173	234	329	398	465	489	479	445	388	208	201	
West Bengal	-	3	103	272	278	278	267	291	238	190	148	170	46	160	
A & N Islands	-	0	43	83	305	352	493	249	347	242	116	211	111	180	
Chandigarh	-	0	19	153	19	9	346	398	33	203	0	0	389	128	
D & N Haveli	-	0	16	455	483	590	682	774	706	610	1000	738	0	354	
Daman & Diu	-	0	32	245	418	322	592	697	795	321	681	408	98	300	
Delhi	-	0	0	0	53	15	72	100	0	52	0	23	122	29	
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	0	204	59	87	517	348	278	381	523	0	115	
Pondicherry	-	0	0	267	347	394	624	486	366	471	384	436	364	287	
All India	-	7	96	304	409	491	555	579	586	566	515	450	218	299	

**Table 7: Age-specific usual worker (principal & subsidiary status taken together) population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														rural person
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Andhra Pradesh.	-	27	251	620	761	850	898	896	886	876	808	772	398	542	
Ar. Pradesh	-	15	44	307	510	607	662	668	678	700	642	759	559	369	
Assam	-	4	46	315	475	593	626	652	696	673	676	589	310	349	
Bihar	-	2	50	326	510	604	645	699	685	695	648	622	469	338	
Goa	-	0	19	140	421	552	585	672	715	725	494	367	304	359	
Gujarat	-	7	115	539	783	791	869	876	893	843	828	739	390	499	
Haryana	-	1	26	262	615	677	710	699	783	723	680	576	249	346	
H. P.	-	6	81	346	715	846	877	886	923	898	908	881	602	503	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0	38	274	670	744	771	764	799	787	754	761	578	442	
Karnataka	-	11	152	542	687	795	843	854	828	814	752	671	448	487	
Kerala	-	0	7	196	459	575	654	699	730	701	639	615	363	387	
Madhya Pradesh	-	3	106	490	711	843	861	894	890	867	840	726	498	462	
Maharashtra	-	8	85	439	685	832	898	867	913	883	829	790	462	484	
Manipur	-	1	18	180	437	569	689	738	736	749	632	683	511	380	
Meghalaya	-	0	68	497	817	869	887	924	938	922	859	713	470	486	
Mizoram	-	15	123	589	810	710	819	862	927	861	858	893	306	499	
Nagaland	-	0	36	203	556	822	867	928	936	903	964	937	761	482	
Orissa	-	4	90	388	598	681	758	792	774	775	709	680	397	423	
Punjab	-	5	55	359	605	681	711	771	809	819	729	639	405	410	
Rajasthan	-	25	167	487	756	817	839	861	867	858	809	740	428	446	
Sikkim	-	0	16	207	546	652	740	762	750	792	729	711	484	380	
Tamil Nadu	-	4	86	451	653	751	837	833	841	833	815	751	460	513	
Tripura	-	2	19	184	434	427	437	568	722	672	619	582	356	303	
Uttar Pradesh	-	2	64	342	536	628	673	729	730	735	709	673	471	345	
West Bengal	-	4	88	406	535	607	608	632	652	634	574	564	288	349	
A & N Islands	-	0	50	232	542	658	779	584	690	744	684	490	299	371	
Chandigarh	-	0	19	620	847	535	890	835	793	696	693	969	916	635	
D & N Haveli	-	0	67	468	641	823	855	911	811	829	1000	833	198	470	
Daman & Diu	-	0	28	467	745	708	863	855	900	763	810	626	270	503	
Delhi	-	0	11	286	494	585	334	734	362	622	508	502	216	308	
Lakshadweep	-	0	26	96	285	326	588	778	749	627	635	632	329	285	
Pondicherry	-	0	0	300	583	666	814	725	733	749	523	664	482	425	
<b>All India</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>417</b>	

**Table 7: Age-specific usual worker (principal & subsidiary status taken together) population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban male													
	age group (in years)													
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh.	-	11	81	323	608	907	976	980	979	951	963	699	350	511
Ar. Pradesh	-	4	0	90	344	802	854	903	834	990	967	1000	0	399
Assam	-	5	47	170	476	795	924	960	963	979	882	847	371	522
Bihar	-	0	38	236	453	708	945	970	982	978	959	855	497	432
Goa	-	0	0	138	474	761	959	937	988	886	910	588	368	498
Gujarat	-	0	28	336	759	936	942	987	992	966	925	797	395	536
Haryana	-	0	47	285	749	952	859	965	966	964	887	734	445	506
H. P.	-	0	29	106	525	783	992	877	975	998	934	856	365	499
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0	20	180	453	822	963	983	997	954	976	908	373	478
Karnataka	-	0	73	337	627	907	970	992	986	978	931	873	314	545
Kerala	-	0	5	210	635	908	951	958	981	963	953	793	552	558
Madhya Pradesh	-	4	32	313	662	863	955	977	958	959	950	805	456	488
Maharashtra	-	0	28	287	659	892	967	968	964	964	935	798	369	532
Manipur	-	3	6	60	286	617	824	928	955	983	985	956	627	445
Meghalaya	-	0	0	108	416	649	979	1000	978	1000	952	937	236	393
Mizoram	-	0	0	146	449	776	972	976	1000	992	927	875	497	471
Nagaland	-	0	29	40	255	628	939	930	891	1000	1000	1000	388	393
Orissa	-	0	21	242	462	788	951	991	987	987	874	844	307	475
Punjab	-	14	45	354	724	937	980	980	980	984	923	862	466	549
Rajasthan	-	6	47	312	656	909	983	977	978	986	893	802	358	486
Sikkim	-	0	51	238	704	846	928	971	1000	1000	970	788	345	519
Tamil Nadu	-	1	61	370	712	933	973	971	984	966	886	771	399	563
Tripura	-	0	0	179	319	638	941	958	982	990	969	893	370	494
Uttar Pradesh	-	4	76	387	725	859	975	984	959	976	953	844	486	490
West Bengal	-	1	45	308	636	834	932	954	975	963	958	846	344	567
A & N Islands	-	0	27	465	858	974	1000	1000	924	1000	969	762	611	632
Chandigarh	-	4	16	324	673	921	979	992	961	999	974	820	356	547
D & N Haveli	-	0	47	387	818	971	979	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	361	656
Daman & Diu	-	0	0	253	769	971	991	1000	928	1000	986	908	585	549
Delhi	-	0	37	247	723	899	950	987	983	993	942	885	328	528
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	216	632	916	1000	1000	886	1000	850	873	442	432
Pondicherry	-	0	0	284	613	898	961	969	974	974	825	726	337	555
All India	-	3	49	314	658	883	960	975	974	969	935	809	402	518

**Table 7: Age-specific usual worker (principal & subsidiary status taken together) population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	age group (in years)														urban female
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh.	-	3	59	157	198	269	306	302	343	348	340	204	119	178	
Ar. Pradesh	-	10	0	18	211	266	115	190	190	202	708	148	0	100	
Assam	-	0	114	134	52	131	242	200	191	102	187	100	34	112	
Bihar	-	1	28	64	43	98	118	214	145	150	144	175	98	75	
Goa	-	0	0	58	205	155	290	58	175	185	161	59	84	106	
Gujarat	-	0	46	88	165	128	218	299	259	311	206	179	48	135	
Haryana	-	0	0	49	149	216	201	196	134	143	236	199	85	98	
H. P.	-	0	3	52	136	163	282	258	273	222	350	347	128	130	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	2	5	45	73	155	83	134	129	90	56	42	24	62	
Karnataka	-	2	42	139	227	220	366	336	341	270	278	178	99	178	
Kerala	-	0	4	89	153	281	297	430	456	427	393	227	129	203	
Madhya Pradesh	-	0	16	72	151	207	222	250	309	331	305	297	102	134	
Maharashtra	-	0	17	78	158	200	231	290	290	233	249	235	111	137	
Manipur	-	0	0	40	170	306	433	495	490	477	298	495	171	211	
Meghalaya	-	0	36	62	250	312	511	225	354	348	588	406	151	197	
Mizoram	-	0	0	86	295	504	428	472	689	509	529	366	297	259	
Nagaland	-	0	60	107	190	367	362	503	548	779	510	152	103	199	
Orissa	-	0	13	136	190	171	310	296	259	258	192	100	151	145	
Punjab	-	22	23	125	122	154	194	226	244	258	305	204	57	125	
Rajasthan	-	3	56	87	178	185	275	315	305	274	288	192	65	138	
Sikkim	-	23	260	173	187	234	414	403	275	392	110	120	7	200	
Tamil Nadu	-	1	33	214	228	279	291	432	392	372	372	316	128	215	
Tripura	-	0	10	11	56	130	204	76	99	126	195	275	65	75	
Uttar Pradesh	-	3	31	88	85	114	157	228	248	210	209	144	102	94	
West Bengal	-	3	80	90	109	178	171	213	226	215	186	139	27	117	
A & N Islands	-	0	0	148	247	313	442	487	369	486	152	487	73	206	
Chandigarh	-	0	0	27	174	256	289	204	343	218	247	132	38	136	
D & N Haveli	-	0	0	97	142	58	234	492	205	0	0	264	49	112	
Daman & Diu	-	0	114	299	194	321	164	273	394	116	174	238	117	186	
Delhi	-	2	58	75	169	128	196	209	159	150	129	107	61	105	
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	94	157	390	315	396	467	350	438	174	21	179	
Pondicherry	-	0	24	212	231	217	217	339	284	370	323	62	89	169	
<b>All India</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>139</b>	

**Table 7: Age-specific usual worker (principal & subsidiary status taken together) population ratio for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban person													
	age group (in years)													
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh.	-	7	71	248	390	579	629	649	694	680	646	454	226	348
Ar. Pradesh	-	6	0	59	279	512	339	593	650	713	931	442	0	267
Assam	-	3	78	151	272	480	592	622	679	575	554	546	216	332
Bihar	-	1	34	160	257	391	573	584	595	594	618	548	293	266
Goa	-	0	0	104	341	505	646	399	755	489	543	370	209	309
Gujarat	-	0	36	213	470	556	556	650	647	670	610	478	203	345
Haryana	-	0	24	187	464	631	523	564	590	659	616	521	259	314
H. P.	-	0	15	78	340	473	642	596	617	679	751	647	242	322
Jammu & Kashmir	-	1	13	118	273	474	499	575	611	614	460	519	195	281
Karnataka	-	1	59	241	422	554	679	652	703	624	655	510	201	366
Kerala	-	0	5	149	369	576	602	672	709	673	689	520	317	373
Madhya Pradesh	-	2	25	204	422	536	578	643	666	660	668	522	271	319
Maharashtra	-	0	23	191	443	553	630	632	671	625	633	537	229	346
Manipur	-	2	3	49	228	442	639	721	721	763	584	740	422	330
Meghalaya	-	0	16	86	333	439	719	568	682	733	781	602	200	296
Mizoram	-	0	0	117	365	644	648	734	848	761	766	609	385	363
Nagaland	-	0	43	75	224	495	727	788	761	891	842	597	312	305
Orissa	-	0	17	186	344	430	645	648	625	688	611	505	229	317
Punjab	-	18	35	245	433	642	575	611	649	642	673	507	260	353
Rajasthan	-	4	51	217	437	574	634	655	687	670	616	507	200	323
Sikkim	-	12	147	214	471	577	667	652	734	770	539	637	196	375
Tamil Nadu	-	1	47	297	467	600	625	705	724	698	616	537	258	393
Tripura	-	0	5	114	168	387	555	489	703	585	641	666	213	295
Uttar Pradesh	-	3	55	259	446	503	573	621	623	605	653	508	284	304
West Bengal	-	2	62	207	378	500	530	611	668	637	606	544	188	350
A & N Islands	-	0	12	273	598	577	832	748	691	730	647	705	330	422
Chandigarh	-	2	8	175	432	604	655	669	622	609	647	453	223	351
D & N Haveli	-	0	19	296	493	461	714	762	699	735	254	748	182	404
Daman & Diu	-	0	63	277	517	680	586	632	676	408	707	532	288	376
Delhi	-	1	47	172	488	527	567	600	636	632	592	541	195	332
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	152	355	572	645	680	702	660	651	579	263	308
Pondicherry	-	0	14	239	445	555	591	620	664	667	606	352	196	352
All India	-	3	43	218	420	543	599	637	664	645	633	517	241	337

**Table 8: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal status for each State/UT**

State/UT	rural male						
	general educational level						
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	902	925	827	706	656	795	869
Ar. Pradesh	637	646	564	500	748	832	627
Assam	862	890	689	608	535	648	782
Bihar	908	847	704	765	700	813	842
Goa	637	875	758	566	834	823	727
Gujarat	891	929	823	810	731	858	869
Haryana	761	831	650	779	709	868	764
H. P.	866	885	673	719	446	774	772
Jammu & Kashmir	949	770	705	720	637	725	800
Karnataka	908	919	853	777	687	890	874
Kerala	683	803	758	639	524	725	731
Madhya Pradesh	918	870	728	706	729	849	856
Maharashtra	855	899	762	712	611	850	812
Manipur	879	817	729	502	503	889	728
Meghalaya	928	941	644	675	783	798	892
Mizoram	879	844	891	604	767	1000	831
Nagaland	913	844	647	599	556	841	735
Orissa	889	881	765	550	421	717	822
Punjab	847	827	730	789	655	906	804
Rajasthan	900	850	752	674	736	839	838
Sikkim	923	755	682	579	711	731	765
Tamil Nadu	879	905	779	676	668	741	829
Tripura	935	852	635	610	697	857	788
Uttar Pradesh	893	829	733	708	742	804	818
West Bengal	887	873	743	710	655	713	827
A & N Islands	873	900	732	695	817	761	824
Chandigarh	980	953	856	937	561	711	933
D & N Haveli	975	946	829	727	896	1000	920
Daman & Diu	932	892	846	857	796	954	878
Delhi	750	754	857	656	787	953	791
Lakshadweep	664	862	601	826	1000	1000	778
Pondicherry	837	881	751	764	710	739	807
<b>All India</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>829</b>

**Table 8: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal status for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							rural female
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	675	508	376	291	238	450	613	
Ar. Pradesh	520	383	243	88	167	245	436	
Assam	188	106	62	61	110	226	134	
Bihar	249	121	82	82	50	68	218	
Goa	276	141	100	68	294	465	192	
Gujarat	522	425	290	254	276	286	454	
Haryana	59	47	15	62	12	43	51	
H. P.	473	444	296	293	183	226	407	
Jammu & Kashmir	42	69	139	55	131	342	65	
Karnataka	596	438	302	258	195	307	516	
Kerala	257	259	173	149	136	255	211	
Madhya Pradesh	581	448	288	216	173	258	532	
Maharashtra	659	613	408	287	149	306	576	
Manipur	223	273	147	193	113	509	217	
Meghalaya	697	730	515	671	481	471	688	
Mizoram	408	600	560	529	328	1000	559	
Nagaland	385	399	354	260	322	382	369	
Orissa	386	148	93	60	52	161	297	
Punjab	52	58	29	56	94	345	57	
Rajasthan	446	265	183	141	123	472	410	
Sikkim	385	308	204	485	740	739	360	
Tamil Nadu	639	494	348	282	257	294	531	
Tripura	125	82	64	78	244	410	102	
Uttar Pradesh	230	148	93	91	63	212	203	
West Bengal	218	127	68	107	53	238	171	
A & N Islands	240	243	183	182	297	232	225	
Chandigarh	53	164	230	190	0	356	119	
D & N Haveli	623	521	333	147	865	966	559	
Daman & Diu	430	452	408	182	60	261	380	
Delhi	13	79	0	19	91	82	33	
Lakshadweep	174	117	153	8	393	0	133	
Pondicherry	524	430	214	119	244	382	393	
<b>All India</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>350</b>	

**Table 8: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal status for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							rural person
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	766	757	677	589	556	695	740	
Ar. Pradesh	572	531	445	346	654	806	537	
Assam	449	557	438	420	389	557	476	
Bihar	508	579	531	605	589	748	535	
Goa	385	559	406	359	559	707	449	
Gujarat	646	720	640	623	620	701	661	
Haryana	298	508	424	614	514	713	422	
H. P.	593	662	519	550	346	601	581	
Jammu & Kashmir	362	549	487	498	442	661	443	
Karnataka	715	734	643	609	580	778	696	
Kerala	370	511	469	402	309	483	451	
Madhya Pradesh	708	735	618	601	596	777	700	
Maharashtra	723	776	623	579	500	734	694	
Manipur	463	529	487	395	363	777	477	
Meghalaya	802	840	579	673	683	652	790	
Mizoram	593	711	732	572	580	1000	695	
Nagaland	568	632	546	485	475	662	569	
Orissa	569	601	516	379	310	590	554	
Punjab	390	452	467	512	424	734	438	
Rajasthan	602	694	651	582	622	792	626	
Sikkim	590	586	469	542	720	733	577	
Tamil Nadu	722	730	598	543	512	580	677	
Tripura	421	493	407	409	591	712	458	
Uttar Pradesh	462	589	570	538	581	710	514	
West Bengal	466	557	480	525	529	626	503	
A & N Islands	464	612	458	450	602	656	526	
Chandigarh	763	788	788	820	514	656	775	
D & N Haveli	754	770	610	589	892	999	743	
Daman & Diu	612	724	691	658	614	816	676	
Delhi	185	495	520	407	658	765	467	
Lakshadweep	273	445	393	450	681	1000	423	
Pondicherry	644	643	523	521	537	598	598	
<b>All India</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>591</b>	

**Table 8: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal status for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							urban male
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	845	874	674	647	572	788	745	
Ar. Pradesh	679	683	625	561	735	930	684	
Assam	831	836	633	657	572	771	707	
Bihar	864	822	654	592	414	737	695	
Goa	764	802	700	510	513	723	640	
Gujarat	849	828	750	721	629	851	772	
Haryana	723	757	747	711	606	895	738	
H. P.	883	794	580	633	508	799	689	
Jammu & Kashmir	743	855	630	684	601	783	711	
Karnataka	846	866	773	686	584	808	758	
Kerala	546	783	777	647	460	809	718	
Madhya Pradesh	822	793	708	633	643	803	742	
Maharashtra	808	814	730	705	625	802	745	
Manipur	785	702	639	595	567	682	642	
Meghalaya	830	849	707	440	461	749	628	
Mizoram	662	845	693	586	461	812	687	
Nagaland	754	763	552	447	554	673	589	
Orissa	847	824	693	589	426	705	703	
Punjab	820	876	749	725	635	845	780	
Rajasthan	803	811	706	633	620	789	734	
Sikkim	786	784	689	662	616	766	725	
Tamil Nadu	810	841	793	682	637	817	768	
Tripura	759	724	651	571	513	824	685	
Uttar Pradesh	873	806	711	617	614	794	756	
West Bengal	857	828	706	591	603	763	740	
A & N Islands	913	918	774	765	865	861	851	
Chandigarh	882	902	639	723	634	783	752	
D & N Haveli	1000	834	674	800	724	966	847	
Daman & Diu	802	905	726	765	726	983	795	
Delhi	822	818	699	622	666	830	743	
Lakshadweep	494	810	608	719	838	1000	704	
Pondicherry	746	781	746	738	625	816	750	
<b>All India</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>745</b>	

**Table 8: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal status for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							urban female
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	348	166	95	99	110	271	223	
Ar. Pradesh	154	104	44	180	268	405	159	
Assam	171	33	59	99	119	349	118	
Bihar	150	37	45	36	29	134	97	
Goa	165	60	110	62	83	361	129	
Gujarat	234	134	86	99	97	242	154	
Haryana	86	68	38	93	69	203	89	
H. P.	185	125	85	118	64	247	138	
Jammu & Kashmir	42	20	34	36	61	302	60	
Karnataka	337	188	139	146	187	334	225	
Kerala	167	243	168	200	167	319	204	
Madhya Pradesh	306	131	56	46	106	188	183	
Maharashtra	233	150	113	125	135	303	174	
Manipur	188	211	165	110	103	444	200	
Meghalaya	249	277	209	114	330	568	282	
Mizoram	288	490	311	287	323	684	370	
Nagaland	243	197	64	300	382	539	241	
Orissa	281	122	37	63	126	208	164	
Punjab	100	58	71	103	92	193	102	
Rajasthan	169	94	67	65	101	254	137	
Sikkim	89	216	91	270	474	512	250	
Tamil Nadu	348	259	188	190	178	353	262	
Tripura	42	69	39	209	194	267	102	
Uttar Pradesh	143	76	41	31	44	158	103	
West Bengal	218	110	71	42	108	188	131	
A & N Islands	263	269	64	254	476	385	244	
Chandigarh	97	70	72	99	165	400	160	
D & N Haveli	460	207	138	290	0	0	165	
Daman & Diu	343	285	120	228	0	221	226	
Delhi	102	88	32	44	57	275	119	
Lakshadweep	75	118	85	620	691	434	156	
Pondicherry	293	193	143	214	84	459	216	
<b>All India</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>166</b>	

**Table 8: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal status for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							urban person
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	515	527	391	429	397	617	487	
Ar. Pradesh	284	387	334	404	596	779	443	
Assam	398	460	354	411	392	629	433	
Bihar	378	457	407	376	278	584	412	
Goa	307	422	485	330	385	538	396	
Gujarat	417	475	463	454	411	612	468	
Haryana	308	460	503	474	397	596	441	
H. P.	424	456	329	427	281	586	427	
Jammu & Kashmir	231	539	394	376	388	632	396	
Karnataka	513	519	462	443	409	638	494	
Kerala	257	498	474	416	307	571	446	
Madhya Pradesh	469	490	442	405	424	599	473	
Maharashtra	395	493	466	489	429	607	478	
Manipur	342	408	395	387	400	584	419	
Meghalaya	440	506	422	310	406	660	451	
Mizoram	441	633	498	435	404	786	526	
Nagaland	436	450	328	386	484	638	435	
Orissa	464	470	409	390	321	559	442	
Punjab	378	559	498	447	400	533	463	
Rajasthan	345	522	478	453	427	618	457	
Sikkim	347	543	516	504	546	669	517	
Tamil Nadu	482	538	531	497	431	632	519	
Tripura	269	422	393	409	370	630	411	
Uttar Pradesh	422	506	469	402	370	553	453	
West Bengal	448	485	425	342	391	569	452	
A & N Islands	497	676	463	497	699	628	561	
Chandigarh	378	528	384	429	429	617	469	
D & N Haveli	688	663	402	616	374	543	553	
Daman & Diu	441	547	373	586	521	664	510	
Delhi	346	483	438	381	427	594	456	
Lakshadweep	221	410	372	683	761	781	419	
Pondicherry	436	457	400	492	406	716	472	
<b>All India</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>468</b>	

**Table 9: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal and subsidiary status (all workers) for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level						rural male
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	905	927	830	718	704	838	875
Ar. Pradesh	692	665	568	544	748	874	662
Assam	873	900	727	693	657	745	814
Bihar	910	859	718	777	718	842	850
Goa	694	875	758	573	834	823	738
Gujarat	893	934	841	823	762	871	879
Haryana	770	832	660	788	730	868	772
H. P.	871	903	716	777	564	883	810
Jammu & Kashmir	950	776	732	756	720	878	822
Karnataka	910	921	853	784	697	890	877
Kerala	720	832	789	687	567	815	768
Madhya Pradesh	920	877	743	726	752	861	863
Maharashtra	862	906	774	737	628	865	823
Manipur	879	817	729	532	555	935	740
Meghalaya	928	941	647	675	783	798	893
Mizoram	903	884	908	703	784	1000	868
Nagaland	913	851	666	617	579	871	749
Orissa	897	893	785	587	469	747	837
Punjab	849	830	742	791	673	919	809
Rajasthan	904	857	759	686	755	842	844
Sikkim	924	758	694	601	711	750	771
Tamil Nadu	881	910	788	687	674	758	834
Tripura	936	855	635	610	697	879	790
Uttar Pradesh	897	843	757	750	779	847	835
West Bengal	890	884	756	725	734	762	840
A & N Islands	873	900	746	695	908	814	836
Chandigarh	984	956	856	937	561	711	935
D & N Haveli	975	946	829	727	896	1000	920
Daman & Diu	932	899	846	864	796	954	881
Delhi	750	754	857	657	787	953	792
Lakshadweep	664	885	601	839	1000	1000	789
Pondicherry	837	881	751	764	727	739	808
<b>All India</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>841</b>

**Table 9: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal and subsidiary status (all workers) for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							rural female
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	722	563	429	330	243	491	661	
Ar. Pradesh	593	387	276	107	167	245	487	
Assam	260	232	181	174	205	262	232	
Bihar	325	170	114	103	69	90	286	
Goa	317	216	140	122	296	465	235	
Gujarat	666	590	412	423	423	315	600	
Haryana	362	275	195	274	242	101	319	
H. P.	737	717	541	570	418	423	671	
Jammu & Kashmir	512	522	376	286	361	348	473	
Karnataka	632	478	352	291	229	315	553	
Kerala	359	370	292	244	196	321	315	
Madhya Pradesh	666	531	330	257	211	261	613	
Maharashtra	714	681	484	338	193	360	636	
Manipur	341	488	288	289	273	587	359	
Meghalaya	705	737	521	676	481	471	695	
Mizoram	473	676	627	671	631	1000	642	
Nagaland	728	738	601	479	426	613	665	
Orissa	547	273	168	82	84	164	435	
Punjab	449	426	275	363	298	381	411	
Rajasthan	634	482	328	205	190	479	596	
Sikkim	392	325	216	499	746	739	371	
Tamil Nadu	667	554	388	302	312	316	568	
Tripura	133	87	64	78	244	410	107	
Uttar Pradesh	370	255	184	168	119	279	331	
West Bengal	298	176	122	128	107	244	237	
A & N Islands	270	296	201	184	297	232	255	
Chandigarh	109	243	230	313	0	356	185	
D & N Haveli	640	524	333	147	865	966	570	
Daman & Diu	533	464	426	219	117	420	438	
Delhi	14	99	16	48	91	82	44	
Lakshadweep	252	201	153	24	393	0	188	
Pondicherry	528	437	214	142	244	382	399	
<b>All India</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>452</b>	

**Table 9: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal and subsidiary status (all workers) for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							rural person
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	795	780	697	608	594	737	767	
Ar. Pradesh	637	543	459	381	654	846	579	
Assam	497	616	508	514	502	641	539	
Bihar	555	604	550	619	606	776	572	
Goa	431	591	427	385	560	707	477	
Gujarat	742	791	693	689	679	718	739	
Haryana	501	602	494	670	593	724	554	
H. P.	778	809	644	695	508	738	737	
Jammu & Kashmir	667	696	595	599	581	790	653	
Karnataka	739	751	662	624	595	780	716	
Kerala	454	584	544	472	362	561	525	
Madhya Pradesh	762	766	639	626	622	788	743	
Maharashtra	762	809	660	612	523	757	729	
Manipur	538	643	545	448	454	833	554	
Meghalaya	806	843	584	676	683	652	793	
Mizoram	642	771	773	689	719	1000	755	
Nagaland	792	797	643	571	526	770	711	
Orissa	674	656	557	411	353	613	632	
Punjab	619	633	567	629	519	754	614	
Rajasthan	727	757	683	602	650	796	721	
Sikkim	594	595	481	561	722	746	585	
Tamil Nadu	741	758	620	557	537	599	699	
Tripura	427	497	407	409	591	727	462	
Uttar Pradesh	555	636	610	590	623	757	586	
West Bengal	517	584	509	542	602	667	543	
A & N Islands	483	636	474	451	655	699	547	
Chandigarh	779	807	788	839	514	656	790	
D & N Haveli	764	772	610	589	892	999	749	
Daman & Diu	678	733	697	675	628	848	701	
Delhi	186	503	526	419	658	765	472	
Lakshadweep	335	502	393	464	681	1000	458	
Pondicherry	646	647	523	529	547	598	602	
<b>All India</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>647</b>	

**Table 9: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal and subsidiary status (all workers) for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							urban male
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	847	877	677	651	573	792	748	
Ar. Pradesh	679	683	625	561	735	930	684	
Assam	845	859	663	663	579	806	727	
Bihar	869	833	657	597	423	743	702	
Goa	764	802	713	514	513	723	644	
Gujarat	849	831	753	725	641	857	776	
Haryana	728	757	747	711	606	895	738	
H. P.	883	794	586	635	516	800	691	
Jammu & Kashmir	743	856	644	690	617	784	718	
Karnataka	847	866	775	692	584	811	760	
Kerala	546	815	805	682	488	869	750	
Madhya Pradesh	831	796	711	639	656	817	750	
Maharashtra	814	818	737	712	632	808	752	
Manipur	785	702	656	597	588	708	655	
Meghalaya	830	849	707	440	461	749	628	
Mizoram	662	846	707	620	499	819	704	
Nagaland	754	782	552	447	554	673	592	
Orissa	847	828	693	592	442	707	706	
Punjab	822	879	760	730	660	852	788	
Rajasthan	803	812	708	642	634	797	739	
Sikkim	786	784	702	662	648	766	731	
Tamil Nadu	815	850	795	686	644	824	774	
Tripura	784	724	651	574	529	831	690	
Uttar Pradesh	877	812	725	623	629	801	764	
West Bengal	857	833	712	595	618	778	747	
A & N Islands	913	918	798	765	876	866	858	
Chandigarh	882	920	661	731	650	799	766	
D & N Haveli	1000	834	674	800	724	966	847	
Daman & Diu	802	905	745	769	733	983	801	
Delhi	822	818	699	635	666	830	745	
Lakshadweep	561	830	644	745	1000	1000	737	
Pondicherry	746	781	746	738	648	816	753	
<b>All India</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>752</b>	

**Table 9: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal and subsidiary status (all workers) for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							urban female
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	382	199	126	112	116	274	249	
Ar. Pradesh	154	104	44	180	268	405	159	
Assam	216	46	81	105	137	368	140	
Bihar	179	52	53	44	29	139	115	
Goa	165	85	120	84	83	361	140	
Gujarat	264	160	124	111	127	256	179	
Haryana	167	146	90	147	81	235	151	
H. P.	265	194	133	157	86	283	186	
Jammu & Kashmir	70	63	64	85	69	302	89	
Karnataka	358	217	154	154	195	339	240	
Kerala	201	312	233	273	216	368	266	
Madhya Pradesh	329	152	72	50	116	200	201	
Maharashtra	255	174	134	141	153	324	195	
Manipur	227	438	242	251	159	522	298	
Meghalaya	249	277	211	114	330	568	283	
Mizoram	288	505	335	300	373	693	390	
Nagaland	547	293	73	326	414	605	307	
Orissa	348	177	77	75	137	210	210	
Punjab	202	147	154	150	111	219	170	
Rajasthan	270	154	113	91	115	272	204	
Sikkim	89	216	91	270	474	512	250	
Tamil Nadu	388	286	211	210	188	360	288	
Tripura	45	73	39	221	194	271	105	
Uttar Pradesh	204	109	67	44	52	223	146	
West Bengal	242	125	86	64	116	205	149	
A & N Islands	339	331	81	300	491	504	297	
Chandigarh	128	88	87	127	192	452	189	
D & N Haveli	460	207	138	290	0	0	165	
Daman & Diu	343	293	130	240	0	221	233	
Delhi	141	96	126	51	57	278	141	
Lakshadweep	170	276	170	644	691	434	271	
Pondicherry	293	212	189	214	84	459	230	
<b>All India</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>197</b>	

**Table 9: Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal and subsidiary status (all workers) for each State/UT**

State/UT	general educational level							urban person
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	538	545	408	437	400	621	501	
Ar. Pradesh	284	387	334	404	596	779	443	
Assam	432	479	380	416	403	658	454	
Bihar	400	470	412	383	283	590	424	
Goa	307	434	497	341	385	538	404	
Gujarat	438	489	481	462	430	622	483	
Haryana	362	493	521	495	402	610	469	
H. P.	477	491	356	443	296	601	452	
Jammu & Kashmir	251	556	414	402	401	633	414	
Karnataka	527	533	470	450	413	641	503	
Kerala	283	549	520	471	346	626	494	
Madhya Pradesh	488	501	450	410	435	612	486	
Maharashtra	412	507	480	499	441	619	491	
Manipur	370	544	443	449	434	632	475	
Meghalaya	440	506	423	310	406	660	451	
Mizoram	441	643	517	459	447	793	544	
Nagaland	625	511	332	397	497	655	466	
Orissa	509	500	426	396	335	561	466	
Punjab	441	595	536	471	422	550	499	
Rajasthan	419	547	496	468	441	629	490	
Sikkim	347	543	526	504	562	669	521	
Tamil Nadu	511	556	542	507	439	639	534	
Tripura	279	424	393	416	379	636	416	
Uttar Pradesh	462	524	487	410	383	582	477	
West Bengal	464	495	435	354	402	585	464	
A & N Islands	546	699	484	521	711	688	590	
Chandigarh	398	546	403	447	450	648	491	
D & N Haveli	688	663	402	616	374	543	553	
Daman & Diu	441	552	387	592	526	664	516	
Delhi	372	486	475	392	427	595	468	
Lakshadweep	306	510	430	708	839	781	494	
Pondicherry	436	468	426	492	420	716	481	
<b>All India</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>486</b>	

**Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed by category of employment for different States/UT's**

State/UT	rural male					
	usually employed			principal & subs. status		
	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	482	76	442	484	76	440
Ar. Pradesh	690	213	97	701	202	97
Assam	576	164	260	590	157	253
Bihar	535	42	423	539	42	419
Goa	338	336	326	346	333	321
Gujarat	506	96	398	509	96	395
Haryana	586	167	247	590	166	244
H. P.	606	178	216	629	167	204
Jammu & Kashmir	725	126	149	733	122	145
Karnataka	517	76	407	518	76	406
Kerala	361	136	503	381	130	489
Madhya Pradesh	578	49	373	580	49	371
Maharashtra	438	120	442	441	118	441
Manipur	761	129	110	762	127	111
Meghalaya	783	55	162	783	55	162
Mizoram	851	111	38	855	105	40
Nagaland	732	249	19	737	244	19
Orissa	479	58	463	484	58	458
Punjab	538	176	286	540	175	285
Rajasthan	731	79	190	733	78	189
Sikkim	588	276	136	591	274	135
Tamil Nadu	355	154	491	358	153	489
Tripura	493	98	409	492	98	410
Uttar Pradesh	701	73	226	708	71	221
West Bengal	488	76	436	492	75	433
A & N Islands	545	287	168	548	283	169
Chandigarh	361	577	62	360	575	65
D & N Haveli	388	229	383	388	229	383
Daman & Diu	198	676	126	197	673	130
Delhi	362	454	184	363	454	183
Lakshadweep	390	415	195	381	405	214
Pondicherry	215	182	603	215	182	603
<b>All India</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>362</b>

**Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed by category of employment for different States/UT's**

State/UT	rural female					
	usually employed			principal & subs. status		
	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	404	39	557	426	36	538
Ar. Pradesh	922	16	62	930	14	56
Assam	268	343	389	548	198	254
Bihar	449	18	533	477	15	508
Goa	350	290	360	468	237	295
Gujarat	518	21	461	591	16	393
Haryana	572	87	341	860	15	125
H. P.	934	48	18	959	29	12
Jammu & Kashmir	824	148	28	974	21	5
Karnataka	453	20	527	476	19	505
Kerala	333	224	443	530	150	320
Madhya Pradesh	520	16	464	544	15	441
Maharashtra	427	17	556	445	15	540
Manipur	818	70	112	882	42	76
Meghalaya	816	32	152	813	31	156
Mizoram	923	68	9	936	57	7
Nagaland	882	112	6	933	62	5
Orissa	411	17	572	492	13	495
Punjab	476	230	294	889	37	74
Rajasthan	883	14	103	890	10	100
Sikkim	679	235	86	691	228	81
Tamil Nadu	351	73	576	380	69	551
Tripura	282	225	493	310	214	476
Uttar Pradesh	700	23	277	775	16	209
West Bengal	547	69	384	624	51	325
A & N Islands	759	190	51	788	168	44
Chandigarh	200	440	360	450	300	250
D & N Haveli	690	49	261	696	48	256
Daman & Diu	409	136	455	421	132	447
Delhi	400	600	0	546	454	0
Lakshadweep	556	333	111	750	250	0
Pondicherry	224	118	658	230	123	647
<b>All India</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>396</b>

**Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed by category of employment for different States/UT's**

State/UT	rural person					
	usually employed			principal & subs. status		
	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	449	60	491	458	59	483
Ar. Pradesh	780	136	84	793	126	81
Assam	534	188	278	582	166	252
Bihar	518	37	445	523	35	442
Goa	341	327	332	377	309	314
Gujarat	510	70	420	542	63	395
Haryana	585	163	252	664	124	212
H. P.	727	130	143	787	101	112
Jammu & Kashmir	732	127	141	818	86	96
Karnataka	493	55	452	502	53	445
Kerala	354	158	488	429	137	434
Madhya Pradesh	557	37	406	566	35	399
Maharashtra	433	77	490	443	73	484
Manipur	774	116	110	800	100	100
Meghalaya	798	45	157	796	44	160
Mizoram	881	94	25	890	84	26
Nagaland	776	208	16	821	166	13
Orissa	460	47	493	487	42	471
Punjab	533	179	288	655	130	215
Rajasthan	783	57	160	799	49	152
Sikkim	615	264	121	620	261	119
Tamil Nadu	353	121	526	367	118	515
Tripura	470	112	418	472	111	417
Uttar Pradesh	701	63	236	727	56	217
West Bengal	499	75	426	522	70	408
A & N Islands	591	266	143	603	257	140
Chandigarh	356	573	71	364	563	73
D & N Haveli	498	162	340	501	161	338
Daman & Diu	243	552	205	258	532	210
Delhi	364	459	177	370	454	176
Lakshadweep	440	400	160	463	370	167
Pondicherry	218	162	620	220	162	618
<b>All India</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>374</b>

**Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed by category of employment for different States/UT's**

State/UT	usually employed						urban male	
	principal status			principal & subs. status				
	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Andhra Pradesh	358	422	220	358	420	222		
Ar. Pradesh	216	590	194	216	590	194		
Assam	472	416	112	483	405	112		
Bihar	537	313	150	541	310	149		
Goa	234	536	230	233	535	232		
Gujarat	406	360	234	408	359	233		
Haryana	432	445	123	433	444	123		
H. P.	334	545	121	337	543	120		
Jammu & Kashmir	483	408	109	489	404	107		
Karnataka	378	418	204	379	417	204		
Kerala	357	289	354	374	280	346		
Madhya Pradesh	450	371	179	452	369	179		
Maharashtra	329	541	130	330	540	130		
Manipur	522	362	116	531	355	114		
Meghalaya	256	552	192	256	552	192		
Mizoram	420	405	175	426	398	176		
Nagaland	196	758	46	200	755	45		
Orissa	415	401	184	419	399	182		
Punjab	468	409	123	474	404	122		
Rajasthan	458	405	137	461	404	135		
Sikkim	396	514	90	405	514	81		
Tamil Nadu	331	455	214	330	454	216		
Tripura	334	507	159	338	504	158		
Uttar Pradesh	527	337	136	531	334	135		
West Bengal	429	402	169	431	399	170		
A & N Islands	260	469	271	262	469	269		
Chandigarh	363	586	51	362	583	55		
D & N Haveli	328	557	115	328	557	115		
Daman & Diu	545	421	34	541	418	41		
Delhi	420	539	41	419	541	40		
Lakshadweep	345	455	200	345	431	224		
Pondicherry	293	408	299	292	410	298		
<b>All India</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>168</b>		

**Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed by category of employment for different States/UT's**

State/UT	usually employed						urban female	
	principal status			principal & subs. status				
	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Andhra Pradesh	354	312	334	393	285	322		
Ar. Pradesh	357	571	72	357	571	72		
Assam	148	646	206	251	556	193		
Bihar	456	296	248	513	252	235		
Goa	362	445	193	414	411	175		
Gujarat	371	305	324	419	264	317		
Haryana	334	530	136	535	330	135		
H. P.	384	547	69	533	406	61		
Jammu & Kashmir	126	621	253	410	413	177		
Karnataka	384	348	268	415	326	259		
Kerala	386	406	208	509	319	172		
Madhya Pradesh	492	185	323	504	172	324		
Maharashtra	327	444	229	374	410	216		
Manipur	649	294	57	758	197	45		
Meghalaya	275	590	135	277	588	135		
Mizoram	604	245	151	616	233	151		
Nagaland	191	794	15	343	629	28		
Orissa	358	273	369	460	212	328		
Punjab	187	712	101	491	434	75		
Rajasthan	543	301	156	653	209	138		
Sikkim	114	743	143	114	743	143		
Tamil Nadu	356	438	206	394	407	199		
Tripura	125	735	140	128	723	149		
Uttar Pradesh	557	349	94	661	257	82		
West Bengal	394	428	178	436	401	163		
A & N Islands	318	439	243	383	358	259		
Chandigarh	126	843	31	194	759	47		
D & N Haveli	444	222	334	444	222	334		
Daman & Diu	614	295	91	622	289	89		
Delhi	209	749	42	364	591	45		
Lakshadweep	538	462	0	696	261	43		
Pondicherry	299	406	295	298	405	297		
<b>All India</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>214</b>		

**Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed by category of employment for different States/UT's**

State/UT	urban person					
	usually employed			principal & subs. status		
	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	357	396	247	367	387	246
Ar. Pradesh	241	590	169	241	590	169
Assam	426	449	125	447	429	124
Bihar	528	311	161	537	302	161
Goa	254	522	224	263	514	223
Gujarat	401	351	248	410	341	249
Haryana	423	453	124	448	428	124
H. P.	342	546	112	376	516	108
Jammu & Kashmir	457	423	120	481	404	115
Karnataka	379	402	219	388	396	216
Kerala	364	318	318	413	291	296
Madhya Pradesh	458	336	206	463	330	207
Maharashtra	329	525	146	338	515	147
Manipur	551	346	103	603	306	91
Meghalaya	262	564	174	263	564	173
Mizoram	486	350	164	495	338	167
Nagaland	195	767	38	242	717	41
Orissa	405	378	217	428	358	214
Punjab	439	440	121	477	409	114
Rajasthan	471	390	139	499	365	136
Sikkim	329	568	103	327	565	108
Tamil Nadu	337	451	212	347	441	212
Tripura	308	535	157	313	530	157
Uttar Pradesh	531	339	130	550	323	127
West Bengal	424	406	170	432	400	168
A & N Islands	275	463	262	291	442	267
Chandigarh	324	627	49	331	615	54
D & N Haveli	343	514	143	343	514	143
Daman & Diu	558	389	53	557	391	52
Delhi	395	564	41	411	548	41
Lakshadweep	382	456	162	457	383	160
Pondicherry	294	407	299	293	408	299
<b>All India</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>178</b>

**Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division									rural male
	agricul-ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu-fac-tur-ing	elec-tricity water, etc.	cons-truc-tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services		all
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)	(01-99)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh.	744	10	53	1	34	58	30	4	66	1000
Arunchal Pradesh	743	0	30	6	70	11	2	3	136	1000
Assam	637	3	30	1	23	102	33	3	169	1000
Bihar	789	6	53	1	28	53	19	3	48	1000
Goa	232	56	138	4	157	174	151	10	78	1000
Gujarat	714	4	101	3	33	55	39	4	46	1000
Haryana	592	6	93	13	88	74	47	9	79	1000
H. P.	510	0	71	21	183	64	45	8	98	1000
Jammu Kashmir	661	0	45	7	105	55	26	3	100	1000
Karnataka	785	9	52	1	21	57	24	6	45	1000
Kerala	413	21	96	3	130	163	93	21	59	1000
Madhya Pradesh	842	4	39	1	23	39	12	2	39	1000
Maharashtra	739	2	69	4	34	58	33	6	56	1000
Manipur	777	1	22	0	13	27	20	2	137	1000
Meghalaya	860	11	9	0	28	31	19	0	42	1000
Mizoram	835	5	5	0	14	19	2	1	118	1000
Nagaland	700	3	8	10	14	37	24	0	205	1000
Orissa	772	6	56	2	38	60	17	2	46	1000
Punjab	636	0	77	11	79	81	56	5	54	1000
Rajasthan	672	19	54	3	120	55	30	5	41	1000
Sikkim	566	8	27	37	49	69	38	11	195	1000
Tamil Nadu	621	7	138	3	58	72	43	8	50	1000
Tripura	451	0	37	0	85	130	26	1	270	1000
Uttar Pradesh	713	2	84	2	45	68	30	4	52	1000
West Bengal	663	4	110	1	27	103	43	4	45	1000
A & N Islands	603	0	41	6	135	54	50	1	109	1000
Chandigarh	679	0	93	0	84	59	16	18	51	1000
D & N Haveli	385	17	246	0	79	39	166	0	68	1000
Daman & Diu	216	0	509	0	10	103	58	9	94	1000
Delhi	62	0	266	5	104	308	88	5	163	1000
Lakshadweep	489	0	39	10	109	71	72	0	210	1000
Pondicherry	526	0	162	33	61	122	16	7	72	1000
<b>All India</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division										rural female
	agricul-ture, etc.	mining & quar-rying	manu-factur-ing	elec-tricity water, etc.	cons-truc-tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services		all	
								fin. inter., business act. etc.	pub.adm., educn., comm. serv., etc.		
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	( 60-64)	( 65-74)	(75-99)	(01-99)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Andhra Pradesh.	842	7	59	0	8	31	0	0	53	1000	
Arunchal Pradesh	945	0	30	0	13	1	0	2	9	1000	
Assam	755	0	62	0	0	18	6	3	155	1000	
Bihar	843	1	92	0	6	20	1	1	35	1000	
Goa	338	83	60	0	46	256	26	0	192	1000	
Gujarat	902	5	27	0	24	17	2	0	23	1000	
Haryana	712	0	34	0	50	61	0	0	144	1000	
H. P.	921	0	16	2	6	9	2	1	43	1000	
Jammu Kashmir	748	0	90	0	14	9	8	5	127	1000	
Karnataka	878	6	57	0	6	24	0	0	29	1000	
Kerala	452	11	251	0	38	51	3	17	178	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	919	3	36	0	13	9	0	0	19	1000	
Maharashtra	941	1	18	0	10	13	0	0	17	1000	
Manipur	628	29	180	0	0	92	0	0	70	1000	
Meghalaya	872	1	4	0	1	56	0	3	62	1000	
Mizoram	850	0	17	0	4	55	1	0	73	1000	
Nagaland	857	0	6	5	0	29	0	2	101	1000	
Orissa	803	2	123	0	25	21	0	0	25	1000	
Punjab	490	0	108	11	8	67	0	0	316	1000	
Rajasthan	901	8	35	0	29	8	0	0	19	1000	
Sikkim	692	9	20	8	12	49	0	2	208	1000	
Tamil Nadu	752	3	145	0	17	35	2	2	44	1000	
Tripura	482	0	62	0	35	26	0	0	394	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	836	0	83	0	4	23	0	1	52	1000	
West Bengal	572	0	305	0	6	34	0	1	83	1000	
A & N Islands	776	16	0	17	47	24	0	7	113	1000	
Chandigarh	28	0	338	0	0	187	0	0	447	1000	
D & N Haveli	835	10	78	0	34	4	15	0	25	1000	
Daman & Diu	664	0	196	0	0	68	3	0	69	1000	
Delhi	198	0	166	0	0	286	0	49	300	1000	
Lakshadweep	607	0	26	0	0	68	54	0	245	1000	
Pondicherry	747	0	90	0	19	75	0	0	70	1000	
<b>All India</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1000</b>	

**Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division									rural person
	agricul-ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu-fac-tur-ing	elec-tricity water, etc.	cons-truc-tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services		all
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)	(01-99)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh.	785	9	56	1	23	46	17	2	61	1000
Arunchal Pradesh	821	0	30	3	48	7	1	3	87	1000
Assam	653	3	34	1	20	90	29	3	167	1000
Bihar	800	5	61	1	24	46	15	3	46	1000
Goa	255	62	121	3	132	192	124	8	103	1000
Gujarat	779	5	75	2	30	42	26	3	38	1000
Haryana	599	5	90	12	86	73	44	8	83	1000
H. P.	661	0	51	14	118	44	29	5	78	1000
Jammu Kashmir	667	0	48	7	98	51	24	3	101	1000
Karnataka	820	8	54	0	15	45	15	4	39	1000
Kerala	423	19	135	2	107	135	70	20	89	1000
Madhya Pradesh	870	4	38	1	19	28	8	1	32	1000
Maharashtra	823	1	47	2	24	39	19	3	40	1000
Manipur	744	7	57	0	10	42	16	2	122	1000
Meghalaya	865	7	7	0	16	42	11	2	50	1000
Mizoram	841	3	10	0	10	33	2	1	100	1000
Nagaland	746	2	7	9	10	35	17	1	174	1000
Orissa	781	5	75	1	35	49	13	2	40	1000
Punjab	627	0	79	11	74	80	53	5	72	1000
Rajasthan	750	16	48	2	89	39	20	4	34	1000
Sikkim	603	8	25	28	38	63	27	8	199	1000
Tamil Nadu	674	5	140	2	41	57	27	6	48	1000
Tripura	455	0	39	0	79	119	23	1	284	1000
Uttar Pradesh	738	1	84	1	37	59	24	4	52	1000
West Bengal	647	3	145	1	23	91	35	4	52	1000
A & N Islands	640	3	32	9	116	48	40	3	110	1000
Chandigarh	660	0	100	0	81	63	16	17	62	1000
D & N Haveli	549	14	185	0	63	26	111	0	52	1000
Daman & Diu	318	0	438	0	8	95	46	7	88	1000
Delhi	66	0	263	4	101	307	85	6	167	1000
Lakshadweep	509	0	37	8	90	71	69	0	216	1000
Pondicherry	599	0	138	22	47	106	11	5	72	1000
<b>All India</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division										all (01-99)	
	agricul- ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu- factur- ing	elec- tricity water, etc.	cons- truc- tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services				
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)	(01-99)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Andhra Pradesh.	71	10	185	7	116	267	119	49	176	1000		
Arunchal Pradesh	64	0	5	22	129	333	12	10	424	1000		
Assam	49	6	76	7	62	338	94	66	301	1000		
Bihar	87	45	179	13	52	311	81	36	195	1000		
Goa	12	24	135	14	209	261	202	42	102	1000		
Gujarat	72	6	267	6	84	292	98	40	134	1000		
Haryana	60	21	221	6	69	391	79	28	124	1000		
H. P.	40	0	95	41	118	246	59	57	343	1000		
Jammu Kashmir	116	0	81	15	126	294	46	25	297	1000		
Karnataka	81	3	218	7	116	296	97	51	132	1000		
Kerala	70	4	181	7	145	314	118	47	114	1000		
Madhya Pradesh	118	21	170	5	83	287	99	29	188	1000		
Maharashtra	35	4	252	9	88	272	130	59	150	1000		
Manipur	294	14	52	0	62	160	41	15	362	1000		
Meghalaya	15	0	37	4	155	208	69	7	505	1000		
Mizoram	238	18	43	0	119	142	43	25	372	1000		
Nagaland	67	0	50	10	70	109	5	19	671	1000		
Orissa	112	18	172	11	95	264	88	39	200	1000		
Punjab	63	0	244	13	75	321	99	38	146	1000		
Rajasthan	66	27	206	8	115	251	94	44	188	1000		
Sikkim	22	18	69	23	51	406	65	19	326	1000		
Tamil Nadu	65	4	266	9	84	285	110	50	129	1000		
Tripura	27	0	37	2	43	260	52	30	550	1000		
Uttar Pradesh	74	0	244	5	71	325	87	31	163	1000		
West Bengal	32	9	253	14	72	278	132	47	162	1000		
A & N Islands	150	0	129	23	93	232	200	16	157	1000		
Chandigarh	17	0	192	14	78	318	48	66	268	1000		
D & N Haveli	49	0	604	0	56	144	79	26	42	1000		
Daman & Diu	130	3	109	0	46	410	151	9	143	1000		
Delhi	8	0	245	3	62	318	76	54	234	1000		
Lakshadweep	255	0	63	24	124	203	61	9	260	1000		
Pondicherry	58	0	329	7	155	249	72	34	97	1000		
<b>All India</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1000</b>		

**Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division									all (01-99)	
	agricul- ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu- factur- ing	elec- tricity water, etc.	cons- truc- tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services			
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Andhra Pradesh	151	2	217	1	123	203	16	21	266	1000	
Arunchal Pradesh	199	0	0	0	26	343	0	5	427	1000	
Assam	17	0	5	5	4	95	39	13	821	1000	
Bihar	174	35	171	8	34	195	4	21	358	1000	
Goa	53	44	112	24	110	263	35	99	261	1000	
Gujarat	151	1	160	1	72	161	27	24	404	1000	
Haryana	49	0	90	0	10	255	9	20	567	1000	
H. P.	224	0	24	29	23	129	19	14	538	1000	
Jammu Kashmir	0	0	61	0	216	77	7	11	628	1000	
Karnataka	196	3	289	0	51	156	7	53	244	1000	
Kerala	77	2	330	2	28	186	23	47	305	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	301	8	221	1	65	155	15	5	229	1000	
Maharashtra	152	1	148	1	42	193	27	54	383	1000	
Manipur	131	0	180	0	4	338	29	8	310	1000	
Meghalaya	8	0	41	0	1	250	5	15	680	1000	
Mizoram	415	12	30	0	39	245	7	14	238	1000	
Nagaland	31	0	43	0	13	115	0	32	765	1000	
Orissa	191	8	225	0	137	120	25	1	294	1000	
Punjab	38	0	185	12	14	141	36	22	551	1000	
Rajasthan	237	20	256	0	82	80	12	9	305	1000	
Sikkim	19	38	64	0	61	100	0	20	698	1000	
Tamil Nadu	140	4	319	4	44	167	29	20	274	1000	
Tripura	23	0	42	1	31	107	27	17	753	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	122	0	310	0	16	115	13	10	414	1000	
West Bengal	22	6	262	0	22	132	17	16	524	1000	
A & N Islands	128	0	109	12	45	175	44	4	483	1000	
Chandigarh	2	0	122	7	9	91	26	47	696	1000	
D & N Haveli	297	0	117	0	0	188	0	0	398	1000	
Daman & Diu	89	0	263	0	9	215	0	8	415	1000	
Delhi	0	0	150	10	7	107	18	54	654	1000	
Lakshadweep	114	0	0	0	38	407	24	0	417	1000	
Pondicherry	46	0	336	0	87	223	0	10	298	1000	
<b>All India</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1000</b>	

**Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division										all (01-99)	
	agricul- ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu- factur- ing	elec- tricity water, etc.	cons- truc- tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services				
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Andhra Pradesh.	90	8	192	5	118	252	95	42	197	1000		
Arunchal Pradesh	87	0	4	18	112	335	10	9	425	1000		
Assam	45	6	66	6	54	304	87	59	374	1000		
Bihar	97	44	178	13	50	298	72	35	214	1000		
Goa	18	27	131	16	193	261	176	51	126	1000		
Gujarat	85	5	249	5	82	271	87	38	178	1000		
Haryana	59	19	209	6	64	379	73	27	164	1000		
H. P.	68	0	84	39	103	228	53	51	373	1000		
Jammu Kashmir	107	0	79	13	133	278	43	24	321	1000		
Karnataka	107	3	234	6	101	264	76	51	157	1000		
Kerala	71	4	217	6	117	283	95	47	160	1000		
Madhya Pradesh	152	18	179	5	80	263	83	24	196	1000		
Maharashtra	55	4	234	7	80	259	113	58	190	1000		
Manipur	255	10	83	0	48	203	38	13	349	1000		
Meghalaya	13	0	38	3	105	222	48	9	563	1000		
Mizoram	301	15	38	0	91	179	30	21	324	1000		
Nagaland	58	0	48	7	56	110	4	22	695	1000		
Orissa	126	16	182	9	103	238	76	32	217	1000		
Punjab	61	0	238	13	69	302	92	36	188	1000		
Rajasthan	91	26	213	7	111	226	83	39	205	1000		
Sikkim	21	23	67	18	54	332	49	19	416	1000		
Tamil Nadu	83	4	279	7	74	255	90	42	165	1000		
Tripura	26	0	37	2	42	242	49	28	574	1000		
Uttar Pradesh	79	0	251	5	65	303	79	29	190	1000		
West Bengal	30	8	254	12	65	257	115	43	215	1000		
A & N Islands	145	0	125	20	83	220	168	13	225	1000		
Chandigarh	15	0	180	13	67	281	44	63	337	1000		
D & N Haveli	81	0	541	0	49	150	69	22	88	1000		
Daman & Diu	120	2	145	0	38	365	115	9	206	1000		
Delhi	7	0	234	3	55	293	69	54	284	1000		
Lakshadweep	227	0	51	19	108	243	54	8	291	1000		
Pondicherry	55	0	331	5	138	242	55	28	145	1000		
<b>All India</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1000</b>		

**Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status taken together by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division									rural male
	agricul-ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu-fac-tur-ing	elec-tricity water, etc.	cons-truc-tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services		all
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)	(01-99)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh.	744	9	53	1	34	58	30	4	67	1000
Arunchal Pradesh	756	0	28	5	67	10	2	3	129	1000
Assam	647	3	29	1	22	99	33	3	163	1000
Bihar	790	6	53	1	28	53	19	3	48	1000
Goa	242	55	136	4	154	171	150	10	77	1000
Gujarat	714	4	101	3	33	56	39	4	46	1000
Haryana	596	6	92	13	87	73	46	9	78	1000
H. P.	538	0	67	20	172	61	43	7	92	1000
Jammu Kashmir	669	0	44	7	102	54	25	2	97	1000
Karnataka	785	9	52	1	21	58	24	6	45	1000
Kerala	428	21	94	3	126	158	90	21	60	1000
Madhya Pradesh	842	4	39	1	22	39	12	2	39	1000
Maharashtra	738	2	70	4	34	57	32	6	57	1000
Manipur	780	1	22	0	13	27	20	3	134	1000
Meghalaya	860	11	9	0	28	32	19	0	42	1000
Mizoram	840	5	6	0	17	18	2	1	111	1000
Nagaland	705	3	8	10	13	36	23	0	201	1000
Orissa	770	6	56	2	39	61	18	3	47	1000
Punjab	637	0	77	11	78	81	56	5	54	1000
Rajasthan	673	19	54	3	119	56	30	5	41	1000
Sikkim	569	8	27	37	49	69	37	11	194	1000
Tamil Nadu	622	6	138	3	58	71	43	8	50	1000
Tripura	453	0	37	0	84	130	26	1	270	1000
Uttar Pradesh	718	2	83	2	44	67	29	4	51	1000
West Bengal	664	4	109	1	27	102	42	4	46	1000
A & N Islands	604	0	41	6	136	54	51	1	107	1000
Chandigarh	677	0	95	0	83	59	16	18	51	1000
D & N Haveli	385	17	246	0	79	39	166	0	68	1000
Daman & Diu	219	0	507	0	10	102	58	9	94	1000
Delhi	62	0	266	5	104	308	88	5	163	1000
Lakshadweep	482	0	39	10	108	70	82	0	210	1000
Pondicherry	525	0	163	33	61	121	16	7	72	1000
<b>All India</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status taken together by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division									rural female
	agricul-ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu-fac-tur-ing	elec-tricity water, etc.	con- struc- tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services		all
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	( 60-64)	( 65-74)	(75-99)	(01-99)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	843	7	60	0	8	30	1	0	51	1000
Arunchal Pradesh	951	0	27	0	11	1	0	2	8	1000
Assam	794	0	83	0	2	15	3	2	102	1000
Bihar	857	1	85	0	5	18	1	1	32	1000
Goa	421	68	49	0	37	246	21	0	157	1000
Gujarat	920	4	22	0	18	16	1	0	18	1000
Haryana	921	0	20	0	8	26	0	0	25	1000
H. P.	951	0	11	1	4	6	1	1	25	1000
Jammu Kashmir	935	0	39	0	2	4	2	1	18	1000
Karnataka	878	5	57	0	5	25	0	0	29	1000
Kerala	598	8	193	0	27	37	2	11	125	1000
Madhya Pradesh	916	3	42	0	12	10	0	0	19	1000
Maharashtra	939	1	22	0	9	13	0	0	16	1000
Manipur	696	18	186	0	0	58	0	0	42	1000
Meghalaya	873	1	4	0	1	56	0	3	61	1000
Mizoram	875	0	14	0	4	45	1	0	61	1000
Nagaland	919	0	3	3	0	18	0	1	56	1000
Orissa	804	2	129	0	18	19	0	0	28	1000
Punjab	906	0	23	2	1	11	0	0	57	1000
Rajasthan	919	8	28	0	24	6	0	0	14	1000
Sikkim	701	9	20	8	12	48	0	2	202	1000
Tamil Nadu	759	3	142	0	16	34	2	2	42	1000
Tripura	491	0	64	0	45	25	0	0	375	1000
Uttar Pradesh	875	0	64	0	5	19	0	0	36	1000
West Bengal	541	0	361	0	4	28	0	1	66	1000
A & N Islands	799	14	2	15	41	21	0	7	100	1000
Chandigarh	313	0	243	0	0	118	0	0	325	1000
D & N Haveli	838	10	77	0	33	3	15	0	24	1000
Daman & Diu	704	0	175	0	0	58	3	0	59	1000
Delhi	392	0	126	0	0	217	0	37	228	1000
Lakshadweep	722	0	18	0	0	48	38	0	174	1000
Pondicherry	745	0	88	0	18	74	0	6	69	1000
<b>All India</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status taken together by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division									rural person
	agricul-ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu-fac-tur-ing	elec-tricity water, etc.	cons-truc-tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services		all
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)	(01-99)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh.	788	8	56	1	22	46	17	2	60	1000
Arunchal Pradesh	834	0	28	3	44	6	1	2	81	1000
Assam	677	3	40	1	18	81	27	3	151	1000
Bihar	806	5	61	1	22	45	14	2	44	1000
Goa	287	58	114	3	125	190	117	8	98	1000
Gujarat	798	4	69	2	27	39	24	2	35	1000
Haryana	685	4	73	9	65	60	33	6	64	1000
H. P.	736	0	40	11	92	34	23	4	60	1000
Jammu Kashmir	763	0	42	4	66	36	17	2	69	1000
Karnataka	821	8	54	0	15	45	15	4	38	1000
Kerala	483	17	126	2	94	119	62	18	81	1000
Madhya Pradesh	871	4	40	1	18	27	7	1	31	1000
Maharashtra	826	1	49	2	23	38	18	3	39	1000
Manipur	753	6	74	0	9	37	14	2	105	1000
Meghalaya	865	7	7	0	16	42	11	2	50	1000
Mizoram	855	3	10	0	11	30	1	1	90	1000
Nagaland	797	1	6	7	8	28	13	1	139	1000
Orissa	782	4	82	1	32	46	11	2	40	1000
Punjab	726	0	59	8	53	58	38	3	55	1000
Rajasthan	777	14	43	2	79	35	17	3	30	1000
Sikkim	608	8	25	28	38	63	26	8	196	1000
Tamil Nadu	679	5	139	2	40	56	26	6	47	1000
Tripura	457	0	40	0	80	118	23	1	281	1000
Uttar Pradesh	762	1	78	1	33	54	21	3	46	1000
West Bengal	636	3	166	1	22	85	33	4	50	1000
A & N Islands	650	3	32	8	114	46	39	3	106	1000
Chandigarh	661	0	102	0	80	62	16	17	63	1000
D & N Haveli	552	14	184	0	62	26	110	0	52	1000
Daman & Diu	342	0	423	0	8	91	44	7	85	1000
Delhi	75	0	260	4	100	304	84	6	166	1000
Lakshadweep	536	0	34	7	84	65	72	0	202	1000
Pondicherry	599	0	138	22	47	106	11	7	71	1000
<b>All India</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status taken together by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division										all (01-99)	
	agricul- ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu- factur- ing	elec- tricity water, etc.	cons- truc- tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services				
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)	(10)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Andhra Pradesh.	71	10	185	7	116	268	118	49	176	1000		
Arunchal Pradesh	64	0	5	22	129	333	12	10	424	1000		
Assam	59	6	75	6	61	339	92	64	297	1000		
Bihar	91	45	177	13	52	311	81	36	195	1000		
Goa	12	24	134	14	208	261	205	42	101	1000		
Gujarat	73	6	266	6	84	293	98	40	134	1000		
Haryana	60	21	221	6	69	392	79	28	123	1000		
H. P.	42	0	95	41	117	246	59	57	343	1000		
Jammu Kashmir	121	0	80	14	125	294	46	26	294	1000		
Karnataka	82	3	217	7	115	296	97	52	132	1000		
Kerala	74	4	174	6	141	327	115	46	112	1000		
Madhya Pradesh	119	21	168	5	83	288	99	29	188	1000		
Maharashtra	35	4	251	9	88	273	130	60	149	1000		
Manipur	293	13	55	0	60	164	44	15	356	1000		
Meghalaya	15	0	37	4	155	208	69	7	505	1000		
Mizoram	238	17	43	0	126	145	43	24	364	1000		
Nagaland	71	0	50	10	70	108	5	19	668	1000		
Orissa	111	18	173	11	95	264	87	39	201	1000		
Punjab	65	0	242	13	74	327	97	38	145	1000		
Rajasthan	66	27	206	8	115	251	94	45	189	1000		
Sikkim	22	18	68	23	51	411	65	19	323	1000		
Tamil Nadu	66	4	266	9	85	284	109	50	128	1000		
Tripura	27	0	37	2	43	263	52	29	548	1000		
Uttar Pradesh	76	0	243	5	70	326	86	32	163	1000		
West Bengal	32	9	252	14	72	278	131	47	165	1000		
A & N Islands	149	0	128	23	93	235	199	16	158	1000		
Chandigarh	17	0	188	15	78	323	47	66	266	1000		
D & N Haveli	49	0	604	0	56	144	79	26	42	1000		
Daman & Diu	129	3	108	0	46	415	149	9	142	1000		
Delhi	8	0	248	3	62	317	76	53	233	1000		
Lakshadweep	261	0	64	23	119	213	63	9	248	1000		
Pondicherry	58	0	328	7	154	248	72	37	96	1000		
<b>All India</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1000</b>		

**Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status taken together by broad industry division for each Staten/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division									all (01-99)	
	agricul- ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu- factur- ing	elec- tricity water, etc.	cons- truc- tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services			
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Andhra Pradesh.	168	1	222	1	111	214	15	21	246	1000	
Arunchal Pradesh	199	0	0	0	26	343	0	5	427	1000	
Assam	62	0	59	5	3	92	34	11	733	1000	
Bihar	227	30	188	7	34	180	3	21	310	1000	
Goa	49	41	156	22	101	243	32	91	266	1000	
Gujarat	186	1	162	1	63	169	25	24	370	1000	
Haryana	276	0	122	0	6	218	5	12	361	1000	
H. P.	391	0	18	21	17	109	14	10	419	1000	
Jammu Kashmir	226	6	106	0	144	86	4	7	420	1000	
Karnataka	190	3	307	0	49	162	6	51	231	1000	
Kerala	146	2	272	2	21	251	18	37	251	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	298	7	235	1	62	160	13	4	219	1000	
Maharashtra	154	1	156	1	37	203	24	54	369	1000	
Manipur	263	0	215	0	3	274	19	6	219	1000	
Meghalaya	8	0	41	0	1	252	4	15	679	1000	
Mizoram	417	11	29	0	39	259	7	13	226	1000	
Nagaland	113	0	90	0	10	138	0	26	623	1000	
Orissa	198	6	275	0	122	123	19	1	256	1000	
Punjab	201	0	134	7	14	251	21	13	358	1000	
Rajasthan	379	14	228	0	72	71	11	8	215	1000	
Sikkim	19	38	64	0	61	100	0	20	698	1000	
Tamil Nadu	152	3	326	3	41	166	29	19	259	1000	
Tripura	28	0	40	1	30	123	26	16	736	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	171	0	328	0	13	107	11	7	362	1000	
West Bengal	23	5	286	0	19	132	15	15	505	1000	
A & N Islands	168	0	102	10	37	173	36	3	471	1000	
Chandigarh	13	0	130	6	7	101	37	52	653	1000	
D & N Haveli	297	0	117	0	0	188	0	0	398	1000	
Daman & Diu	87	0	275	0	9	217	0	8	404	1000	
Delhi	68	0	218	8	9	97	14	43	543	1000	
Lakshadweep	205	0	0	0	22	520	14	0	240	1000	
Pondicherry	43	0	343	0	82	222	0	10	300	1000	
<b>All India</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1000</b>	

**Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status taken together by broad industry division for each State/UT**

State/UT	broad industry division										all (01-99)	
	agricul- ture, etc.	mining & quar- rying	manu- factur- ing	elec- tricity water, etc.	cons- truc- tion	trade, hotel & restau- rant	trans- port, etc.	services				
								fin. inter., business act. etc.	pub.adm., educn., comm. serv., etc.			
	(01-05)	(10-14)	(15-37)	(40-41)	(45)	(50-55)	(60-64)	(65-74)	(75-99)	(01-99)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Andhra Pradesh.	95	8	194	5	115	255	92	42	193	1000		
Arunchal Pradesh	87	0	4	18	112	335	10	9	425	1000		
Assam	60	5	72	6	52	300	83	56	366	1000		
Bihar	109	43	179	12	50	294	70	34	210	1000		
Goa	18	27	138	16	190	258	176	50	128	1000		
Gujarat	94	5	246	5	80	270	84	37	178	1000		
Haryana	91	18	207	5	60	366	69	26	158	1000		
H. P.	110	0	80	37	98	219	50	48	358	1000		
Jammu Kashmir	132	1	83	13	127	272	41	24	308	1000		
Karnataka	108	3	238	5	99	264	75	52	155	1000		
Kerala	95	3	202	5	107	305	87	44	152	1000		
Madhya Pradesh	154	18	182	4	79	263	82	24	194	1000		
Maharashtra	57	3	234	7	79	260	111	59	191	1000		
Manipur	283	9	105	0	42	199	36	12	312	1000		
Meghalaya	13	0	38	3	105	222	48	9	562	1000		
Mizoram	303	15	38	0	94	187	29	20	314	1000		
Nagaland	84	0	62	7	52	117	3	21	654	1000		
Orissa	130	15	195	9	101	234	72	31	213	1000		
Punjab	87	0	225	12	64	314	85	34	180	1000		
Rajasthan	129	24	210	6	107	215	78	37	194	1000		
Sikkim	21	23	67	18	53	336	49	19	414	1000		
Tamil Nadu	89	4	282	7	73	253	88	41	163	1000		
Tripura	27	0	37	2	41	246	49	28	570	1000		
Uttar Pradesh	90	0	255	4	62	295	75	28	192	1000		
West Bengal	30	8	257	12	64	254	112	42	220	1000		
A & N Islands	153	0	122	19	79	220	160	13	233	1000		
Chandigarh	16	0	177	13	65	282	45	64	337	1000		
D & N Haveli	81	0	541	0	49	150	69	22	88	1000		
Daman & Diu	119	2	148	0	37	368	114	8	204	1000		
Delhi	17	0	244	3	54	285	67	52	279	1000		
Lakshadweep	245	0	46	16	91	300	49	6	246	1000		
Pondicherry	54	0	332	5	136	241	54	30	148	1000		
<b>All India</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1000</b>		

**Table 13: Number of persons employed per 1000 persons according to current weekly and current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	number of workers per 1000 persons						rural
	male		female		person		
	current weekly	current daily	current weekly	current daily	current weekly	current daily	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Andhra Pradesh	578	535	412	355	495	445	
Arunachal Pradesh	417	375	295	241	359	311	
Assam	514	479	128	92	331	295	
Bihar	482	450	152	117	322	290	
Goa	508	490	142	127	324	308	
Gujarat	571	531	355	281	464	407	
Haryana	462	448	177	108	328	288	
H. P.	510	498	424	313	466	404	
Jammu & Kashmir	523	510	224	106	380	317	
Karnataka	581	542	341	292	461	417	
Kerala	504	426	182	139	335	275	
Madhya Pradesh	512	494	307	272	413	387	
Maharashtra	514	480	377	322	447	403	
Manipur	483	454	213	180	355	324	
Meghalaya	556	510	420	371	487	439	
Mizoram	548	505	423	359	487	433	
Nagaland	519	509	435	317	480	419	
Orissa	527	490	233	186	379	336	
Punjab	523	510	272	155	402	339	
Rajasthan	486	480	327	282	409	384	
Sikkim	498	482	228	185	372	344	
Tamil Nadu	566	493	381	304	474	399	
Tripura	502	491	73	67	302	294	
Uttar Pradesh	463	444	164	126	317	290	
West Bengal	495	446	126	86	313	268	
A & N Islands	543	536	164	147	361	349	
Chandigarh	794	774	130	100	643	621	
D & N Haveli	580	558	268	236	427	400	
Daman & Diu	639	627	229	197	464	443	
Delhi	521	513	33	23	311	303	
Lakshadweep	495	478	80	75	265	255	
Pondicherry	514	432	226	163	371	299	
<b>All India</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>344</b>	

**Table 13: Number of persons employed according to current weekly and current daily status per 1000 persons for each State/UT**

State/UT	number of workers per 1000 persons						urban	
	male		female		person			
	current weekly	current daily	current weekly	current daily	current weekly	current daily		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Andhra Pradesh	502	480	161	144	335	144		
Arunachal Pradesh	348	341	75	75	227	75		
Assam	519	480	111	100	330	100		
Bihar	428	418	69	61	260	61		
Goa	467	445	96	89	288	89		
Gujarat	529	504	125	106	336	106		
Haryana	502	487	100	74	313	74		
H. P.	497	494	117	101	314	101		
Jammu & Kashmir	467	461	51	43	270	43		
Karnataka	536	517	172	156	358	156		
Kerala	513	456	169	140	333	140		
Madhya Pradesh	473	455	121	109	305	109		
Maharashtra	526	509	129	116	338	116		
Manipur	439	419	197	161	320	161		
Meghalaya	393	386	197	193	297	193		
Mizoram	484	443	270	227	375	227		
Nagaland	391	389	196	170	302	170		
Orissa	457	443	116	102	293	102		
Punjab	537	529	106	85	338	85		
Rajasthan	477	471	108	94	304	94		
Sikkim	522	514	197	189	375	189		
Tamil Nadu	552	518	201	178	381	178		
Tripura	488	482	76	74	292	74		
Uttar Pradesh	479	467	84	70	294	70		
West Bengal	560	541	113	97	344	97		
A & N Islands	629	620	186	161	411	161		
Chandigarh	544	540	125	117	344	117		
D & N Haveli	649	634	99	95	394	95		
Daman & Diu	548	528	182	163	373	163		
Delhi	548	532	113	96	346	96		
Lakshadweep	403	384	118	108	263	108		
Pondicherry	533	489	158	142	336	142		
<b>All India</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>111</b>		

**Table 14a: Average daily wages (Rs. 0.00) for rural casual workers of age 5 years and above engaged in public works and the corresponding number of reporting sample persons for each State/UT**

State/UT	male		female		person	
	wage	sample	wage	sample	wage	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh.	45.47	63	34.26	24	41.71	88
Arunachal Pradesh	79.23	78	121.43	4	80.66	82
Assam	67.97	104	27.14	28	59.81	132
Bihar	40.25	176	36.15	25	39.85	201
Goa	-	0	-	0	-	0
Gujarat	40.24	232	39.77	160	40.06	393
Haryana	43.30	24	28.57	7	40.71	31
Himachal Pradesh	75.70	238	51.00	7	75.15	246
Jammu & Kashmir	83.79	308	23.75	9	82.81	317
Karnataka	45.29	42	46.62	8	45.45	50
Kerala	100.00	3	61.00	12	71.30	16
Madhya Pradesh	41.67	174	35.16	45	40.41	220
Maharashtra	49.38	120	26.85	38	44.10	158
Manipur	60.15	72	24.74	60	42.31	132
Meghalaya	63.31	14	53.31	17	57.80	31
Mizoram	85.55	42	71.43	14	77.14	56
Nagaland	84.39	28	109.41	10	87.67	37
Orissa	33.87	248	28.76	77	32.75	325
Punjab	57.14	7	18.71	7	19.98	14
Rajasthan	36.22	100	50.28	139	43.93	239
Sikkim	83.29	7	0.00	0	83.29	7
Tamil Nadu	77.62	66	45.05	15	71.78	82
Tripura	86.59	52	123.88	16	95.64	68
Uttar Pradesh	49.85	172	25.88	17	47.42	190
West Bengal	37.34	93	34.12	54	35.96	148
A & N Islands	-	0	-	0	-	0
Chandigarh	-	0	-	0	-	0
D & N Haveli	95.71	42	40.00	3	91.84	45
Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Delhi	71.43	7	-	0	71.43	7
Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0
Pondicherry	115.48	32	0.00	0	115.48	32
<b>All India</b>	<b>48.14</b>	<b>2546</b>	<b>38.06</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>45.55</b>	<b>3342</b>

**Table 14b: Average daily wages (Rs. 0.00) for casual workers of age 5 years and above engaged in other than public works for each State/UT**

State/UT	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh.	40.67	26.48	34.14	56.75	39.42	51.60
Arunachal Pradesh	67.09	42.73	57.64	136.65	250.00	159.07
Assam	48.82	35.55	46.63	70.95	51.59	65.58
Bihar	36.53	31.57	35.38	50.26	31.40	46.91
Goa	83.20	46.99	77.26	89.03	48.32	83.25
Gujarat	43.91	34.43	40.73	67.13	40.12	61.55
Haryana	62.65	51.01	60.78	68.47	47.74	64.62
Himachal Pradesh	67.06	50.36	66.23	70.99	50.30	69.18
Jammu & Kashmir	77.04	66.07	76.89	97.65	71.48	93.83
Karnataka	42.51	27.14	36.23	61.01	39.35	55.16
Kerala	100.78	56.65	90.59	102.35	47.19	93.13
Madhya Pradesh	30.15	24.91	28.11	43.87	29.59	39.83
Maharashtra	41.32	25.28	34.01	61.70	29.18	54.09
Manipur	59.46	47.40	56.88	71.22	40.90	65.86
Meghalaya	57.37	43.06	51.29	75.67	61.12	72.06
Mizoram	97.77	66.24	92.33	86.67	64.22	79.23
Nagaland	71.93	46.67	68.23	81.47	-	81.47
Orissa	31.14	23.34	28.61	39.02	27.09	35.62
Punjab	65.86	49.48	64.50	82.40	53.09	80.40
Rajasthan	55.19	37.02	51.72	67.07	45.35	63.78
Sikkim	50.71	40.60	49.20	57.82	43.49	54.27
Tamil Nadu	60.20	30.78	48.14	72.27	46.99	66.34
Tripura	49.14	38.66	47.83	60.78	46.21	59.12
Uttar Pradesh	43.50	30.08	40.58	51.13	37.41	50.00
West Bengal	44.60	35.59	43.17	55.27	29.11	51.15
A & N Islands	76.40	112.68	78.65	70.64	43.60	65.38
Chandigarh	64.78	37.18	61.20	72.18	35.99	67.63
D & N Haveli	66.11	35.11	60.33	56.63	27.31	49.48
Daman & Diu	60.61	53.21	57.26	57.55	57.10	57.38
Delhi	80.99	-	80.99	82.15	54.56	79.73
Lakshadweep	114.94	-	114.94	125.24	60.25	122.46
Pondicherry	55.00	31.97	49.44	76.34	38.19	66.31
<b>All India</b>	<b>44.84</b>	<b>29.01</b>	<b>39.64</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>37.71</b>	<b>56.96</b>

**Table 15: Usual status unemployment rates for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate						rural
	u.s.			u.s. (adjusted)			
	male	female	person	male	female	person	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Andhra Pradesh	12	7	10	10	5	8	
Ar. Pradesh	9	1	6	8	1	5	
Assam	47	119	57	32	66	39	
Bihar	24	6	20	22	5	18	
Goa	70	187	99	69	159	93	
Gujarat	8	3	6	6	1	4	
Haryana	13	5	13	11	1	8	
H. P.	30	18	26	18	5	12	
Jammu & Kashmir	26	71	30	12	11	11	
Karnataka	10	3	8	10	3	7	
Kerala	76	197	109	57	130	82	
Madhya Pradesh	7	2	6	6	2	5	
Maharashtra	24	11	18	19	7	14	
Manipur	24	25	24	21	15	19	
Meghalaya	5	3	4	5	3	4	
Mizoram	21	5	15	14	3	9	
Nagaland	30	38	32	26	20	24	
Orissa	31	16	27	24	11	19	
Punjab	23	62	26	23	9	18	
Rajasthan	8	2	6	6	1	4	
Sikkim	35	20	31	32	19	28	
Tamil Nadu	30	12	23	27	10	20	
Tripura	8	46	12	7	44	12	
Uttar Pradesh	13	6	12	10	3	8	
West Bengal	34	38	35	28	28	28	
A & N Islands	33	76	44	23	68	34	
Chandigarh	10	0	9	7	0	7	
D & N Haveli	16	0	10	16	0	10	
Daman & Diu	13	0	10	13	0	10	
Delhi	39	260	47	39	210	47	
Lakshadweep	109	529	219	109	429	194	
Pondicherry	47	26	40	47	26	40	
<b>All India</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	

**Table 15: Usual status unemployment rates for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate						urban	
	u.s.			u.s. (adjusted)				
	male	female	person	male	female	person		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Andhra Pradesh	42	42	42	40	37	39		
Ar. Pradesh	14	100	29	14	100	29		
Assam	91	223	113	77	189	97		
Bihar	76	94	79	73	81	74		
Goa	153	352	191	147	333	185		
Gujarat	21	26	22	20	20	20		
Haryana	27	46	29	27	28	27		
H. P.	63	118	72	62	79	66		
Jammu & Kashmir	47	128	54	45	89	50		
Karnataka	30	47	34	30	44	33		
Kerala	69	264	125	56	200	102		
Madhya Pradesh	43	16	38	41	14	35		
Maharashtra	61	78	64	56	66	58		
Manipur	74	103	81	69	62	67		
Meghalaya	34	68	46	34	68	46		
Mizoram	44	26	38	34	24	30		
Nagaland	93	108	97	93	87	91		
Orissa	72	67	71	70	53	67		
Punjab	31	35	32	28	21	27		
Rajasthan	27	37	29	26	21	25		
Sikkim	67	100	76	67	100	75		
Tamil Nadu	39	58	44	36	51	40		
Tripura	55	88	59	54	85	58		
Uttar Pradesh	45	46	45	43	33	41		
West Bengal	77	111	82	72	95	76		
A & N Islands	38	239	88	30	173	69		
Chandigarh	39	144	58	32	109	48		
D & N Haveli	16	0	14	16	0	14		
Daman & Diu	14	83	31	14	80	30		
Delhi	32	53	35	32	39	33		
Lakshadweep	82	263	139	65	179	100		
Pondicherry	35	69	44	33	64	41		
<b>All India</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>47</b>		

**Table 16: Current weekly status unemployment rates for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	38	41	39	48	60	51
Ar. Pradesh	11	1	7	24	91	27
Assam	45	88	53	84	197	104
Bihar	35	25	33	77	118	83
Goa	86	229	122	189	421	238
Gujarat	21	16	19	27	34	28
Haryana	33	7	27	38	39	38
H. P.	27	7	18	67	99	73
Jammu & Kashmir	42	19	35	51	114	57
Karnataka	20	15	18	38	47	40
Kerala	101	180	125	97	235	138
Madhya Pradesh	27	24	26	60	38	56
Maharashtra	37	33	35	65	81	68
Manipur	25	27	25	66	68	67
Meghalaya	5	3	4	34	68	46
Mizoram	18	4	12	29	24	27
Nagaland	26	22	24	97	98	96
Orissa	38	38	38	82	73	80
Punjab	31	10	24	39	43	39
Rajasthan	26	15	22	40	27	38
Sikkim	31	20	28	59	125	75
Tamil Nadu	52	33	44	49	60	52
Tripura	9	46	13	57	89	62
Uttar Pradesh	27	10	22	53	42	52
West Bengal	92	165	107	82	115	87
A & N Islands	33	74	42	38	207	84
Chandigarh	14	24	13	40	238	81
D & N Haveli	7	0	5	16	0	14
Daman & Diu	18	0	14	14	83	31
Delhi	36	189	44	34	39	34
Lakshadweep	109	529	219	100	250	138
Pondicherry	115	169	131	71	86	75
<b>All India</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>59</b>

**Table 17: Current daily status unemployment rates for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	81	81	81	72	89	76
Ar. Pradesh	13	1	9	22	65	29
Assam	64	125	74	99	219	119
Bihar	72	62	70	87	135	93
Goa	92	261	133	214	442	261
Gujarat	51	42	48	40	54	42
Haryana	53	18	47	45	49	45
H. P.	34	9	24	70	119	78
Jammu & Kashmir	53	30	49	60	134	66
Karnataka	44	40	43	53	59	54
Kerala	200	261	217	155	282	191
Madhya Pradesh	40	35	38	72	57	70
Maharashtra	63	69	65	77	100	81
Manipur	24	26	25	66	76	69
Meghalaya	6	5	6	35	69	46
Mizoram	19	5	13	38	31	36
Nagaland	28	31	29	98	104	100
Orissa	76	56	71	98	82	95
Punjab	42	17	37	48	53	49
Rajasthan	33	19	28	47	35	45
Sikkim	33	25	31	64	107	75
Tamil Nadu	143	123	135	90	86	89
Tripura	17	57	22	57	96	62
Uttar Pradesh	40	21	36	63	50	62
West Bengal	152	251	170	100	139	106
A & N Islands	35	81	44	51	240	97
Chandigarh	19	35	19	44	229	81
D & N Haveli	12	0	9	21	0	19
Daman & Diu	20	8	18	15	82	31
Delhi	39	246	48	40	42	41
Lakshadweep	130	530	236	131	269	165
Pondicherry	239	318	262	131	104	125
<b>All India</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>77</b>

**Table 18: Usual principal status unemployment rates for the educated persons of age 15 years and above for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	72	150	84	61	145	72
Ar. Pradesh	3	54	8	5	164	30
Assam	185	583	234	121	316	156
Bihar	71	69	71	124	294	134
Goa	123	290	157	200	471	256
Gujarat	14	3	13	27	52	30
Haryana	18	48	19	34	90	40
H. P.	87	84	86	87	191	104
Jammu & Kashmir	90	223	100	69	194	82
Karnataka	43	73	46	48	94	56
Kerala	150	491	253	99	419	212
Madhya Pradesh	42	92	46	58	73	59
Maharashtra	70	72	70	68	117	75
Manipur	63	131	75	114	193	130
Meghalaya	13	69	39	50	108	70
Mizoram	88	0	59	92	59	83
Nagaland	61	154	81	140	161	146
Orissa	162	419	183	140	286	156
Punjab	48	215	60	47	64	49
Rajasthan	21	32	22	36	79	40
Sikkim	134	101	123	90	172	121
Tamil Nadu	106	149	113	51	148	70
Tripura	34	78	39	71	120	79
Uttar Pradesh	37	71	39	71	172	79
West Bengal	110	379	130	98	292	121
A & N Islands	143	346	188	31	357	154
Chandigarh	7	0	7	49	175	77
D & N Haveli	33	0	30	17	0	16
Daman & Diu	13	0	12	19	184	38
Delhi	44	527	66	42	79	47
Lakshadweep	74	806	243	123	199	168
Pondicherry	109	227	126	60	134	74
<b>All India</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>79</b>

**Table 19: Usual status (adjusted) unemployment rates for the educated persons of age 15 years and above for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	55	134	68	58	137	69
Ar. Pradesh	3	49	8	5	164	30
Assam	112	366	152	110	285	141
Bihar	65	44	65	122	277	132
Goa	122	260	152	197	450	251
Gujarat	13	2	11	27	41	28
Haryana	11	10	11	34	70	39
H. P.	49	9	37	87	142	96
Jammu & Kashmir	35	85	43	65	158	76
Karnataka	42	63	45	47	91	55
Kerala	112	367	198	74	342	175
Madhya Pradesh	35	80	39	54	68	55
Maharashtra	62	60	61	62	105	69
Manipur	51	90	60	106	123	110
Meghalaya	14	68	39	50	108	70
Mizoram	62	0	38	65	54	62
Nagaland	49	99	65	140	150	143
Orissa	139	347	157	138	270	153
Punjab	46	62	49	43	51	44
Rajasthan	20	24	20	33	51	35
Sikkim	128	99	118	89	172	121
Tamil Nadu	99	135	106	47	139	66
Tripura	28	78	34	70	117	78
Uttar Pradesh	27	42	28	67	129	73
West Bengal	91	332	111	91	256	112
A & N Islands	100	358	151	30	270	120
Chandigarh	7	0	7	40	135	63
D & N Haveli	33	0	30	17	0	16
Daman & Diu	13	0	12	18	178	36
Delhi	44	464	65	41	72	46
Lakshadweep	72	762	224	97	202	134
Pondicherry	109	215	125	57	133	71
<b>All India</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>74</b>

**Table 20: Current weekly status unemployment rates for the educated persons of age 15 years and above for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	86	175	100	64	167	77
Ar. Pradesh	20	61	22	22	131	37
Assam	138	456	182	115	299	148
Bihar	71	37	70	126	319	138
Goa	133	292	166	234	476	287
Gujarat	22	0	19	31	51	33
Haryana	25	10	25	36	76	41
H. P.	57	18	46	88	171	103
Jammu & Kashmir	94	99	94	69	180	81
Karnataka	56	62	56	52	92	59
Kerala	149	421	235	115	369	207
Madhya Pradesh	53	95	56	60	85	62
Maharashtra	69	87	71	69	106	75
Manipur	52	160	73	101	134	108
Meghalaya	13	69	39	50	107	68
Mizoram	67	0	43	53	45	50
Nagaland	53	110	70	140	150	143
Orissa	164	400	183	144	268	158
Punjab	53	55	53	49	94	56
Rajasthan	27	43	28	39	56	42
Sikkim	123	96	114	95	214	135
Tamil Nadu	110	178	123	59	147	75
Tripura	37	71	42	71	127	82
Uttar Pradesh	45	42	45	75	167	82
West Bengal	130	348	148	93	285	118
A & N Islands	137	332	183	48	303	142
Chandigarh	7	7	7	49	263	102
D & N Haveli	33	0	30	14	0	13
Daman & Diu	24	0	23	18	146	32
Delhi	38	464	60	43	68	46
Lakshadweep	80	781	245	97	210	138
Pondicherry	160	240	170	84	156	96
<b>All India</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>82</b>

**Table 21: Usual principal status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate												rural
	male				female				person				
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Andhra Pradesh	21	48	19	29	6	30	9	15	15	40	15	23	
Ar. Pradesh	41	43	11	25	0	11	0	4	18	26	7	15	
Assam	103	138	72	102	203	329	194	245	114	171	93	125	
Bihar	91	68	40	63	54	11	10	19	85	58	33	55	
Goa	278	248	103	178	589	321	338	431	444	260	158	247	
Gujarat	36	15	9	18	18	0	0	6	29	10	7	14	
Haryana	61	25	14	29	0	0	44	17	60	23	17	29	
H. P.	93	119	36	78	88	50	56	58	93	95	43	72	
Jammu & Kashmir	57	111	46	73	125	111	126	117	61	112	54	79	
Karnataka	26	34	7	22	8	13	2	7	21	28	5	17	
Kerala	300	205	92	178	458	526	356	451	349	301	163	258	
Madhya Pradesh	15	33	10	19	9	4	2	4	13	22	8	14	
Maharashtra	74	95	36	66	53	26	15	28	64	69	27	50	
Manipur	64	56	44	52	0	107	62	72	47	72	49	58	
Meghalaya	22	15	0	11	0	16	4	7	12	16	2	10	
Mizoram	2	26	103	49	0	0	41	14	0	16	80	34	
Nagaland	29	153	83	99	92	145	53	100	53	150	76	100	
Orissa	141	84	48	84	65	41	27	43	114	71	43	72	
Punjab	103	61	17	56	56	333	45	133	99	76	18	61	
Rajasthan	18	22	16	19	9	2	0	3	14	15	11	13	
Sikkim	74	84	131	102	0	103	25	50	49	89	95	84	
Tamil Nadu	108	80	51	76	38	40	11	28	78	65	35	57	
Tripura	57	22	18	28	127	57	182	128	61	25	39	39	
Uttar Pradesh	37	33	26	32	0	14	11	9	31	31	23	28	
West Bengal	107	92	39	75	87	88	39	72	102	91	38	74	
A & N Islands	97	86	80	85	231	5	204	155	127	66	115	104	
Chandigarh	23	21	21	21	36	0	0	35	24	21	22	22	
D & N Haveli	230	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	25	
Daman & Diu	21	61	0	29	0	0	0	0	17	53	0	25	
Delhi	67	87	67	75	1000	539	0	548	86	121	65	92	
Lakshadweep	109	567	244	369	1000	456	1000	793	727	526	428	558	
Pondicherry	240	121	48	107	82	0	82	61	171	89	58	92	
All India	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>46</b>	

**Table 21: Usual principal status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate												urban	
	male				female				person					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
Andhra Pradesh	135	134	62	101	94	140	62	97	124	136	62	100		
Ar. Pradesh	0	142	89	91	541	316	26	185	118	216	71	119		
Assam	205	344	155	222	8	705	557	450	127	390	228	266		
Bihar	226	265	200	230	88	500	122	210	205	283	192	227		
Goa	542	389	223	335	749	524	410	551	614	433	254	392		
Gujarat	79	71	15	51	12	82	116	70	68	72	23	53		
Haryana	157	54	24	61	0	182	0	89	150	67	22	63		
H. P.	161	110	185	156	0	510	302	391	123	204	197	193		
Jammu & Kashmir	245	216	93	156	33	403	271	276	217	234	118	171		
Karnataka	45	129	31	70	55	114	67	85	48	126	37	73		
Kerala	414	212	67	184	551	607	385	508	453	353	164	288		
Madhya Pradesh	101	128	80	103	16	84	31	48	90	121	71	94		
Maharashtra	216	165	75	137	278	249	113	196	228	177	82	147		
Manipur	86	214	239	226	611	69	291	242	308	173	254	231		
Meghalaya	61	149	102	119	195	131	212	177	104	144	154	143		
Mizoram	49	113	148	127	171	61	38	60	93	91	111	103		
Nagaland	0	340	308	311	0	555	106	233	0	410	246	283		
Orissa	120	303	182	223	61	310	88	164	105	304	163	211		
Punjab	105	88	41	69	56	124	124	103	97	91	45	71		
Rajasthan	123	59	41	67	253	93	27	122	143	64	39	74		
Sikkim	221	132	154	156	0	495	167	299	167	234	156	190		
Tamil Nadu	168	118	38	94	163	207	81	148	166	141	47	108		
Tripura	11	352	234	221	0	353	69	173	9	351	212	214		
Uttar Pradesh	102	86	105	97	162	228	37	144	109	97	101	102		
West Bengal	262	250	126	201	143	383	181	238	241	270	136	207		
A & N Islands	128	117	47	98	380	471	398	421	214	210	174	199		
Chandigarh	178	135	38	100	371	479	173	329	200	208	66	145		
D & N Haveli	54	69	0	32	0	0	0	0	48	61	0	30		
Daman & Diu	42	83	0	39	20	189	121	90	29	102	27	53		
Delhi	159	89	37	79	135	109	130	120	157	93	49	85		
Lakshadweep	357	384	122	288	418	676	455	535	373	471	245	362		
Pondicherry	142	145	41	92	216	212	0	160	184	162	35	112		
All India	154	139	75	115	155	226	115	166	154	154	82	124		

**Table 22: Usual status (adjusted) unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate												rural
	male				female				person				
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Andhra Pradesh	19	42	10	23	5	29	4	13	13	36	7	18	
Ar. Pradesh	36	41	8	23	0	11	0	4	16	25	5	13	
Assam	69	103	44	71	83	201	117	140	74	129	60	87	
Bihar	83	63	35	57	45	8	7	15	76	50	27	48	
Goa	274	248	103	178	589	223	257	354	440	241	147	233	
Gujarat	27	12	9	15	4	0	0	1	18	8	6	10	
Haryana	60	9	14	23	0	0	6	2	47	6	13	18	
H. P.	26	69	28	42	22	10	17	15	25	38	23	29	
Jammu & Kashmir	31	48	17	32	22	33	20	26	28	41	18	30	
Karnataka	26	34	7	22	7	12	2	6	20	26	5	16	
Kerala	250	171	76	149	412	438	239	353	305	258	131	217	
Madhya Pradesh	13	27	10	17	7	4	0	3	10	18	6	11	
Maharashtra	66	73	31	55	39	23	5	19	54	52	20	39	
Manipur	59	52	43	49	0	67	39	45	37	58	42	48	
Meghalaya	22	15	0	11	0	16	4	7	12	16	2	10	
Mizoram	0	17	80	34	0	0	18	6	0	10	53	22	
Nagaland	27	138	74	88	61	90	29	59	42	113	55	74	
Orissa	109	63	40	66	51	28	17	30	87	51	31	52	
Punjab	99	59	17	54	11	41	7	21	72	53	13	44	
Rajasthan	16	12	16	15	6	2	0	2	12	8	10	10	
Sikkim	54	73	126	92	0	97	23	47	37	81	91	77	
Tamil Nadu	83	80	49	69	35	38	10	26	63	63	32	51	
Tripura	57	22	11	26	123	56	180	125	61	25	34	37	
Uttar Pradesh	32	26	16	24	0	8	6	5	26	22	14	20	
West Bengal	83	76	34	62	59	64	28	51	75	73	32	59	
A & N Islands	93	80	31	58	231	0	185	132	121	54	77	78	
Chandigarh	9	18	21	16	31	0	0	27	11	17	22	16	
D & N Haveli	230	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	25	
Daman & Diu	21	61	0	29	0	0	0	0	17	52	0	24	
Delhi	67	87	67	75	1000	539	0	548	86	121	65	92	
Lakshadweep	109	567	115	319	1000	441	720	740	727	519	303	515	
Pondicherry	240	121	48	107	80	0	82	60	169	88	58	91	
All India	55	52	26	43	32	35	16	27	46	46	22	37	

**Table 22: Usual status (adjusted) unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate												urban	
	male				female				person					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
Andhra Pradesh	125	128	60	96	82	132	53	86	111	129	59	93		
Ar. Pradesh	0	142	89	91	541	316	26	185	118	216	71	119		
Assam	191	290	133	189	7	563	468	375	117	329	198	228		
Bihar	200	251	200	219	72	368	93	162	179	261	187	211		
Goa	542	379	223	331	749	485	410	530	614	415	254	385		
Gujarat	75	68	15	48	11	63	92	56	62	66	23	49		
Haryana	157	54	24	61	0	108	0	43	142	63	20	59		
H. P.	145	106	185	153	0	407	138	242	93	185	178	172		
Jammu & Kashmir	211	212	93	152	22	270	197	193	179	221	112	158		
Karnataka	45	129	31	70	54	110	60	80	47	124	37	72		
Kerala	362	157	60	152	400	564	327	439	378	305	148	250		
Madhya Pradesh	98	120	71	96	14	74	28	42	85	112	63	86		
Maharashtra	203	150	68	125	248	206	91	166	214	159	72	133		
Manipur	48	198	213	199	212	50	180	150	140	149	201	182		
Meghalaya	61	149	102	119	195	131	212	177	104	144	154	143		
Mizoram	39	86	135	108	122	48	34	51	71	71	99	87		
Nagaland	0	340	308	307	0	389	100	195	0	360	242	262		
Orissa	120	294	182	219	49	255	80	138	97	285	160	200		
Punjab	92	73	41	61	31	83	72	63	75	75	43	61		
Rajasthan	111	57	38	63	185	16	16	61	124	50	35	63		
Sikkim	212	129	154	153	0	495	167	299	161	229	156	187		
Tamil Nadu	157	110	36	88	154	183	67	131	157	128	43	100		
Tripura	11	343	234	219	0	353	65	167	9	344	210	211		
Uttar Pradesh	96	76	101	91	120	175	26	106	101	86	94	93		
West Bengal	246	227	123	187	108	319	160	201	219	242	130	190		
A & N Islands	128	91	26	79	315	456	170	313	199	188	78	155		
Chandigarh	122	127	23	82	317	338	141	249	142	179	50	119		
D & N Haveli	54	69	0	32	0	0	0	0	48	61	0	30		
Daman & Diu	38	72	0	34	20	189	121	90	28	93	27	50		
Delhi	152	89	37	79	63	106	99	94	136	93	45	81		
Lakshadweep	273	267	84	205	304	530	264	358	283	359	175	265		
Pondicherry	142	145	32	88	205	212	0	148	179	162	26	106		
All India	142	128	72	108	132	194	93	139	138	139	75	112		

**Table 23: Current weekly status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate												rural
	male				female				person				
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Andhra Pradesh.	66	71	40	58	54	79	29	52	62	74	35	55	
Ar. Pradesh	61	56	8	31	0	5	0	2	27	32	5	18	
Assam	103	132	62	96	153	257	146	189	112	160	79	115	
Bihar	106	72	54	74	103	42	27	48	104	65	49	68	
Goa	278	274	105	188	598	289	275	388	447	277	152	248	
Gujarat	60	27	19	33	58	20	6	27	59	25	15	31	
Haryana	146	39	31	61	9	0	28	13	119	32	31	52	
H. P.	56	101	34	64	25	12	25	19	43	57	30	43	
Jammu & Kashmir	124	124	41	91	28	51	26	37	95	99	36	73	
Karnataka	42	45	14	34	24	27	27	26	36	39	20	31	
Kerala	319	207	144	204	445	468	277	392	359	288	183	262	
Madhya Pradesh	40	52	29	40	27	21	23	23	36	42	27	35	
Maharashtra	106	95	44	78	71	61	34	52	93	82	40	68	
Manipur	61	67	45	56	40	104	49	72	56	81	47	62	
Meghalaya	22	15	0	11	0	16	4	7	12	16	2	10	
Mizoram	12	5	97	39	0	0	38	12	7	3	73	28	
Nagaland	25	146	64	85	79	90	29	62	50	117	50	75	
Orissa	137	89	58	89	89	50	54	62	121	77	57	81	
Punjab	110	68	32	67	12	36	7	20	81	59	25	53	
Rajasthan	32	44	41	39	24	32	24	27	30	39	35	35	
Sikkim	63	66	127	91	0	108	24	52	45	78	92	78	
Tamil Nadu	130	107	77	102	85	77	20	58	109	97	54	84	
Tripura	61	24	18	30	150	56	178	131	72	27	39	42	
Uttar Pradesh	54	56	37	48	7	11	16	12	44	48	31	40	
West Bengal	173	150	163	161	355	318	124	272	230	193	154	190	
A & N Islands	89	88	73	81	225	0	194	146	116	66	108	98	
Chandigarh	25	16	18	19	0	0	200	18	25	16	18	19	
D & N Haveli	113	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	13	
Daman & Diu	22	78	0	37	0	0	0	0	17	70	0	32	
Delhi	67	73	67	69	1000	539	0	548	86	110	65	88	
Lakshadweep	109	567	142	329	1000	456	1000	793	727	526	350	537	
Pondicherry	279	170	134	172	277	278	121	206	277	194	130	182	
All India	91	79	56	73	91	82	40	68	91	79	51	72	

**Table 23: Current weekly status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate												urban	
	male				female				person					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
Andhra Pradesh	157	136	68	109	110	213	72	132	148	158	69	115		
Ar. Pradesh	0	155	50	72	0	316	30	158	0	227	43	98		
Assam	191	260	141	185	7	573	480	384	117	303	207	226		
Bihar	203	258	202	223	219	457	136	262	206	278	195	227		
Goa	550	396	248	352	709	564	410	555	603	453	275	406		
Gujarat	106	74	20	60	60	93	102	86	99	77	28	64		
Haryana	171	69	30	72	167	149	0	69	171	80	26	72		
H. P.	196	106	201	165	0	477	170	300	141	198	196	192		
Jammu & Kashmir	237	208	111	162	0	329	253	243	202	223	135	173		
Karnataka	68	135	47	84	69	112	70	88	67	129	52	85		
Kerala	379	221	91	194	404	590	347	460	388	352	171	282		
Madhya Pradesh	138	152	104	130	62	142	55	88	125	151	96	123		
Maharashtra	221	168	81	142	250	237	106	185	226	179	85	149		
Manipur	55	203	214	203	182	46	188	154	116	157	205	186		
Meghalaya	61	149	102	119	183	131	212	176	101	144	154	142		
Mizoram	34	70	115	91	70	21	52	45	50	48	94	72		
Nagaland	0	340	308	307	0	402	106	213	0	368	246	269		
Orissa	118	345	184	241	65	318	94	177	103	339	168	227		
Punjab	83	104	49	74	92	161	81	114	87	112	52	80		
Rajasthan	126	79	44	77	244	25	23	88	143	71	42	78		
Sikkim	273	118	102	136	0	517	210	335	224	224	122	180		
Tamil Nadu	178	133	45	105	167	177	79	138	174	143	54	114		
Tripura	115	326	226	228	0	288	67	157	114	317	204	218		
Uttar Pradesh	111	94	126	110	114	196	46	117	111	102	119	111		
West Bengal	255	239	138	200	155	404	177	246	240	264	146	209		
A & N Islands	128	126	40	100	279	456	271	342	182	212	123	176		
Chandigarh	122	152	36	97	710	566	207	456	247	269	71	184		
D & N Haveli	54	69	23	43	0	0	0	0	48	62	22	40		
Daman & Diu	39	72	0	34	21	189	64	73	29	93	14	45		
Delhi	126	94	45	80	43	88	121	88	110	94	54	81		
Lakshadweep	424	424	122	316	330	582	380	449	399	475	229	357		
Pondicherry	167	168	109	139	257	223	0	173	215	182	89	148		
All India	162	146	85	124	153	231	111	166	161	160	90	131		

**Table 24: Current daily status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate												rural
	male				female				person				
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Andhra Pradesh	115	123	88	108	84	112	66	87	104	118	78	99	
Ar. Pradesh	65	63	9	34	0	7	0	2	31	38	6	21	
Assam	134	163	86	123	219	320	201	249	149	193	107	146	
Bihar	151	110	95	115	144	83	65	88	149	105	90	110	
Goa	282	289	118	199	598	303	313	413	451	292	168	262	
Gujarat	98	66	50	68	120	55	23	64	108	62	41	67	
Haryana	173	87	46	90	42	0	35	24	154	76	44	81	
H. P.	77	124	44	81	35	18	36	28	63	82	40	61	
Jammu & Kashmir	141	152	61	113	53	72	46	59	126	132	59	102	
Karnataka	71	65	45	60	45	70	53	56	62	67	48	58	
Kerala	437	326	264	323	506	538	338	458	459	389	285	363	
Madhya Pradesh	57	65	43	54	46	34	42	40	54	54	42	49	
Maharashtra	138	139	73	113	113	100	67	89	130	125	70	104	
Manipur	68	66	47	57	34	109	55	75	56	81	48	62	
Meghalaya	25	16	1	13	0	20	7	10	13	18	4	11	
Mizoram	5	10	104	41	0	0	37	11	4	5	80	30	
Nagaland	26	149	77	93	97	121	43	85	56	136	66	90	
Orissa	178	124	95	126	118	73	63	84	158	109	86	113	
Punjab	120	79	50	80	27	64	13	36	99	76	43	70	
Rajasthan	44	54	50	50	30	39	30	33	38	48	44	44	
Sikkim	62	70	129	94	0	127	31	62	43	85	100	84	
Tamil Nadu	229	205	168	197	163	169	131	153	202	193	155	181	
Tripura	69	36	38	44	167	115	185	157	79	44	56	57	
Uttar Pradesh	79	76	52	68	9	29	21	20	68	70	48	61	
West Bengal	257	212	227	230	463	446	228	391	314	264	228	266	
A & N Islands	93	90	74	82	225	0	220	164	120	69	112	102	
Chandigarh	38	20	42	28	124	0	286	133	43	20	44	30	
D & N Haveli	150	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	19	
Daman & Diu	23	82	0	39	86	0	0	27	35	75	0	38	
Delhi	67	74	73	72	1000	539	0	554	86	112	73	91	
Lakshadweep	211	619	224	412	1000	456	1000	794	758	559	414	578	
Pondicherry	366	282	246	280	517	420	277	386	429	312	254	310	
All India	131	117	92	111	128	121	77	106	130	119	87	110	

**Table 24: Current daily status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) for each State/UT**

State/UT	unemployment rate												urban	
	male				female				person					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
Andhra Pradesh	203	174	94	143	136	257	103	167	185	195	96	148		
Ar. Pradesh	0	155	51	73	0	281	30	141	0	211	44	93		
Assam	234	331	164	224	8	664	526	427	135	379	234	266		
Bihar	227	279	213	240	219	500	165	280	226	295	209	244		
Goa	586	431	304	397	724	569	430	568	632	478	324	442		
Gujarat	134	99	33	80	83	131	120	114	126	104	41	85		
Haryana	191	73	35	80	188	173	0	99	194	86	32	83		
H. P.	205	111	201	168	179	502	244	375	206	203	207	205		
Jammu & Kashmir	254	231	119	176	63	375	262	267	231	245	140	187		
Karnataka	85	153	69	104	98	127	73	103	92	147	71	105		
Kerala	447	303	157	266	484	619	388	504	457	418	227	343		
Madhya Pradesh	150	181	118	149	148	188	61	123	150	183	109	146		
Maharashtra	248	182	92	156	292	272	121	211	254	195	97	165		
Manipur	75	194	235	216	200	39	215	168	125	151	228	200		
Meghalaya	61	151	105	121	183	132	229	182	102	145	162	145		
Mizoram	44	97	114	100	81	44	71	63	59	73	99	84		
Nagaland	0	340	308	310	0	469	118	234	0	392	254	283		
Orissa	141	385	197	268	82	356	107	201	125	380	182	255		
Punjab	105	125	55	89	131	176	102	139	111	131	60	95		
Rajasthan	145	85	48	84	267	37	29	104	164	80	47	88		
Sikkim	250	128	123	144	99	459	140	296	224	209	126	175		
Tamil Nadu	233	189	88	155	181	191	103	156	218	189	91	156		
Tripura	120	321	230	231	0	340	68	182	121	323	208	224		
Uttar Pradesh	127	107	139	124	113	229	44	127	128	116	131	125		
West Bengal	302	279	161	234	202	416	203	272	286	298	168	240		
A & N Islands	128	137	89	121	393	498	297	393	202	225	165	200		
Chandigarh	136	153	45	104	688	561	225	453	238	265	80	184		
D & N Haveli	54	75	23	45	0	0	0	0	49	67	23	42		
Daman & Diu	43	80	0	37	22	206	67	78	32	101	15	48		
Delhi	153	102	52	91	53	98	103	90	137	101	57	90		
Lakshadweep	521	468	157	361	430	651	406	501	497	526	257	408		
Pondicherry	273	251	171	214	258	341	0	208	266	272	142	214		
All India	190	171	103	147	180	259	131	191	190	185	107	154		

**Table 25: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current weekly status for each State/UT**

State/UT	male			female			rural
	employed	unemployed	not in labour force	employed	unemployed	not in labour force	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	951	27	22	853	30	116	
Ar. Pradesh	943	1	56	879	0	121	
Assam	965	14	21	813	12	175	
Bihar	972	14	14	827	12	161	
Goa	942	15	43	715	47	238	
Gujarat	976	14	10	859	13	128	
Haryana	969	19	12	850	6	145	
H. P.	941	11	48	883	1	115	
Jammu & Kashmir	947	28	24	656	0	344	
Karnataka	974	9	17	892	11	97	
Kerala	908	44	48	758	28	214	
Madhya Pradesh	949	20	31	789	18	193	
Maharashtra	958	19	24	853	21	126	
Manipur	963	0	37	810	0	189	
Meghalaya	997	0	3	1000	0	0	
Mizoram	979	5	16	915	2	83	
Nagaland	994	1	5	962	0	38	
Orissa	955	14	31	767	10	223	
Punjab	979	9	13	937	1	62	
Rajasthan	970	20	11	838	11	151	
Sikkim	985	2	13	937	2	61	
Tamil Nadu	948	26	26	877	20	103	
Tripura	994	2	4	955	3	42	
Uttar Pradesh	957	16	27	796	5	199	
West Bengal	921	65	13	775	125	100	
A & N Islands	988	12	0	884	0	116	
Chandigarh	992	8	0	990	0	10	
D & N Haveli	988	0	12	757	0	243	
Daman & Diu	976	0	24	748	0	252	
Delhi	999	0	1	1000	0	0	
Lakshadweep	996	4	0	699	0	301	
Pondicherry	915	68	17	779	134	87	
<b>All India</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>148</b>	

**Table 25: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current weekly status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban					
	male			female		
	employed	unemployed	not in	employed	unemployed	not in
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	981	9	11	899	13	88
Ar. Pradesh	863	8	130	731	0	269
Assam	983	8	8	974	11	15
Bihar	985	4	11	896	3	101
Goa	936	46	19	900	0	100
Gujarat	987	6	6	923	12	65
Haryana	977	12	11	911	15	74
H. P.	988	4	7	897	6	98
Jammu & Kashmir	973	7	20	790	0	210
Karnataka	983	8	9	961	1	38
Kerala	917	39	43	816	16	168
Madhya Pradesh	966	18	16	890	17	93
Maharashtra	981	10	10	921	13	66
Manipur	978	2	21	900	7	93
Meghalaya	1000	0	0	1000	0	0
Mizoram	986	3	11	917	6	77
Nagaland	996	4	0	976	0	24
Orissa	959	14	27	796	8	195
Punjab	974	11	15	823	7	170
Rajasthan	978	14	8	780	2	219
Sikkim	990	2	8	969	0	31
Tamil Nadu	974	13	13	925	7	68
Tripura	982	1	17	985	0	15
Uttar Pradesh	975	12	13	873	6	121
West Bengal	984	11	5	951	8	41
A & N Islands	995	5	0	895	22	83
Chandigarh	985	9	7	903	47	50
D & N Haveli	989	9	2	878	0	122
Daman & Diu	998	0	2	980	0	20
Delhi	996	2	2	914	6	79
Lakshadweep	933	46	21	646	1	353
Pondicherry	958	29	13	930	5	66
All India	977	11	12	900	9	91

**Table 26: Per 1000 distribution of person-days of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	male			female			rural
	employed	unemployed	not in	employed	unemployed	not in	
			labour force			labour force	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Andhra Pradesh	881	67	51	739	59	202	
Ar. Pradesh	870	1	129	749	0	251	
Assam	902	30	67	593	19	388	
Bihar	911	49	40	655	37	307	
Goa	910	19	71	668	60	272	
Gujarat	909	42	49	679	29	291	
Haryana	937	39	24	520	9	471	
H. P.	920	17	63	652	1	347	
Jammu & Kashmir	927	39	33	305	0	695	
Karnataka	910	31	59	764	29	207	
Kerala	768	134	98	578	70	352	
Madhya Pradesh	917	32	52	703	24	273	
Maharashtra	898	43	59	736	48	217	
Manipur	908	1	91	691	0	309	
Meghalaya	915	1	84	887	1	112	
Mizoram	904	4	92	797	1	201	
Nagaland	975	2	23	702	1	297	
Orissa	888	49	63	617	22	362	
Punjab	956	19	25	536	2	463	
Rajasthan	958	26	16	724	12	264	
Sikkim	955	1	43	764	2	234	
Tamil Nadu	827	112	62	702	89	209	
Tripura	970	10	19	893	10	97	
Uttar Pradesh	918	29	54	617	10	372	
West Bengal	833	122	45	530	152	318	
A & N Islands	975	12	13	797	0	203	
Chandigarh	985	13	2	783	20	197	
D & N Haveli	953	1	46	666	0	334	
Daman & Diu	957	1	42	645	5	350	
Delhi	987	3	11	692	0	308	
Lakshadweep	963	35	2	653	0	347	
Pondicherry	769	191	40	566	236	197	
All India	897	53	51	676	41	283	

**Table 26: Per 1000 distribution of person-days of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status taken together) by their broad current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban					
	male			female		
	employed	unemployed	not in labour force	employed	unemployed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	938	32	30	803	35	162
Ar. Pradesh	845	8	147	730	0	270
Assam	914	18	68	878	19	103
Bihar	964	14	22	798	16	186
Goa	892	69	39	839	14	146
Gujarat	941	18	41	779	24	197
Haryana	959	18	23	732	15	253
H. P.	983	8	9	770	14	217
Jammu & Kashmir	961	16	24	678	7	315
Karnataka	948	22	31	874	8	119
Kerala	815	90	95	679	39	282
Madhya Pradesh	930	29	41	807	33	160
Maharashtra	953	20	27	837	25	138
Manipur	936	2	62	739	9	252
Meghalaya	982	0	18	978	0	22
Mizoram	917	10	72	810	8	182
Nagaland	990	5	5	848	0	152
Orissa	930	30	41	701	8	291
Punjab	959	20	21	665	9	326
Rajasthan	966	21	13	676	5	320
Sikkim	978	4	18	930	4	65
Tamil Nadu	914	52	34	821	30	149
Tripura	970	2	28	955	5	40
Uttar Pradesh	950	21	29	725	7	268
West Bengal	951	30	19	820	23	158
A & N Islands	980	18	3	780	31	189
Chandigarh	978	14	8	847	45	107
D & N Haveli	966	9	25	845	0	155
Daman & Diu	962	1	37	879	0	121
Delhi	979	8	13	812	7	181
Lakshadweep	898	72	30	600	3	397
Pondicherry	882	90	28	839	24	137
All India	942	27	31	791	22	187

**Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of person-days of persons employed according to current weekly status by their broad current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	male			female			rural
	employed	unemployed	not in labour force	employed	unemployed	not in labour force	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	925	42	33	863	36	101	
Ar. Pradesh	899	1	100	817	0	183	
Assam	933	17	50	719	10	271	
Bihar	934	37	29	775	31	194	
Goa	966	4	30	897	17	86	
Gujarat	930	29	41	791	19	191	
Haryana	968	20	12	614	5	381	
H. P.	977	7	16	738	0	262	
Jammu & Kashmir	976	12	12	471	0	529	
Karnataka	933	23	43	854	21	125	
Kerala	845	99	56	762	54	184	
Madhya Pradesh	965	13	23	886	9	105	
Maharashtra	935	25	40	856	31	113	
Manipur	939	1	60	845	0	155	
Meghalaya	917	1	82	884	1	115	
Mizoram	922	1	77	847	0	153	
Nagaland	980	2	18	728	0	272	
Orissa	928	37	35	800	16	184	
Punjab	975	11	14	572	0	428	
Rajasthan	988	7	5	863	1	135	
Sikkim	968	1	32	812	1	187	
Tamil Nadu	871	91	38	799	80	121	
Tripura	977	8	15	921	8	71	
Uttar Pradesh	959	13	28	771	6	222	
West Bengal	902	62	36	681	35	284	
A & N Islands	987	0	13	891	0	109	
Chandigarh	975	5	20	771	20	209	
D & N Haveli	962	4	34	880	0	120	
Daman & Diu	981	1	19	863	7	130	
Delhi	986	3	11	716	0	284	
Lakshadweep	966	32	2	935	0	65	
Pondicherry	840	134	25	724	135	141	
All India	936	32	32	808	25	167	

**Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of person-days of persons employed according to current weekly status by their broad current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban					
	male			female		
	employed	unemployed	not in labour force	employed	unemployed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	956	24	19	894	27	79
Ar. Pradesh	980	0	20	999	0	1
Assam	925	12	63	900	9	91
Bihar	978	11	11	886	15	100
Goa	952	25	23	932	16	52
Gujarat	953	12	35	842	13	145
Haryana	970	6	23	741	0	259
H. P.	995	4	1	858	9	133
Jammu & Kashmir	986	9	5	848	9	143
Karnataka	964	14	22	907	8	86
Kerala	888	55	57	831	29	140
Madhya Pradesh	962	12	26	902	17	81
Maharashtra	969	11	20	898	14	88
Manipur	955	1	44	816	4	179
Meghalaya	982	0	18	977	0	23
Mizoram	914	11	75	841	6	153
Nagaland	994	1	5	865	0	135
Orissa	970	16	14	879	7	114
Punjab	984	10	6	804	2	194
Rajasthan	988	7	5	866	4	130
Sikkim	984	6	10	960	4	35
Tamil Nadu	937	41	22	885	26	89
Tripura	988	2	11	971	5	25
Uttar Pradesh	974	9	17	824	3	173
West Bengal	966	20	14	860	15	124
A & N Islands	985	12	3	864	10	125
Chandigarh	994	5	2	935	9	57
D & N Haveli	977	0	23	963	0	37
Daman & Diu	964	1	35	896	0	104
Delhi	972	6	22	850	2	148
Lakshadweep	963	27	9	915	12	73
Pondicherry	919	66	15	903	23	74
All India	<b>963</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>112</b>

**Table 28: Number of employed persons who did not work more or less regularly throughout the year per 1000 employed persons in the usual principal status for each State/UT**

State/UT	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	115	152	130	36	83	47
Ar. Pradesh	209	144	183	401	378	398
Assam	68	101	73	32	18	30
Bihar	135	212	150	61	115	68
Goa	93	99	94	262	242	259
Gujarat	99	110	103	61	108	69
Haryana	73	111	75	57	9	53
H. P.	73	54	66	23	46	27
Jammu & Kashmir	52	29	50	55	39	54
Karnataka	45	61	51	31	56	36
Kerala	126	161	135	86	111	92
Madhya Pradesh	121	148	131	87	134	96
Maharashtra	81	104	91	68	88	71
Manipur	173	247	190	153	146	151
Meghalaya	70	61	66	40	58	46
Mizoram	94	94	94	177	176	177
Nagaland	57	16	45	33	64	40
Orissa	69	86	74	101	127	106
Punjab	86	117	88	79	50	77
Rajasthan	91	88	90	88	90	88
Sikkim	13	33	19	42	120	60
Tamil Nadu	142	183	158	80	99	85
Tripura	146	151	147	82	30	77
Uttar Pradesh	93	126	100	64	78	65
West Bengal	159	209	168	59	64	60
A & N Islands	42	147	64	18	38	22
Chandigarh	23	0	22	33	82	41
D & N Haveli	2	4	3	22	0	19
Daman & Diu	31	3	24	79	154	96
Delhi	16	0	15	58	56	58
Lakshadweep	126	104	122	90	87	89
Pondicherry	172	159	168	67	73	68
<b>All India</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>69</b>

**Table 29: Number of usually working persons of age 15 years & above, who sought or were available for additional work per 1000 usually employed persons in the principal status (15 years & above) for each State/UT**

State/UT	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	38	34	36	45	54	47
Ar. Pradesh	27	18	24	37	5	32
Assam	92	67	89	69	35	64
Bihar	218	198	214	123	99	121
Goa	20	0	16	69	35	63
Gujarat	60	69	63	39	49	40
Haryana	80	54	78	66	74	67
H. P.	63	16	45	44	43	44
Jammu & Kashmir	129	58	124	79	51	77
Karnataka	55	39	49	64	51	61
Kerala	72	55	68	70	43	63
Madhya Pradesh	99	82	93	85	69	82
Maharashtra	107	109	108	68	80	70
Manipur	32	18	29	44	61	49
Meghalaya	21	17	19	17	12	15
Mizoram	120	45	91	34	45	38
Nagaland	111	31	88	53	53	53
Orissa	90	90	90	57	80	61
Punjab	54	34	53	57	33	55
Rajasthan	59	31	50	58	42	56
Sikkim	105	69	94	89	107	93
Tamil Nadu	88	93	90	37	45	39
Tripura	83	40	79	15	37	17
Uttar Pradesh	82	66	79	52	51	52
West Bengal	234	251	237	78	87	80
A & N Islands	27	0	22	36	0	28
Chandigarh	138	1	131	44	56	46
D & N Haveli	22	5	16	10	0	8
Daman & Diu	8	15	10	20	38	24
Delhi	59	100	60	46	22	44
Lakshadweep	10	0	8	7	0	5
Pondicherry	37	56	42	13	10	12
<b>All India</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>

**Table 30: Number of usually working persons of age 15 years & above, who sought or were available for alternative work per 1000 usually employed persons in the principal status (15 years above) for each State/UT**

State/UT	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	30	25	28	49	46	48
Ar. Pradesh	27	14	22	20	16	19
Assam	72	45	69	71	73	71
Bihar	178	145	171	118	92	115
Goa	47	0	38	57	49	55
Gujarat	53	44	50	88	104	90
Haryana	47	54	47	92	100	93
H. P.	52	13	37	56	32	52
Jammu & Kashmir	115	39	109	81	49	78
Karnataka	49	28	41	69	59	67
Kerala	74	41	66	76	67	74
Madhya Pradesh	78	64	73	85	65	82
Maharashtra	93	91	92	69	62	68
Manipur	28	25	27	47	59	50
Meghalaya	13	15	14	28	12	23
Mizoram	88	18	61	52	61	55
Nagaland	113	14	83	74	117	84
Orissa	96	82	92	67	97	72
Punjab	46	11	44	56	47	55
Rajasthan	48	23	40	60	43	58
Sikkim	57	37	51	49	45	48
Tamil Nadu	59	58	59	45	37	43
Tripura	64	46	62	17	37	19
Uttar Pradesh	74	58	71	52	40	51
West Bengal	227	112	208	87	87	87
A & N Islands	18	0	14	63	90	68
Chandigarh	47	1	44	54	79	58
D & N Haveli	7	3	5	7	0	6
Daman & Diu	44	11	36	22	28	23
Delhi	45	191	48	60	80	62
Lakshadweep	29	0	24	9	23	11
Pondicherry	29	31	30	16	10	14
<b>All India</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>66</b>

**Table 31 : Number of households surveyed in NSS 55th round by social group**

State/UT	number of households surveyed							
	rural				urban			
	ST	SC	OBC	Other	ST	SC	OBC	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	469	979	2310	1422	110	427	1391	1888
Arunachal Pradesh	597	2	23	191	83	16	3	126
Assam	632	337	709	1784	89	105	115	543
Bihar	702	1440	3670	1504	148	307	967	858
Goa	3	7	12	170	3	9	8	264
Gujarat	533	288	751	906	140	277	655	1694
Haryana	13	232	371	517	3	97	145	515
Himachal Pradesh	104	364	184	985	19	136	55	745
Jammu & Kashmir	19	162	217	1073	7	120	61	818
Karnataka	219	505	1067	972	148	250	759	1313
Kerala	56	233	1328	986	22	128	1074	792
Madhya Pradesh	1367	832	2210	730	253	415	975	1506
Maharashtra	731	546	1160	1685	202	648	1003	3382
Manipur	360	36	148	194	107	13	293	252
Meghalaya	887	1	3	44	249	20	9	106
Mizoram	412	1	5	11	820	19	6	14
Nagaland	452	2	16	10	210	15	7	32
Orissa	861	745	1022	873	124	157	256	515
Punjab	23	809	301	1022	25	509	299	1050
Rajasthan	579	551	1117	990	90	309	461	1127
Sikkim	278	66	409	303	71	30	69	118
Tamil Nadu	62	1060	2848	205	45	444	3038	683
Tripura	97	243	242	448	29	119	81	340
Uttar Pradesh	106	2286	3995	3048	47	684	1511	2397
West Bengal	305	1299	328	2619	67	600	206	2563
A & N Islands	101	11	7	155	11	2	4	174
Chandigarh	0	44	36	99	11	130	86	534
Dadra & N. Haveli	153	6	12	21	24	6	12	54
Daman & Diu	66	9	15	90	13	11	68	100
Delhi	5	35	54	95	15	159	196	730
Lakshadweep	80	0	2	2	350	2	10	22
Pondicherry	3	65	201	19	8	38	281	57
<b>all-India</b>	<b>10275</b>	<b>13196</b>	<b>24773</b>	<b>23173</b>	<b>3543</b>	<b>6202</b>	<b>14104</b>	<b>25312</b>

**Table 32: Per 1000 distribution of households and persons in NSS 55th round by social group**

State/UT	households				persons				rural
	ST	SC	OBC	Other	ST	SC	OBC	Other	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	71	231	466	232	77	227	477	219	
Arunachal Pradesh	717	3	31	249	748	1	29	222	
Assam	162	104	201	533	169	101	198	532	
Bihar	82	223	502	193	71	207	521	201	
Goa	13	30	72	886	22	40	72	867	
Gujarat	213	137	295	355	207	134	299	360	
Haryana	14	249	291	447	11	229	297	463	
Himachal Pradesh	34	217	118	631	31	220	114	635	
Jammu & Kashmir	10	134	125	731	8	127	126	739	
Karnataka	91	215	377	316	92	211	381	316	
Kerala	23	105	485	387	19	109	512	359	
Madhya Pradesh	296	169	410	124	284	166	422	128	
Maharashtra	178	149	277	396	172	142	284	402	
Manipur	454	67	180	299	449	62	192	297	
Meghalaya	947	1	4	48	951	0	4	45	
Mizoram	959	4	11	26	953	4	12	30	
Nagaland	940	5	31	24	949	4	30	17	
Orissa	275	216	294	215	264	211	293	232	
Punjab	11	436	137	416	9	428	128	434	
Rajasthan	201	184	334	281	188	180	347	284	
Sikkim	288	71	365	276	266	86	384	263	
Tamil Nadu	15	309	634	42	14	316	630	40	
Tripura	83	235	255	427	83	233	248	437	
Uttar Pradesh	12	271	422	295	12	253	433	302	
West Bengal	60	300	66	575	58	286	64	591	
A & N Islands	166	81	42	711	182	72	44	703	
Chandigarh	0	206	193	601	0	225	210	565	
Dadra & N. Haveli	802	29	62	107	826	26	55	94	
Daman & Diu	401	42	92	465	422	63	100	415	
Delhi	91	91	418	400	43	104	463	391	
Lakshadweep	946	0	23	31	977	0	5	19	
Pondicherry	16	243	700	41	16	252	705	27	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>307</b>	

**Table 32 : Per 1000 distribution of households and persons in NSS 55th round by social group**

urban

State/UT	households				persons			
	ST	SC	OBC	Other	ST	SC	OBC	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	34	139	393	434	29	143	393	436
Arunachal Pradesh	391	69	19	520	443	49	21	486
Assam	51	159	125	666	43	147	108	703
Bihar	68	127	456	349	64	123	472	341
Goa	4	12	15	968	4	10	11	975
Gujarat	53	112	252	584	44	119	254	583
Haryana	18	185	193	604	15	197	198	590
Himachal Pradesh	26	129	60	784	20	171	88	721
Jammu & Kashmir	3	97	43	857	3	88	36	872
Karnataka	53	108	312	526	56	111	327	506
Kerala	12	61	517	410	10	63	552	374
Madhya Pradesh	112	138	307	443	105	133	324	437
Maharashtra	41	127	193	639	41	130	195	634
Manipur	75	9	560	357	57	6	579	358
Meghalaya	771	30	14	184	781	30	13	176
Mizoram	961	16	8	15	967	13	6	14
Nagaland	799	58	29	115	845	56	19	80
Orissa	114	150	277	459	111	154	288	448
Punjab	14	287	180	518	14	320	149	518
Rajasthan	51	197	248	504	40	212	241	508
Sikkim	252	117	206	425	266	110	225	399
Tamil Nadu	13	124	691	172	11	117	692	180
Tripura	80	205	151	564	61	212	155	571
Uttar Pradesh	12	150	332	507	11	149	348	492
West Bengal	16	190	51	744	15	199	52	734
A & N Islands	74	9	5	912	82	7	5	906
Chandigarh	16	153	136	695	13	182	109	697
Dadra & N. Haveli	192	32	103	673	207	36	83	674
Daman & Diu	75	67	272	586	71	67	281	580
Delhi	16	151	151	683	15	169	145	671
Lakshadweep	892	5	35	67	975	1	10	14
Pondicherry	17	118	750	115	17	127	735	121
<b>all-India</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>502</b>

**Table 33: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons according to the usual principal status and subsidiary statuses taken together for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	608	554	609	536	606	495	619	370	
Arunachal Pradesh	355	312	869	0	506	288	497	260	
Assam	551	215	563	184	575	232	532	125	
Bihar	588	301	536	267	491	151	472	92	
Goa	743	500	538	183	542	443	592	197	
Gujarat	596	466	558	419	591	402	581	373	
Haryana	397	199	516	188	462	176	480	214	
Himachal Pradesh	532	457	555	447	558	506	550	489	
Jammu & Kashmir	588	239	598	407	612	259	540	324	
Karnataka	638	438	588	425	615	372	595	353	
Kerala	749	430	621	371	567	258	605	265	
Madhya Pradesh	564	475	523	377	538	367	523	208	
Maharashtra	535	492	517	440	533	462	559	382	
Manipur	510	288	525	256	453	216	530	245	
Meghalaya	568	431	1000	0	270	206	468	314	
Mizoram	565	434	250	0	499	153	357	110	
Nagaland	537	455	819	1000	501	301	718	211	
Orissa	588	474	546	322	572	249	536	136	
Punjab	556	122	535	256	500	288	566	313	
Rajasthan	527	485	504	355	501	401	488	305	
Sikkim	508	206	532	287	542	256	519	252	
Tamil Nadu	666	568	586	460	621	416	584	219	
Tripura	465	122	507	61	542	84	494	59	
Uttar Pradesh	472	259	490	259	490	208	478	152	
West Bengal	530	352	572	173	580	131	541	123	
A & N Islands	595	299	639	179	395	159	548	173	
Chandigarh	-	-	485	51	628	173	735	162	
Dadra & N. Haveli	535	394	790	0	539	74	797	155	
Daman & Diu	591	401	583	77	729	29	728	270	
Delhi	658	0	537	67	634	22	472	22	
Lakshadweep	544	195	-	-	1000	0	609	500	
Pondicherry	542	311	578	445	618	200	806	84	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>228</b>	

**Table 33: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons according to the usual principal status and subsidiary statuses taken together for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	568	241	485	223	568	243	525	111
Arunachal Pradesh	311	135	606	71	309	159	462	80
Assam	481	300	515	92	564	102	592	147
Bihar	431	165	502	159	458	70	478	64
Goa	612	627	498	132	643	307	599	166
Gujarat	608	343	522	196	542	161	559	94
Haryana	55	0	502	198	564	106	522	88
Himachal Pradesh	374	0	580	134	551	280	531	140
Jammu & Kashmir	660	233	571	147	566	58	488	61
Karnataka	541	259	554	238	585	193	559	163
Kerala	553	524	602	376	586	252	589	244
Madhya Pradesh	464	191	499	193	515	150	522	92
Maharashtra	532	175	533	191	573	148	563	133
Manipur	433	147	559	188	478	203	497	298
Meghalaya	379	242	528	112	508	0	589	103
Mizoram	477	263	680	95	706	123	406	46
Nagaland	408	226	471	182	662	284	664	109
Orissa	500	237	552	311	505	114	504	101
Punjab	604	137	542	147	582	121	581	109
Rajasthan	498	88	468	213	510	150	501	105
Sikkim	468	277	620	225	554	224	603	182
Tamil Nadu	505	272	557	285	603	229	540	172
Tripura	502	114	487	48	576	73	523	83
Uttar Pradesh	467	184	519	135	523	88	506	90
West Bengal	567	237	618	168	640	145	608	113
A & N Islands	713	175	1000	333	500	41	638	239
Chandigarh	499	52	541	139	643	145	573	165
Dadra & N. Haveli	655	388	739	80	866	93	626	49
Daman & Diu	398	423	476	235	554	128	583	188
Delhi	544	107	551	91	521	49	549	123
Lakshadweep	442	222	1000	0	817	0	931	40
Pondicherry	658	228	634	286	564	180	542	144
<b>all-India</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>117</b>

**Table 34: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons according to the current weekly status for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	610	530	596	458	597	446	609	329	
Arunachal Pradesh	359	305	869	0	573	334	498	264	
Assam	534	174	566	177	569	180	527	122	
Bihar	583	290	530	228	487	133	474	90	
Goa	514	49	538	193	542	294	562	182	
Gujarat	591	388	555	381	584	347	579	340	
Haryana	397	199	513	178	455	163	480	179	
Himachal Pradesh	518	395	535	398	532	459	526	440	
Jammu & Kashmir	590	224	584	317	596	162	534	228	
Karnataka	622	414	584	382	610	341	588	326	
Kerala	741	410	603	341	542	200	570	217	
Madhya Pradesh	548	406	509	305	522	294	516	157	
Maharashtra	531	438	501	384	522	417	555	345	
Manipur	505	248	544	256	471	213	489	166	
Meghalaya	567	433	1000	0	270	206	468	314	
Mizoram	564	412	250	0	499	368	357	325	
Nagaland	539	462	819	1000	503	78	718	211	
Orissa	569	389	526	250	558	199	524	107	
Punjab	540	122	534	243	490	286	563	309	
Rajasthan	525	457	497	267	496	338	485	264	
Sikkim	500	189	530	276	539	249	516	243	
Tamil Nadu	635	496	566	416	614	383	590	210	
Tripura	465	139	504	63	542	85	494	59	
Uttar Pradesh	452	202	476	207	479	168	470	133	
West Bengal	519	305	568	161	577	125	536	115	
A & N Islands	601	300	639	140	395	159	550	143	
Chandigarh	-	-	543	48	650	168	747	173	
Dadra & N. Haveli	534	298	790	0	539	25	797	155	
Daman & Diu	568	314	583	77	729	29	705	168	
Delhi	658	147	533	67	637	22	471	23	
Lakshadweep	544	160	-	-	1000	0	609	500	
Pondicherry	434	0	570	412	616	197	721	46	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>203</b>	

**Table 34: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons according to the current weekly status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	562	223	483	206	559	227	523	103
Arunachal Pradesh	282	120	465	51	237	159	387	28
Assam	474	300	515	102	564	102	590	146
Bihar	423	145	491	141	457	72	476	65
Goa	612	627	362	132	643	502	588	159
Gujarat	608	321	522	187	540	148	557	88
Haryana	994	318	496	198	557	105	517	84
Himachal Pradesh	374	0	584	111	554	237	531	134
Jammu & Kashmir	660	204	556	121	566	45	480	53
Karnataka	533	251	547	229	583	182	556	159
Kerala	553	464	579	341	563	218	566	208
Madhya Pradesh	459	163	491	186	507	139	518	85
Maharashtra	541	173	521	183	572	140	564	129
Manipur	438	125	441	188	477	204	484	263
Meghalaya	379	243	528	112	508	0	589	103
Mizoram	492	281	693	95	706	123	406	46
Nagaland	408	227	471	182	662	284	664	109
Orissa	464	201	533	257	499	98	495	81
Punjab	604	137	532	102	570	116	577	103
Rajasthan	494	81	466	147	507	130	497	92
Sikkim	468	277	620	188	561	224	601	206
Tamil Nadu	504	283	548	280	599	216	543	164
Tripura	502	114	480	45	568	77	522	89
Uttar Pradesh	458	131	508	127	516	80	501	79
West Bengal	573	243	616	159	641	133	607	113
A & N Islands	713	223	1000	333	500	41	641	227
Chandigarh	499	52	541	137	616	169	576	178
Dadra & N. Haveli	644	299	739	80	866	93	626	49
Daman & Diu	398	423	476	235	554	120	580	182
Delhi	544	107	555	93	540	64	568	129
Lakshadweep	431	158	1000	0	817	0	931	40
Pondicherry	658	149	582	270	564	169	572	163
<b>all-India</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>111</b>

**Table 35: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons according to the current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	574	458	576	419	582	404	594	296	
Arunachal Pradesh	299	223	864	0	566	328	462	238	
Assam	512	117	541	128	544	138	500	93	
Bihar	565	224	515	185	476	106	461	70	
Goa	514	39	501	188	536	294	542	163	
Gujarat	569	331	541	328	558	268	557	273	
Haryana	386	134	505	117	449	99	474	103	
Himachal Pradesh	518	283	528	298	526	372	518	325	
Jammu & Kashmir	590	132	582	168	580	79	527	107	
Karnataka	601	375	555	338	583	296	570	292	
Kerala	694	329	564	300	512	162	542	184	
Madhya Pradesh	537	374	494	271	509	261	509	144	
Maharashtra	504	393	470	334	504	375	538	305	
Manipur	490	226	500	211	427	164	456	134	
Meghalaya	521	385	1000	0	222	189	387	233	
Mizoram	517	359	250	0	468	154	315	116	
Nagaland	530	344	819	587	503	77	718	211	
Orissa	542	325	506	197	543	162	511	82	
Punjab	540	75	523	142	484	162	558	173	
Rajasthan	523	394	491	232	494	301	483	216	
Sikkim	484	169	522	213	516	192	505	196	
Tamil Nadu	619	405	542	360	595	342	561	187	
Tripura	460	127	497	60	534	82	488	54	
Uttar Pradesh	439	150	460	168	466	131	458	97	
West Bengal	490	250	547	118	557	94	520	89	
A & N Islands	600	298	639	83	395	159	538	126	
Chandigarh	-	-	480	48	631	60	732	145	
Dadra & N. Haveli	515	260	788	0	527	25	777	111	
Daman & Diu	553	279	571	77	715	29	692	140	
Delhi	655	147	508	43	632	18	468	17	
Lakshadweep	543	155	-	-	1000	0	609	500	
Pondicherry	384	0	548	349	606	173	712	43	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>163</b>	

**Table 35: Number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons according to the current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	555	194	470	191	546	209	517	97
Arunachal Pradesh	273	117	451	51	237	159	377	28
Assam	448	190	482	96	524	95	561	140
Bihar	420	129	486	126	452	65	471	59
Goa	612	627	352	76	643	500	576	155
Gujarat	600	289	501	162	511	126	539	75
Haryana	189	45	488	154	550	78	513	67
Himachal Pradesh	374	0	584	94	553	188	530	123
Jammu & Kashmir	660	102	552	115	566	45	477	46
Karnataka	516	238	531	219	565	163	548	146
Kerala	525	444	551	315	533	189	536	181
Madhya Pradesh	449	157	472	167	492	127	509	78
Maharashtra	529	155	506	175	561	125	554	120
Manipur	430	115	363	147	460	182	459	193
Meghalaya	373	239	522	110	483	0	579	99
Mizoram	453	241	649	91	649	115	392	46
Nagaland	405	196	471	124	662	284	664	94
Orissa	448	183	513	208	495	95	494	70
Punjab	604	133	528	76	568	87	574	89
Rajasthan	490	75	463	125	506	109	494	83
Sikkim	463	273	613	178	558	216	589	187
Tamil Nadu	498	262	532	251	587	198	531	155
Tripura	494	110	475	43	560	76	515	87
Uttar Pradesh	456	111	495	97	506	64	496	69
West Bengal	561	215	604	129	628	112	600	102
A & N Islands	713	223	1000	333	500	41	640	213
Chandigarh	499	52	539	118	614	148	576	166
Dadra & N. Haveli	635	277	739	80	850	93	608	48
Daman & Diu	368	393	421	183	525	90	556	167
Delhi	539	84	547	70	530	50	552	111
Lakshadweep	424	150	857	0	817	0	918	40
Pondicherry	658	109	560	256	558	154	546	132
<b>all-India</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 36: Number of workers per 1000 persons according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	606	554	604	535	600	493	609	367	
Arunachal Pradesh	351	311	869	0	506	288	497	260	
Assam	535	212	553	178	557	220	511	112	
Bihar	578	297	527	267	482	150	455	91	
Goa	723	480	524	14	531	443	561	176	
Gujarat	596	466	550	419	590	402	572	373	
Haryana	397	199	511	188	458	176	473	214	
Himachal Pradesh	519	448	544	443	545	500	538	488	
Jammu & Kashmir	588	239	595	405	610	258	533	320	
Karnataka	638	436	570	424	610	371	591	351	
Kerala	721	408	580	327	528	226	572	221	
Madhya Pradesh	560	475	521	377	534	367	516	207	
Maharashtra	529	490	509	440	528	459	542	376	
Manipur	501	282	525	256	443	216	525	245	
Meghalaya	566	429	1000	0	270	206	468	314	
Mizoram	556	434	250	0	499	153	357	110	
Nagaland	523	449	819	1000	501	301	718	130	
Orissa	582	474	533	319	557	243	514	131	
Punjab	504	97	518	255	482	284	557	310	
Rajasthan	524	485	500	355	498	401	485	304	
Sikkim	483	205	520	287	530	253	503	240	
Tamil Nadu	656	550	563	458	609	412	570	208	
Tripura	465	122	504	56	534	81	489	56	
Uttar Pradesh	458	259	486	258	487	208	470	151	
West Bengal	520	348	552	167	547	130	527	119	
A & N Islands	595	298	639	179	395	159	531	157	
Chandigarh	-	-	460	48	622	173	733	162	
Dadra & N. Haveli	528	394	790	0	539	74	797	155	
Daman & Diu	591	401	583	77	694	29	710	270	
Delhi	639	0	487	67	630	16	443	18	
Lakshadweep	489	116	-	-	1000	0	609	0	
Pondicherry	542	311	534	436	587	193	792	84	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>223</b>	

**Table 36:** Number of workers per 1000 persons according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each State/UT

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	557	241	466	214	548	237	497	104
Arunachal Pradesh	302	118	606	71	309	159	455	67
Assam	474	300	484	73	529	89	545	120
Bihar	383	148	468	157	428	66	438	58
Goa	612	627	479	84	603	287	517	111
Gujarat	580	343	511	195	534	155	546	92
Haryana	55	0	484	198	550	102	507	85
Himachal Pradesh	374	0	546	126	535	280	498	121
Jammu & Kashmir	660	233	541	146	566	58	464	55
Karnataka	529	248	536	233	562	189	543	154
Kerala	548	471	566	301	549	198	561	198
Madhya Pradesh	446	189	481	192	495	147	495	91
Maharashtra	513	167	484	179	539	142	535	122
Manipur	430	147	520	128	432	185	483	289
Meghalaya	364	231	513	73	421	0	580	89
Mizoram	464	255	603	77	706	123	406	7
Nagaland	356	207	471	182	662	284	664	109
Orissa	467	233	543	307	483	104	449	93
Punjab	567	137	527	146	549	118	569	105
Rajasthan	487	88	461	211	505	149	481	99
Sikkim	436	258	561	182	501	216	577	150
Tamil Nadu	477	272	525	279	583	216	523	161
Tripura	429	114	475	47	552	66	495	75
Uttar Pradesh	467	184	499	135	502	87	482	85
West Bengal	531	211	567	165	604	133	562	98
A & N Islands	646	127	1000	0	500	41	616	194
Chandigarh	499	52	522	123	609	122	551	149
Dadra & N. Haveli	644	388	739	80	866	93	617	49
Daman & Diu	398	423	476	235	506	123	582	162
Delhi	544	107	522	84	511	48	533	117
Lakshadweep	413	181	1000	0	817	0	925	0
Pondicherry	601	228	609	267	545	164	502	143
<b>all-India</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>108</b>

**Table 37: Number of workers per 1000 persons according to the current weekly status for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	600	505	560	428	580	433	589	317	
Arunachal Pradesh	354	304	869	0	548	334	497	264	
Assam	516	170	547	169	543	161	500	109	
Bihar	549	273	512	224	475	130	451	88	
Goa	514	29	524	24	531	294	523	155	
Gujarat	581	383	532	373	575	340	564	338	
Haryana	304	199	479	176	443	163	470	178	
Himachal Pradesh	502	386	519	394	511	455	510	438	
Jammu & Kashmir	583	224	557	315	559	162	516	224	
Karnataka	614	399	561	375	599	336	581	322	
Kerala	713	381	526	280	485	164	520	169	
Madhya Pradesh	538	403	492	295	507	285	502	152	
Maharashtra	514	429	475	363	508	405	531	332	
Manipur	494	242	544	256	457	204	484	166	
Meghalaya	565	432	1000	0	270	206	468	314	
Mizoram	554	411	250	0	499	368	357	325	
Nagaland	526	455	819	1000	501	78	718	130	
Orissa	558	387	506	245	531	181	491	97	
Punjab	504	97	507	242	471	279	553	306	
Rajasthan	516	457	480	259	484	330	474	261	
Sikkim	473	187	519	276	524	244	505	232	
Tamil Nadu	566	463	530	408	587	372	576	194	
Tripura	465	139	501	54	533	82	489	57	
Uttar Pradesh	430	202	457	203	471	168	458	132	
West Bengal	489	285	537	151	541	125	477	79	
A & N Islands	601	299	621	140	395	159	523	127	
Chandigarh	-	-	519	48	612	168	745	167	
Dadra & N. Haveli	531	298	790	0	539	25	797	155	
Daman & Diu	568	314	583	77	694	29	687	168	
Delhi	639	147	484	67	633	16	442	19	
Lakshadweep	487	81	-	-	1000	0	609	0	
Pondicherry	434	0	431	320	559	177	706	46	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>191</b>	

**Table 37: Number of workers per 1000 persons according to the current weekly status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	545	215	455	191	530	218	493	93
Arunachal Pradesh	274	103	465	51	237	159	378	26
Assam	467	300	466	83	529	84	544	117
Bihar	365	127	453	139	426	61	435	56
Goa	612	627	344	84	603	287	474	97
Gujarat	574	321	506	182	532	140	541	86
Haryana	994	318	461	187	540	102	499	82
Himachal Pradesh	374	0	529	102	538	225	497	115
Jammu & Kashmir	660	204	517	119	564	45	453	45
Karnataka	515	240	522	224	553	178	538	150
Kerala	548	384	487	270	508	167	515	161
Madhya Pradesh	437	158	452	181	475	133	486	83
Maharashtra	510	159	469	172	534	131	531	118
Manipur	430	125	402	188	437	183	470	255
Meghalaya	364	232	513	73	421	0	580	89
Mizoram	479	274	615	77	706	123	406	7
Nagaland	356	205	471	182	662	284	646	109
Orissa	439	199	506	246	468	88	444	73
Punjab	567	137	512	101	531	111	559	96
Rajasthan	483	81	445	147	500	129	476	85
Sikkim	436	258	561	145	511	216	569	160
Tamil Nadu	471	271	500	270	574	202	518	152
Tripura	429	114	463	43	544	70	495	78
Uttar Pradesh	436	131	477	127	488	79	475	73
West Bengal	526	211	556	156	602	122	557	94
A & N Islands	646	127	1000	0	500	41	612	179
Chandigarh	499	52	504	111	589	71	550	141
Dadra & N. Haveli	590	299	739	80	866	93	617	49
Daman & Diu	398	423	476	235	506	115	580	162
Delhi	544	107	523	87	528	63	552	122
Lakshadweep	383	120	1000	0	817	0	925	0
Pondicherry	601	70	557	250	527	153	500	143
<b>all-India</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 38: Number of workers per 1000 persons according to the current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	544	413	503	368	543	376	552	279	
Arunachal Pradesh	294	222	864	0	541	328	460	238	
Assam	480	112	516	122	501	118	468	79	
Bihar	507	209	464	167	449	101	424	66	
Goa	514	19	487	19	525	294	501	134	
Gujarat	533	316	486	305	532	256	537	268	
Haryana	267	134	444	113	429	99	464	102	
Himachal Pradesh	502	274	508	294	496	368	501	323	
Jammu & Kashmir	583	132	554	166	528	78	506	104	
Karnataka	583	349	506	317	561	286	555	283	
Kerala	598	270	415	210	405	119	454	135	
Madhya Pradesh	522	368	467	257	488	250	494	139	
Maharashtra	477	368	419	295	474	352	507	285	
Manipur	480	220	500	211	417	160	451	134	
Meghalaya	519	382	1000	0	222	189	387	233	
Mizoram	508	359	250	0	468	154	315	116	
Nagaland	515	337	819	587	501	77	718	130	
Orissa	506	315	465	186	494	148	467	72	
Punjab	504	49	485	141	462	155	546	170	
Rajasthan	513	394	466	222	480	293	468	213	
Sikkim	458	167	511	213	501	188	494	184	
Tamil Nadu	508	358	433	306	527	308	534	167	
Tripura	460	127	491	51	522	78	478	52	
Uttar Pradesh	416	150	432	161	453	130	442	96	
West Bengal	401	204	484	106	494	91	436	52	
A & N Islands	600	297	621	83	395	159	511	111	
Chandigarh	-	-	447	48	578	60	727	138	
Dadra & N. Haveli	509	260	788	0	527	25	777	111	
Daman & Diu	551	274	571	77	681	29	674	140	
Delhi	636	147	449	43	627	12	440	12	
Lakshadweep	472	76	-	-	874	0	578	0	
Pondicherry	384	0	333	205	483	133	675	43	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>149</b>	

**Table 38: Number of workers per 1000 persons according to the current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	521	173	425	174	501	195	479	84
Arunachal Pradesh	264	103	451	51	237	159	368	26
Assam	417	190	419	77	490	77	512	110
Bihar	355	110	437	117	416	54	430	51
Goa	612	627	271	27	603	285	454	92
Gujarat	554	284	467	149	498	118	520	72
Haryana	189	45	443	142	533	75	492	64
Himachal Pradesh	374	0	524	86	531	169	496	103
Jammu & Kashmir	660	102	499	106	556	45	446	39
Karnataka	491	227	492	207	522	156	524	137
Kerala	461	365	411	229	449	134	459	135
Madhya Pradesh	417	152	419	149	455	120	475	76
Maharashtra	491	138	442	160	513	114	518	108
Manipur	425	115	324	147	422	164	446	185
Meghalaya	357	227	506	71	395	0	570	84
Mizoram	438	233	572	73	649	115	392	7
Nagaland	354	175	469	124	662	284	646	94
Orissa	411	179	470	200	455	84	438	62
Punjab	567	133	499	75	521	83	553	81
Rajasthan	479	72	435	125	494	106	470	76
Sikkim	430	254	554	129	502	208	562	151
Tamil Nadu	419	252	430	219	542	181	496	143
Tripura	427	110	459	42	531	67	488	77
Uttar Pradesh	434	111	459	95	473	62	467	63
West Bengal	492	179	528	124	573	87	541	84
A & N Islands	646	113	1000	0	500	41	602	164
Chandigarh	499	52	498	93	580	62	547	133
Dadra & N. Haveli	581	277	739	80	850	93	599	48
Daman & Diu	368	393	421	183	475	85	554	147
Delhi	525	84	506	67	516	48	532	104
Lakshadweep	364	109	857	0	817	0	912	0
Pondicherry	601	70	452	230	483	135	459	125
<b>all-India</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>89</b>

**Table 39: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons according to the usual principal status excluding subsidiary status workers for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	2	0	5	2	6	2	10	3	
Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assam	16	3	10	7	18	12	21	13	
Bihar	10	4	9	0	9	1	18	1	
Goa	20	20	14	169	11	0	31	21	
Gujarat	0	0	7	0	2	0	9	0	
Haryana	0	0	5	0	4	0	7	0	
Himachal Pradesh	13	9	11	4	13	6	11	1	
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	3	2	2	1	7	4	
Karnataka	0	2	17	1	5	1	4	2	
Kerala	28	22	41	44	38	32	33	44	
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	2	0	3	1	7	2	
Maharashtra	6	2	8	0	6	2	17	5	
Manipur	9	6	0	0	9	1	5	0	
Meghalaya	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mizoram	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaland	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	80	
Orissa	6	0	13	3	16	6	21	6	
Punjab	52	26	17	1	18	5	9	3	
Rajasthan	3	0	5	1	3	0	3	1	
Sikkim	25	2	11	0	13	3	16	12	
Tamil Nadu	10	18	22	1	12	5	14	11	
Tripura	0	0	3	5	7	3	5	3	
Uttar Pradesh	14	0	4	1	3	0	8	1	
West Bengal	10	4	20	6	33	1	14	4	
A & N Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	15	
Chandigarh	-	-	24	3	7	0	2	0	
Dadra & N. Haveli	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	35	0	18	0	
Delhi	19	0	49	0	4	6	29	5	
Lakshadweep	56	79	-	-	0	0	0	500	
Pondicherry	0	0	44	10	31	7	15	0	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	

**Table 39: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons according to the usual principal status excluding subsidiary status workers for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	11	0	20	10	20	6	28	7
Arunachal Pradesh	9	17	0	0	0	0	7	13
Assam	7	0	31	19	36	12	46	27
Bihar	48	16	34	2	30	4	40	6
Goa	0	0	19	48	40	20	82	55
Gujarat	28	0	11	0	8	6	13	2
Haryana	0	0	18	0	14	3	15	3
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	34	9	16	0	33	19
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	29	2	0	0	24	7
Karnataka	12	11	18	6	23	4	16	9
Kerala	4	53	37	74	37	53	28	46
Madhya Pradesh	18	2	18	1	20	3	26	1
Maharashtra	19	9	48	12	34	6	27	11
Manipur	3	0	39	61	46	19	14	9
Meghalaya	16	11	15	39	87	0	9	15
Mizoram	13	8	77	18	0	0	0	39
Nagaland	51	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	33	4	10	5	23	10	54	8
Punjab	37	0	16	2	33	3	12	4
Rajasthan	11	0	7	2	6	1	20	7
Sikkim	32	19	59	43	53	8	26	32
Tamil Nadu	28	0	32	6	20	13	18	10
Tripura	73	0	12	1	24	7	28	8
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	21	0	21	1	23	5
West Bengal	36	26	51	3	36	12	46	15
A & N Islands	67	48	0	333	0	0	21	45
Chandigarh	0	0	19	16	34	24	22	16
Dadra & N. Haveli	12	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	48	5	1	26
Delhi	0	0	29	6	9	1	16	7
Lakshadweep	30	41	0	0	0	0	6	40
Pondicherry	57	0	24	19	20	16	40	1
<b>all-India</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table 40: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons according to the current weekly status for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	10	25	36	30	17	13	20	12	
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	25	0	1	0	
Assam	19	5	19	7	26	19	27	14	
Bihar	34	17	18	4	13	3	23	2	
Goa	0	20	14	169	11	0	39	27	
Gujarat	10	5	23	7	8	7	15	2	
Haryana	93	0	33	2	12	0	10	1	
Himachal Pradesh	16	9	16	4	22	4	15	2	
Jammu & Kashmir	7	0	27	2	37	1	18	4	
Karnataka	8	15	23	7	11	5	7	5	
Kerala	28	29	77	61	57	36	50	48	
Madhya Pradesh	10	3	16	9	15	8	14	5	
Maharashtra	17	10	25	21	14	12	24	13	
Manipur	11	6	0	0	14	9	5	0	
Meghalaya	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mizoram	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaland	13	7	0	0	2	0	0	80	
Orissa	11	2	20	6	27	18	33	10	
Punjab	36	26	28	1	20	7	10	3	
Rajasthan	9	0	17	8	12	8	11	3	
Sikkim	27	2	11	0	15	4	11	12	
Tamil Nadu	69	33	36	9	27	12	14	16	
Tripura	0	0	3	9	10	3	5	2	
Uttar Pradesh	21	0	18	5	9	1	12	1	
West Bengal	31	20	32	9	36	1	59	36	
A & N Islands	0	1	18	0	0	0	27	15	
Chandigarh	-	-	24	0	38	0	1	6	
Dadra & N. Haveli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	35	0	18	0	
Delhi	19	0	49	0	4	6	29	5	
Lakshadweep	57	79	-	-	0	0	0	500	
Pondicherry	0	0	139	92	57	20	15	0	
<b>all-India</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	

**Table 40: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons according to the current weekly status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	17	8	29	15	29	9	30	11
Arunachal Pradesh	9	17	0	0	0	0	9	2
Assam	7	0	49	19	36	18	47	29
Bihar	58	19	38	2	32	11	41	9
Goa	0	0	19	48	40	215	113	62
Gujarat	33	0	16	5	9	7	16	2
Haryana	0	0	35	12	17	3	18	3
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	55	9	16	12	34	19
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	39	2	2	0	27	8
Karnataka	18	11	25	5	30	4	18	9
Kerala	4	79	92	71	56	51	52	47
Madhya Pradesh	22	5	39	5	32	6	32	2
Maharashtra	30	14	53	11	39	9	32	12
Manipur	8	0	39	0	40	21	14	8
Meghalaya	16	11	15	39	87	0	9	15
Mizoram	13	8	77	18	0	0	0	39
Nagaland	51	23	0	0	0	0	18	0
Orissa	25	2	26	11	31	11	51	8
Punjab	37	0	21	2	40	5	18	8
Rajasthan	11	0	22	0	8	1	22	7
Sikkim	32	19	59	43	50	8	31	46
Tamil Nadu	33	12	48	10	24	14	26	12
Tripura	73	0	17	1	24	7	27	10
Uttar Pradesh	22	0	30	0	27	2	26	6
West Bengal	47	32	60	3	40	12	50	18
A & N Islands	67	96	0	333	0	0	28	48
Chandigarh	0	0	36	26	28	98	26	37
Dadra & N. Haveli	54	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	48	5	1	20
Delhi	0	0	32	6	12	1	16	6
Lakshadweep	49	39	0	0	0	0	6	40
Pondicherry	57	79	24	19	38	16	72	20
<b>all-India</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table 41: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons according to the current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	ST		SC		OBC		Other		rural
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	30	45	72	51	39	28	42	17	
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	25	0	1	0	
Assam	32	5	25	7	43	20	32	15	
Bihar	58	15	50	18	27	5	37	4	
Goa	0	20	14	169	11	0	41	29	
Gujarat	36	15	54	23	26	11	20	5	
Haryana	120	0	61	4	20	0	10	2	
Himachal Pradesh	16	9	20	4	30	4	17	2	
Jammu & Kashmir	7	0	28	2	52	1	22	3	
Karnataka	17	26	49	21	22	10	15	9	
Kerala	96	58	149	90	107	43	87	49	
Madhya Pradesh	15	6	28	14	21	11	15	5	
Maharashtra	28	25	51	38	29	23	32	20	
Manipur	9	6	0	0	10	4	5	0	
Meghalaya	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mizoram	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaland	14	7	0	0	2	0	0	80	
Orissa	35	10	41	11	48	15	44	10	
Punjab	36	26	38	2	22	7	12	3	
Rajasthan	10	0	25	9	14	8	15	3	
Sikkim	26	2	11	0	15	4	12	12	
Tamil Nadu	111	46	109	55	68	34	27	20	
Tripura	0	0	5	9	12	3	9	3	
Uttar Pradesh	22	0	28	8	14	1	16	1	
West Bengal	89	46	63	12	63	4	84	37	
A & N Islands	0	1	18	0	0	0	27	15	
Chandigarh	-	-	33	0	53	0	4	6	
Dadra & N. Haveli	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Daman & Diu	2	5	0	0	35	0	18	0	
Delhi	19	0	59	0	5	6	29	5	
Lakshadweep	71	79	-	-	126	0	31	500	
Pondicherry	0	0	215	144	123	40	37	0	
<b>All-India</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	

**Table 41: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons according to the current daily status for each State/UT**

State/UT	urban							
	ST		SC		OBC		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	34	20	45	17	46	14	39	13
Arunachal Pradesh	9	14	0	0	0	0	9	2
Assam	30	0	63	19	34	18	49	30
Bihar	65	18	49	9	36	11	42	8
Goa	0	0	81	48	40	215	122	63
Gujarat	47	6	34	13	14	8	20	3
Haryana	0	0	45	12	18	3	21	3
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	59	9	22	19	34	19
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	52	9	10	0	31	7
Karnataka	24	11	39	11	42	7	25	10
Kerala	64	79	140	87	84	55	77	47
Madhya Pradesh	33	5	54	17	37	7	34	2
Maharashtra	38	18	64	15	48	11	36	12
Manipur	5	0	39	0	38	19	12	8
Meghalaya	16	11	15	39	87	0	9	15
Mizoram	16	8	77	18	0	0	0	39
Nagaland	51	21	2	0	0	0	18	0
Orissa	37	4	42	8	39	11	56	8
Punjab	37	0	29	2	47	5	21	8
Rajasthan	11	3	29	0	13	2	24	7
Sikkim	33	19	59	49	56	8	27	36
Tamil Nadu	78	10	102	32	45	17	34	12
Tripura	68	0	15	1	29	10	27	10
Uttar Pradesh	22	0	37	2	33	2	29	6
West Bengal	69	36	76	6	55	26	59	18
A & N Islands	67	109	0	333	0	0	38	49
Chandigarh	0	0	42	25	34	86	29	34
Dadra & N. Haveli	54	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	50	5	1	20
Delhi	14	0	41	3	14	1	20	7
Lakshadweep	60	40	0	0	0	0	6	40
Pondicherry	57	40	108	26	74	19	87	7
<b>all-India</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table 42: Number of households surveyed in NSS 55th round by major religious groups for major States**

Major States	number of households surveyed									
	rural					urban				
	Hindu- ism	Islam	Chris- tianity	Sikh- ism	all*	Hindu- ism	Islam	Chris- tianity	Sikh- ism	all*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	4791	251	111	0	5180	2989	664	127	3	3816
Assam	2324	965	153	2	3462	768	64	9	1	852
Bihar	6253	929	97	2	7316	1859	362	35	20	2280
Gujarat	2358	91	13	0	2478	2269	397	12	4	2766
Haryana	998	52	1	77	1133	710	15	5	23	760
Jammu & Kashmir	538	886	0	44	1471	558	406	2	30	1006
Karnataka	2507	174	37	1	2763	1861	461	97	2	2470
Kerala	1431	650	513	0	2603	1172	443	395	1	2016
Madhya Pradesh	4928	140	37	3	5139	2555	437	42	27	3149
Maharashtra	3628	183	12	0	4122	3801	857	164	25	5235
Orissa	3353	52	84	2	3501	987	35	26	1	1052
Punjab	595	18	18	1510	2155	1192	42	7	635	1883
Rajasthan	2910	198	3	87	3237	1592	280	12	16	1987
Tamil Nadu	3826	117	223	0	4175	3464	434	278	0	4210
Uttar Pradesh	8147	1215	15	27	9435	3349	1200	24	30	4639
West Bengal	3294	1188	30	0	4551	3023	362	17	8	3436
<b>all-India</b>	<b>56768</b>	<b>7447</b>	<b>3653</b>	<b>1807</b>	<b>71417</b>	<b>36908</b>	<b>7164</b>	<b>2837</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>49161</b>

\* includes all religious groups

**Table 43: Number of persons surveyed in NSS 55th round by major religious groups for major States**

Major States	number of persons surveyed									
	rural					urban				
	Hindu- ism	Islam	Chris- tianity	Sikh- ism	all*	Hindu- ism	Islam	Chris- tianity	Sikh- ism	all*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	20469	1203	440	0	22236	12177	3616	494	17	16449
Assam	12494	5357	764	13	18742	3141	246	29	7	3476
Bihar	33956	5185	447	14	39782	9094	2060	147	113	11430
Gujarat	12136	546	67	0	12813	10329	2100	38	17	12896
Haryana	5687	340	3	435	6490	3471	62	19	116	3690
Jammu & Kashmir	2757	4995	0	226	8000	2532	2210	5	173	4965
Karnataka	12878	1010	182	2	14328	7953	2679	343	6	11230
Kerala	6294	3671	2140	0	12139	5045	2507	1582	3	9155
Madhya Pradesh	27309	852	207	11	28533	12862	2613	171	138	16261
Maharashtra	18062	974	69	0	20468	16532	4876	639	94	24005
Orissa	16258	326	411	10	17052	4228	214	124	4	4584
Punjab	3108	97	86	8525	11875	5117	179	35	3059	8418
Rajasthan	16864	1228	11	476	18834	7806	1638	45	75	10019
Tamil Nadu	15683	556	942	0	17214	13464	1989	1000	0	16606
Uttar Pradesh	48674	7892	68	149	56929	16813	7595	77	151	24832
West Bengal	16258	6633	132	0	23233	12336	1637	61	47	14167
<b>all-India</b>	<b>291766</b>	<b>42602</b>	<b>17881</b>	<b>10123</b>	<b>371188</b>	<b>162742</b>	<b>40046</b>	<b>11947</b>	<b>5018</b>	<b>225500</b>

\* includes all religious groups

**Table 43a: Per 1000 distribution of persons by major religion for major States**

State	religion				no. of persons		rural
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all**	estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Andhra Pradesh	925	45	24	1000	519279	22236	
Assam	671	285	39	1000	193364	18742	
Bihar	855	130	12	1000	783570	39782	
Gujarat	953	39	6	1000	298989	12813	
Haryana	887	62	1	1000	136787	6490	
Jammu & Kashmir	525	446	-	1000	55896	8000	
Karnataka	906	68	12	1000	351946	14328	
Kerala	551	239	206	1000	201343	12139	
Madhya Pradesh	959	29	7	1000	590100	28533	
Maharashtra	868	53	3	1000	548120	20468	
Orissa	958	16	23	1000	287734	17052	
Punjab	269	10	10	1000	146136	11875	
Rajasthan	904	65	1	1000	355671	18834	
Tamil Nadu	910	26	62	1000	370570	17214	
Uttar Pradesh	859	134	1	1000	1278193	56929	
West Bengal	651	333	7	1000	559203	23233	
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>6839242</b>	<b>371188</b>	
estd. persons (00)	5739166	747541	147519	6839242	X	X	
sample persons	291766	42602	17881	371188	X	X	

\* includes all the States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 43a: Per 1000 distribution of persons by major religion for major States**

State	religion				no. of persons		urban
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all**	estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Andhra Pradesh	799	164	31	1000	214667	16449	
Assam	901	81	6	1000	24308	3476	
Bihar	802	170	19	1000	116313	11430	
Gujarat	852	120	5	1000	141276	12896	
Haryana	956	13	3	1000	51778	3690	
Jammu & Kashmir	467	505	1	1000	13823	4965	
Karnataka	721	227	33	1000	133947	11230	
Kerala	582	235	180	1000	71548	9155	
Madhya Pradesh	798	152	16	1000	171433	16261	
Maharashtra	707	183	27	1000	342753	24005	
Orissa	925	53	20	1000	57315	4584	
Punjab	621	26	4	1000	68788	8418	
Rajasthan	804	148	3	1000	102305	10019	
Tamil Nadu	824	108	63	1000	204459	16606	
Uttar Pradesh	700	287	5	1000	325971	24832	
West Bengal	871	118	4	1000	155397	14167	
<b>all-India*</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>2326832</b>	<b>225500</b>	
estd. persons (00)	1790329	384250	65078	2326832	X	X	
sample persons	162742	40046	11947	225500	X	X	

\* includes all the States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 44: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons in the labour force according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	religion				no. of persons in LF	
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	estd. (00) (6)	rural male (7)
Andhra Pradesh	612	548	609	609	159305	6910
Assam	563	506	559	547	55684	5456
Bihar	511	437	614	503	204141	10380
Gujarat	585	551	660	584	88304	3837
Haryana	484	392	1000	482	34919	1676
Jammu & Kashmir	556	553	-	556	16249	2294
Karnataka	604	609	534	605	106863	4393
Kerala	621	493	619	590	56443	3343
Maharashtra	548	514	425	542	151993	5772
Madhya Pradesh	542	472	526	541	165857	8031
Orissa	566	379	524	562	80273	4792
Punjab	536	492	593	544	41179	3378
Rajasthan	501	481	645	503	91635	4832
Tamil Nadu	613	520	588	609	113465	5319
Uttar Pradesh	491	451	579	486	319905	14171
West Bengal	575	505	576	552	157193	6654
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>1889026</b>	<b>102839</b>

\* includes all the States/UT's

(LF : Labour Force)

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 44: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons in the labour force according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State	religion				rural female	
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all**	estd. (00)	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	487	322	596	481	124084	5076
Assam	194	82	351	168	15360	1506
Bihar	174	154	279	173	65443	3196
Gujarat	416	197	491	407	60199	2497
Haryana	210	87	500	197	12649	633
Jammu & Kashmir	451	175	-	326	8712	850
Karnataka	396	231	335	384	67277	2619
Kerala	322	180	264	276	29164	1638
Madhya Pradesh	386	227	391	380	107685	4975
Maharashtra	441	241	238	431	115408	4293
Orissa	297	39	482	297	43094	2356
Punjab	270	340	246	283	19917	1641
Rajasthan	389	343	1000	382	66172	3325
Tamil Nadu	443	134	298	425	78214	3462
Uttar Pradesh	214	139	246	204	126596	5373
West Bengal	150	152	267	152	41622	1502
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1004155</b>	<b>51510</b>

\* includes all the States/UT's

(LF : Labour Force)

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 44: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons in the labour force according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State	religion				rural person	
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all**	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	550	434	603	546	283389	11986
Assam	389	304	464	367	71044	6962
Bihar	350	295	449	344	269585	13576
Gujarat	502	374	573	497	148504	6334
Haryana	356	237	667	348	47568	2309
Jammu & Kashmir	504	376	-	447	24961	3144
Karnataka	501	421	418	495	174140	7012
Kerala	464	327	435	425	85607	4981
Madhya Pradesh	467	352	459	464	273542	13006
Maharashtra	496	381	317	488	267401	10065
Orissa	431	196	502	429	123367	7148
Punjab	406	429	426	418	61095	5019
Rajasthan	446	416	805	444	157808	8157
Tamil Nadu	529	308	444	517	191679	8781
Uttar Pradesh	357	295	433	349	446501	19544
West Bengal	369	329	412	356	198815	8156
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>2893181</b>	<b>154349</b>

\* includes all the States/UT's (LF : Labour Force)

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 44: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons in the labour force according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State	religion				urban male	
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all**	estd. (00)	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	542	511	548	537	58831	4543
Assam	558	742	350	572	7464	1057
Bihar	477	425	407	468	29250	2989
Gujarat	551	554	545	553	40836	3802
Haryana	514	719	788	523	14500	1009
Jammu & Kashmir	532	467	366	499	3658	1378
Karnataka	577	542	516	567	38858	3256
Kerala	605	546	581	588	20189	2554
Madhya Pradesh	512	501	524	511	45800	4348
Maharashtra	574	523	579	559	101086	7062
Orissa	510	470	669	511	15280	1295
Punjab	599	573	616	569	21216	2581
Rajasthan	496	485	441	496	27026	2677
Tamil Nadu	593	582	491	585	61122	5072
Uttar Pradesh	516	507	352	513	88488	6743
West Bengal	620	557	568	611	49231	4540
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>660279</b>	<b>64017</b>

\* includes all the States/UT's

(LF : Labour Force)

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 44: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons in the labour force according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	religion				no. of persons in LF		urban female (7)
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	estd. (00) (6)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
Andhra Pradesh	200	101	237	184	19296	1411	
Assam	135	215	309	141	1587	232	
Bihar	82	83	276	85	4598	466	
Gujarat	142	92	149	134	9025	816	
Haryana	112	47	187	109	2628	181	
Jammu & Kashmir	105	34	1000	69	449	200	
Karnataka	197	147	189	187	12198	1017	
Kerala	300	141	281	259	9636	1105	
Madhya Pradesh	147	91	119	135	10996	1026	
Maharashtra	158	78	226	145	23554	1671	
Orissa	153	152	188	154	4215	325	
Punjab	130	74	212	123	3892	471	
Rajasthan	146	118	224	138	6610	596	
Tamil Nadu	230	158	301	226	22617	1831	
Uttar Pradesh	95	100	215	97	14880	1114	
West Bengal	128	118	235	128	9547	826	
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>163671</b>	<b>16211</b>	

\* includes all the States/UT's

(LF : Labour Force)

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 44: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons in the labour force according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State	religion					urban person	
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all**	estd. (00)	sample	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	373	315	397	364	78127	5954	
Assam	361	509	328	372	9051	1289	
Bihar	295	264	341	291	33847	3455	
Gujarat	357	329	278	353	49861	4618	
Haryana	327	489	372	331	17128	1190	
Jammu & Kashmir	325	269	519	297	4107	1578	
Karnataka	390	357	353	381	51056	4273	
Kerala	446	333	430	417	29825	3659	
Madhya Pradesh	339	302	319	331	56796	5374	
Maharashtra	377	317	393	364	124640	8733	
Orissa	341	298	430	340	19495	1620	
Punjab	387	353	408	365	25108	3052	
Rajasthan	332	308	350	329	33636	3273	
Tamil Nadu	416	369	400	410	83739	6903	
Uttar Pradesh	320	312	284	317	103368	7857	
West Bengal	381	358	387	378	58778	5366	
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>823950</b>	<b>80228</b>	

\* includes all the States/UT's

(LF : Labour Force)

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 45: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons employed according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major State**

State (1)	religion				no. of persons employed	
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	estd. (00) (6)	sample (7)
						rural male
Andhra Pradesh	606	534	609	603	157716	6840
Assam	541	497	535	528	53794	5264
Bihar	500	431	612	493	199764	10137
Gujarat	582	513	660	579	87593	3810
Haryana	478	380	1000	476	34509	1657
Jammu & Kashmir	550	546	-	551	16089	2268
Karnataka	597	597	534	598	105656	4344
Kerala	585	448	591	553	52937	3133
Madhya Pradesh	539	460	526	537	164748	7984
Maharashtra	538	486	425	531	148962	5662
Orissa	552	360	523	549	78308	4648
Punjab	521	469	550	530	40135	3300
Rajasthan	498	480	645	500	91065	4799
Tamil Nadu	599	473	560	594	110595	5177
Uttar Pradesh	486	447	579	481	316657	14000
West Bengal	555	496	560	535	152448	6435
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1855605</b>	<b>100821</b>

\* includes all States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 45: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons employed according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	religion				no. of persons employed	
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	estd. (00) (6)	sample (7)
						rural female
Andhra Pradesh	485	322	596	479	123545	5051
Assam	182	75	342	157	14382	1426
Bihar	173	154	279	172	65154	3180
Gujarat	416	197	491	407	60184	2494
Haryana	210	87	500	196	12639	632
Jammu & Kashmir	446	174	-	323	8627	838
Karnataka	395	231	335	382	67042	2604
Kerala	283	158	212	238	25184	1427
Madhya Pradesh	385	227	391	380	107538	4969
Maharashtra	437	237	238	428	114545	4262
Orissa	293	39	482	294	42569	2319
Punjab	266	340	246	280	19733	1623
Rajasthan	388	343	1000	381	66093	3323
Tamil Nadu	439	133	288	420	77443	3406
Uttar Pradesh	214	139	246	203	126253	5354
West Bengal	145	151	195	147	40379	1437
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>993543</b>	<b>50812</b>

\* includes all States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 45: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons employed according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	religion				rural person	
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	estd. (00) (6)	sample (7)
Andhra Pradesh	546	427	603	542	281261	11891
Assam	371	296	447	353	68176	6690
Bihar	343	292	448	338	264919	13317
Gujarat	500	356	573	494	147777	6304
Haryana	353	231	667	345	47148	2289
Jammu & Kashmir	499	372	-	442	24716	3106
Karnataka	497	415	418	491	172698	6948
Kerala	427	295	394	388	78121	4560
Madhya Pradesh	465	346	459	461	272286	12953
Maharashtra	489	365	317	481	263507	9924
Orissa	422	187	501	420	120878	6967
Punjab	397	415	404	410	59869	4923
Rajasthan	444	415	805	442	157158	8122
Tamil Nadu	520	286	426	507	188038	8583
Uttar Pradesh	354	294	433	347	442911	19354
West Bengal	356	323	367	345	192827	7872
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>2849148</b>	<b>151633</b>

\* includes all States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 45: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons employed according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	religion				no. of persons employed	
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	estd. (00) (6)	sample (7)
						urban male
Andhra Pradesh	522	477	486	513	56280	4324
Assam	525	604	350	531	6929	994
Bihar	440	401	368	434	27072	2766
Gujarat	539	544	545	540	39937	3706
Haryana	498	719	633	508	14077	975
Jammu & Kashmir	500	452	366	475	3487	1314
Karnataka	559	522	492	548	37590	3152
Kerala	582	492	544	555	19045	2408
Madhya Pradesh	490	479	463	488	43790	4180
Maharashtra	544	494	528	529	95516	6682
Orissa	475	438	572	475	14203	1193
Punjab	582	564	616	552	20587	2508
Rajasthan	485	466	426	483	26303	2604
Tamil Nadu	572	558	469	564	58914	4891
Uttar Pradesh	491	493	352	492	84752	6508
West Bengal	571	525	568	565	45485	4193
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>629909</b>	<b>61075</b>

\* includes all States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 45: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons employed according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	religion				no. of persons employed	
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	estd. (00) (6)	sample (7)
						urban female
Andhra Pradesh	193	95	215	177	18582	1357
Assam	110	198	309	117	1323	203
Bihar	77	81	232	80	4315	431
Gujarat	138	91	149	131	8826	799
Haryana	109	47	187	107	2569	175
Jammu & Kashmir	95	32	1000	63	409	179
Karnataka	189	141	182	179	11731	973
Kerala	244	97	232	207	7707	872
Madhya Pradesh	145	91	114	133	10851	1012
Maharashtra	147	70	223	136	21968	1555
Orissa	146	152	162	146	4006	301
Punjab	127	74	212	120	3790	448
Rajasthan	144	97	224	134	6415	588
Tamil Nadu	217	154	289	215	21472	1724
Uttar Pradesh	92	99	215	94	14469	1088
West Bengal	115	110	182	115	8635	733
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>154372</b>	<b>15095</b>

\* includes all States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 45: Proportion (per 1000 persons) of persons employed according to the usual principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	religion				no. of persons employed urban person	
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	estd. (00) (6)	sample (7)
Andhra Pradesh	360	294	355	349	74863	5681
Assam	332	425	328	339	8252	1197
Bihar	273	251	299	270	31387	3197
Gujarat	349	324	278	345	48763	4505
Haryana	317	489	324	321	16646	1150
Jammu & Kashmir	304	260	519	282	3896	1493
Karnataka	377	343	338	368	49321	4125
Kerala	405	285	387	374	26752	3280
Madhya Pradesh	326	289	286	319	54640	5192
Maharashtra	356	298	367	343	117484	8237
Orissa	319	284	368	318	18209	1494
Punjab	377	348	408	354	24376	2956
Rajasthan	326	287	342	320	32718	3192
Tamil Nadu	399	355	383	393	80386	6615
Uttar Pradesh	305	304	284	304	99221	7596
West Bengal	350	337	358	348	54121	4926
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>784280</b>	<b>76170</b>

\* includes all States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 46: Unemployment rates according to the usual status (principal and subsidiary statuses taken together) for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	rural				urban				male
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Andhra Pradesh	10	26	0	10	37	67	113	43	
Assam	39	18	43	34	59	186	0	72	
Bihar	22	14	5	21	78	56	98	74	
Gujarat	5	69	0	8	22	18	0	22	
Haryana	12	31	0	12	31	0	197	29	
Jammu & Kashmir	9	11	-	9	58	32	0	46	
Karnataka	12	20	0	11	31	39	47	33	
Kerala	58	91	47	62	40	101	64	57	
Madhya Pradesh	6	25	0	7	43	46	116	44	
Maharashtra	18	56	0	20	52	55	88	55	
Orissa	25	50	2	24	69	66	145	70	
Punjab	28	47	73	25	28	16	0	30	
Rajasthan	6	2	0	6	22	41	32	27	
Tamil Nadu	23	90	48	25	35	40	47	36	
Uttar Pradesh	10	9	0	10	48	28	0	42	
West Bengal	35	18	30	30	77	57	0	76	
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>46</b>	

\* includes all the States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 46: Unemployment rates according to the usual status (principal and subsidiary statuses taken together) for each major religion and major States**

State	female								
	rural				urban				(5)
	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	all**	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	4	35	59	93	37	
Assam	62	85	26	64	178	79	0	166	
Bihar	6	0	0	4	61	24	159	62	
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	21	11	0	22	
Haryana	0	0	0	1	27	0	0	22	
Jammu & Kashmir	11	6	-	9	86	59	0	87	
Karnataka	3	0	0	3	41	41	37	38	
Kerala	121	122	201	136	187	305	174	200	
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	1	14	11	42	13	
Maharashtra	7	17	0	7	70	103	13	67	
Orissa	13	0	0	12	52	0	133	50	
Punjab	15	0	0	9	23	0	0	26	
Rajasthan	3	0	0	1	7	178	0	30	
Tamil Nadu	9	7	34	10	52	25	40	51	
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	0	3	32	20	0	28	
West Bengal	40	7	270	30	94	68	226	96	
<b>all-India*</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>57</b>	

\* includes all the States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups

**Table 46: Unemployment rates according to the usual status (principal and subsidiary statuses taken together) for each major religion and major States**

State (1)	rural					urban				person
	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)	Hinduism (2)	Islam (3)	Christianity (4)	all** (5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Andhra Pradesh	7	16	0	8	35	67	108	42		
Assam	46	26	37	40	80	167	0	88		
Bihar	17	10	2	17	75	53	123	73		
Gujarat	4	51	0	5	22	18	0	22		
Haryana	8	25	0	9	31	0	129	28		
Jammu & Kashmir	10	11	-	9	65	33	0	51		
Karnataka	8	14	0	8	33	39	45	34		
Kerala	82	101	94	87	92	147	100	103		
Madhya Pradesh	4	17	0	5	35	40	103	38		
Maharashtra	14	45	0	15	56	60	66	57		
Orissa	21	46	2	20	65	47	142	66		
Punjab	22	33	52	20	28	14	0	29		
Rajasthan	4	2	0	4	18	68	23	27		
Tamil Nadu	17	71	43	19	41	38	45	40		
Uttar Pradesh	8	7	0	8	47	26	0	40		
West Bengal	35	15	112	30	81	59	75	79		
<b>all-India *</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>48</b>		

\* includes all the States/UT's

\*\* includes all religious groups



**ANNEX -IV**

**FACSIMILE OF HOUSEHOLD  
SCHEDULE 10 : EMPLOYMENT AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT**

**NSS Fifty-Fifth Round  
(July1999-June 2000)**

RURAL
URBAN

\*

CENTRAL
STATE

\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**  
**FIFTY-FIFTH ROUND : JULY 1999 - JUNE 2000**  
**HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 10 : EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

<b>[0] descriptive identification of sample household</b>	
state/u.t. :	srl. no. of hamlet :
district :	ward/inv. unit/block :
tehsil/town :	name of head :
village name :	name of informant :

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

**CODES FOR BLOCK 1**

- item 17: **response code** : informant : co-operative and capable-1, co-operative but not capable-2; busy-3, reluctant-4, others-9.
- item 18: **survey code** : household surveyed : original-1, substitute-2; casualty-3.
- item 19: **reason for first substitution of original household** : informant busy-1, members away from home-2, informant non-cooperative-3, others-9.

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

<b>[2] particulars of field operation</b>										
srl. no.	particulars	investigator			assistant superintendent			superintendent		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)		
1.	i) name									
	ii) code									
2.	<b>date(s) of:</b>	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY
	(i) survey/ inspection									
	(ii) receipt									
	(iii) scrutiny									
	(iv) despatch									
3.	no. of addl. sheets attached									
4.	total time taken to canvass schedule 10 (minutes)									
5.	signature									

<b>[10] remarks by investigator</b>	<b>[11] comments by supervisory officer(s)</b>

[3] household characteristics		
1. household size		
2. social group	(code)	
3. religion	(code)	
4. household type	(code)	
5. total expenditure last month (Rs) <i>(to be copied from item 19, bl. 9)</i>		
6. land owned as on date of survey <i>(in 0.00 hectares)</i>		
7. land possessed as on date of survey <i>(in 0.00 hectares)</i> [land possessed = land (owned + leased-in + neither owned nor leased-in) - land leased out]		
8. land cultivated <i>(in 0.00 hectares)</i> during July 1998 - June 1999		
<b>no. of members who got work for at least 60 days in 'public works' during the last 365 days</b>	9. male	
	10. female	

## CODES FOR BLOCK 3

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

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

*item 4: household type:*

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

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

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Note: 1 Acre  $\equiv$  0.4047 Hectare

## CODES FOR BLOCK 3.1

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

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

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

#### CODES FOR BLOCK 4

- col. (3):** **relation to head :** self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grand child-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9.
- col. (6):** **marital status :** never married-1, currently married-2, widowed-3, divorced/separated-4.
- col. (7):** **educational standard-general :** not literate-01, literate through attending: NFEC/AEC-02, TLC-03, others-04; literate but below primary-05, primary-06, middle-07, secondary-08, higher secondary-09, graduate and above in : agriculture-10, engineering/technology -11, medicine-12, other subjects-13.
- col (8):** **educational standard-technical :** no technical education-1, technical degree in agriculture / engineering / technology / medicine etc.- 2, diploma or certificate in: agriculture-3, engineering/technology-4, medicine-5, crafts-6, other subjects-9.
- col (9):** **current attendance in educational institution and course of study:** currently not attending any educational institution: never attended: to supplement hh. income-11, other reasons-12; ever attended but discontinued studies: to supplement hh. income-13, other reasons-14; dropped out: to supplement hh. income-15, other reasons-16; currently attending: NFEC/AEC-21, TLC-22; pre-primary-23, primary-24, middle-25, secondary and higher secondary-26, graduate & above in: agriculture-27, engineering/technology-28, medicine-29, other subjects -30; diploma or certificate course: agriculture-31, engineering/technology-32, medicine-33, crafts-34, other subjects-35.
- col. (15):** **location of last usual residence:** same district: rural-1, urban-2; same state but another district: rural-3, urban-4; another state: rural-5, urban-6; another country-7.
- col. (17):** **state/ u.t. :** A.P.-02, Ar.P.-03, Assam-04, Bihar-05, Goa-06, Gujarat-07, Haryana-08, H.P.-09, J &K-10, Karnataka-11, Kerala-12, M.P.-13, Maharashtra-14, Manipur-15, Meghalaya-16, Mizoram-17, Nagaland-18, Orissa-19, Punjab-20, Rajasthan-21, Sikkim-22, T.N.-23, Tripura-24, U.P.-25, W.B.-26, A & N Is.-27, Chandi-garh-28, Dadra & Nagar Haveli-29, Daman & Diu-30, Delhi-31, Lakshadweep-32, Pondicherry-33.
- country:** Bangladesh- 51, Nepal- 52, Pakistan- 53, Sri Lanka- 54, Bhutan- 55, Gulf Countries (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE and other countries of the region)- 56, Other Asian Countries- 57, USA- 58, Canada- 59, Other Countries of North and South America- 60, UK- 61, Other Countries of Europe- 62, Countries of Africa- 63, Rest of the World- 64.
- col. (18):** **usual status at the time of migration:** worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed) : own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker)-21, worked as regular salaried/wage employee-31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works-41, in other types of work-51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work-81, attended educational institution-91, attended domestic duties only-92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, fire-wood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use-93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability-95, beggars, prostitutes-96, others-97.
- col. (20):** **reason for leaving the last usual place of residence:** in search of employment -01, in search of better employment -02, to take up employment/better employment -03, transfer of service/contract -04, proximity to place of work-05, studies -06, acquisition of own house/flat -07, housing problems -08, social/ political problems -09, health -10, marriage -11, migration of parent/earning member of the family -12, others -19.



## CODES FOR BLOCK 5.1

- col. (3): ***status*** : worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed) : own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker)-21, worked as regular salaried/wage employee-31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works-41, in other types of work-51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work-81, attended educational institution-91, attended domestic duties only-92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, fire-wood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use-93, rentiers, pensioners , remittance recipients, etc.-94, not able to work due to disability-95, beggars, prostitutes-96, others-97.
- col. (5) : ***industry*** : 5-digit code as in NIC-1998.
- col. (6) : ***occupation*** : 3-digit code as in NCO-1968.
- col (8): ***no. of subsidiary activities during last 365 days***: one activity-1, two activities-2, three or more activities-3.
- col. (9): ***location of workplace***: no fixed workplace -10,  
***workplace in rural areas and located in***: own dwelling-11, own enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside own dwelling -12, employer's dwelling -13, employer's enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside employer's dwelling -14, street with fixed location-15, construction site-16, others -19  
***workplace in urban areas and located in***: own dwelling -21, own enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside own dwelling -22, employer's dwelling -23, employer's enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside employer's dwelling -24, street with fixed location-25, construction site-26, others -29
- col. (10): ***enterprise type***: proprietary: male -1, female -2; partnership: with members from same hh. -3, with members from different hh. -4; public sector -5, semi-public -6, others -7 (includes co-operative society, public limited company, private limited company and other units covered under ASI), not known -9
- col. (12): ***number of workers***: less than 6 -1, 6 to 9 -2, 10 & above but less than 20 -3, 20 & above -4, not known -9
- col. (14): ***whether worked under given specifications***: yes: wholly -1, mainly -2, partly -3; no-4, not known -9
- col. (15): ***who provided credit / raw material / equipments***: own arrangement -1, provided by the enterprise: credit only -2, raw material only -3, equipments only -4, credit and raw material only-5, credit and equipments only -6, raw material and equipments only -7, credit, raw material and equipments -8, not known -9
- col. (16): ***no. of outlets of disposal***: one outlet -1, two outlets -2, three or more outlets -3; not known -9
- col.(19): ***skill***: typist, stenographer-01, word processing-02, computer programming-03, data entry operator-04, fisherman-05, washerman-06, miner, quarryman-07, spinner including charkha operator-08, weaver-09, tailor, cutter-10, decorator-11, shoe-maker, cobbler-12, carpenter-13, mason, bricklayer-14, moulder-15, mechanic-16, machineman-17, craftsman-18, fitter-19, die-maker-20, welder-21, plumber-22, blacksmith-23, goldsmith/silversmith-24, electrician-25, repairer of electronic goods-26, motor vehicle driver, tractor driver-27, boatman-28, potter-29, nurse, midwife-30, basket maker, wicker product maker-31, toy maker-32, sports goods maker-33, brick maker, tile maker-34, bidi maker-35, agarbatti maker-36, bookbinder-37, artist/painter -38, barber-39, mud house builder & thatcher-40, others-41; no skill-99.
- col. (20): ***period of seeking/availability for work during last 365 days*** : yes: less than 1 month-1, 1 to 3 months -2, 3 to 6 months-3; no-4.

## CODES FOR BLOCK 5.2

- col. (3): ***status***: codes as in col. 3, block 5.1. (only codes 11-51 are applicable here).
- col. (5) : ***industry*** : 5-digit code as in NIC-1998.
- col. (6) : ***occupation*** : 3-digit code as in NCO-1968.
- col. (7) : ***location of workplace***: codes as in col. 9, block 5.1.
- col. (8): ***enterprise type***: codes as in col. 10, block 5.1.
- col. (10): ***number of workers***: codes as in col. 12, block 5.1.
- col. (12): ***whether worked under given specifications***: codes as in col. 14, block 5.1.
- col. (13): ***who provided credit/ raw material/equipments***: codes as in col. 15, block 5.1.
- col. (14): ***no.of oulets of disposal***: codes as in col. 16, block 5.1.







[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on .....		current day activity particulars													no of days with nominal work		current weekly activity particulars		whether unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)				
srl. no as in col. 1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	Srl. no. of activity	status (code)	industry division (code)	for rural areas only, operation (code)	intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no of days in each activity (0.0)	wage and salary earnings (received) or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)		mode of payment (code)							
						seventh day	sixth day	fifth day	fourth day	third day	second day	first day		cash	kind	total							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0													

[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on .....

## CODES FOR BLOCK 6

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

col. (5): *status* : code structure same as  
in col. (3), block 5.1 (**only**  
**codes 11-51 are applicable**).

col. (8): **reason for break in employment:** loss of earlier job-1, quit earlier job-2, lay-off without pay-3, unit has closed down-4, lack of work in the enterprise (for self-employed persons)-5, lack of work in the area (for casual labour)-6, others-9.

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

## **CODES FOR BLOCK 5.3**

*cols. (4): status : codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41, 51 and 91-97 of col. (3), block-5.1 and also the following*

and (20) codes: had work in h.h. enterprise but did not work due to : sickness-61, other reasons-62; had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to : sickness-71, other reasons - 72; sought work-81, did not seek but was available for work-82, did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only)-98.

col. (5): *industry division* : 2 digit division codes as per NIC 1998.

col. (6): ***operation (for rural areas only): manual work in cultivation: ploughing-01, sowing-02, transplanting-03, weeding-04, harvesting-05, other cultivation activities-06; manual work in other agricultural activities: forestry-07, plantation-08, animal husbandry -09, fisheries-10, other agricultural activities-11; manual work in non-agricultural activities-12, non-manual work in : cultivation-13, activities other than cultivation-14.***

col. (18): *mode of payment: piece rate in cash: daily-01, weekly-02, fortnightly-03, monthly-04, other-05;*

**piece rate in kind:** daily-06, weekly-07, fortnightly-08, monthly-09, other-10;

**piece rate in both cash and kind:** daily-11, weekly-12, fortnightly-13, monthly-14, other 15;

*other (non-piece) rate in cash: daily-16, weekly-17, fortnightly-18, monthly-19.*

*other-20;*  
*other (non-piece) rate in kind:* *daily-21*    *weekly-22*    *fortnightly-23*    *monthly-24*

other (non-vigil) rate in initial daily 21, weekly 22, fortnightly 21, monthly 21, other-25;

*Outer (non-piece) rate in both cash and kind. daily-20, weekly-27, fortnightly-28, monthly-29, outer-30. industry-5 digit code as in NIC, 1998.*

col. (21). *Industry*: 5-digit code as in NIC-1998.

col. (22): *occupation*: 3-digit code as in NCO-1968.

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

## CODES FOR BLOCK 7.1

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

*col. (10)/(12): sought/ available for additional/ alternative work during the days he/she had work : yes: on most days-1,  
on some days-2, no-3*

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

*col. (13) : reason for seeking/available for alternative work : present work not remunerative enough-1, no job satisfaction-2, lack of job security-3, work place too far-4, wants wage/salary job-5, others-9.*

[7.2] follow-up questions on change of nature of work and/or establishment to persons working in the usual principal status or subsidiary status (activity - I) (i.e. those with codes 11-51 in col. 3 of bl. 5.1 or bl. 5.2)

## **CODES FOR BLOCK 7.2**

- col. (5) : union/association : yes-1, no-2, not known-9*

*col. (8) : whether covered under Provident Fund : yes: GPF-1, CPF-2, PPF-3, combination of GPF, CPF and PPF - 4; no-5*

*col. (10) : status: code structure same as in col. 3, bl. 5.1 (**only codes 11 -51 are applicable**).*

*col. (12) : industry: 2-digit codes as in NIC-1998.*

*col. (14) : occupation: 2-digit codes as in NCO-1968.*

*col. (16) : reason for last change : loss of earlier job due to : retrenchment/lay-off-1, closure of unit-2, for better income/remuneration-3, no job satis-faction-4, lack of work in the enterprise (for self-employed) -5, lack of job security-6, work place too far-7, promotion/transfer-8, others-9.*

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

## CODES FOR BLOCK 8

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

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

**item 25:** *whether assistance required:* no assistance -1; yes: initial finance on easy terms -2, working finance facilities -3, easy availability of raw materials -4, assured market -5, training -6, accommodation -7, others -

<b>[9] worksheet for recording household consumer expenditure</b>		
<b>item group</b>	<b>value of consumption (Rs) during</b>	
	<b>last 30 days</b>	<b>last 365 days</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. cereals & cereal products		
2. pulses & pulse products		
3. milk & milk products		
4. edible oil		
5. vegetables		
6. fruits & nuts		
7. egg, fish & meat		
8. other food items (sugar, salt, spices, beverages, processed food, etc.)		
9. pan, tobacco & intoxicants		
10. fuel & light		
11. <b>total (items 1 to 10)</b>		
12. <b>misc. goods &amp; services (monthly expenditure)</b>		
12.1 cinema / theatre / video show		
12.2 tuition fees		
12.3 newspapers, magazines, fiction		
12.4 medical expenses (non-institutional)		
12.5 toilet articles including washing soap & other cleaning agents		
12.6 regular (commuting type) and other journeys		
12.7 house rent		
12.8 other miscellaneous goods & services		
12.9 <b>sub-total (items 12.1 to 12.8)</b>		
13. <b>misc. goods &amp; services (annual expenditure)</b>		
13.1 school books & other educational articles		
13.2 hospital, nursing home (institutional)		
13.9 <b>sub-total (items 13.1+13.2)</b>		
14. clothing		
15. footwear		
16. <b>durable goods</b>		
16.1 furniture		
16.2 utensils		
16.3 ornaments		
16.4 kitchen equipments		
16.5 vehicles		
16.6 clocks & watches		
16.7 cassettes & records		
16.8 TV, radio, etc.		
16.9 other household appliances		
16.10 repair and maintenance		
16.99 <b>durable goods total (items 16.1 to 16.10)</b>		
17. <b>total (item 13.9+ item14 + item 15+ item 16.99)</b>		
18. average monthly expenditure for items 13.9, 14, 15 and 16.99 (i.e. item 17, 12)		
<b>19. monthly total consumer expenditure (item 11 + item 12.9 + item 18)</b>		

खण्ड II – हिन्दी

# सर्वेक्षण

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन  
की  
पत्रिका

अक्तूबर, 2001–मार्च, 2002  
भाग—XXV संख्या 2 व संख्या 3  
अंक संख्या 87



राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन  
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार  
नई दिल्ली

## सम्पादकीय सलाहकार बोर्ड

1. प्रो. के. एल. कृष्ण (अध्यक्ष)
2. प्रो. टी. जे. राव
3. प्रो. के. सुन्दरम्
4. प्रो. सी. पी. चन्द्रशेखर
5. डॉ. एस. रे
6. श्री जे. दास
7. उप महानिदेशक (स. एवं प्र. प्रभाग)– प्रबंधकीय सम्पादक

## सम्पादकीय सचिवालय

समन्वय एवं प्रकाशन प्रभाग, राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन,  
सरदार पटेल भवन, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली– 110 001

डॉ. रतनचंद, निदेशक  
श्री पवन कुमार धमीजा, संयुक्त निदेशक  
श्री सी. एन. शास्त्री, वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक  
श्री बी. बी. एस. नेगी, वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक

मूल्य : अन्तर्देशीय 200.00 रुपए

अक्टूबर, 2001—मार्च, 2002

## सर्वेक्षण

भाग—XXV, संख्या 2 व संख्या 3

अंक संख्या 87

## विषय— सूची

रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी सर्वेक्षण परिणामों का

समग्र सारांश, रा. प्र. सर्व. 55वां दौर

(जुलाई, 1999—जून 2000)

हि. 1—8

रतन चन्द और जी. सी. मन्ना



# रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी सर्वेक्षण परिणामों का समग्र सारांश

## रा. प्र. सर्वे. 55वां दौर (जुलाई, 1999 जून, 2000)

रतन चन्द और जी. सी. मन्ना\*

### 1. प्रस्तावना

1.1 रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी के परिमाण तथा संरचना का मूल्यांकन करने हेतु रा. प्र. सर्वे. 9वें दौर (मई-सितम्बर, 1995) से ही रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी संबंधी बहुत से सर्वेक्षण कर चुका है। ऐसे सर्वेक्षणों को आयोजित करने हेतु सुदृढ़ अवधारणात्मक फ्रेमवर्क देने हेतु योजना आयोग ने 1970 में 'बेरोजगारी के अनुमानों संबंधी एक विशेषज्ञ समिति' (जो सामान्यतौर पर दंतवाला समिति के नाम से जानी जाती है) गठित की जिसने इन सर्वेक्षणों तथा सर्वेक्षणों से उत्पन्न संकेतकों की समीक्षा की। इस समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित अवधारणाओं तथा परिभाषाओं पर आधारित रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी संबंधी पहला पंचवर्षीय सर्वेक्षण रा. प्र. सर्वे. के 27वें दौर में अक्टूबर, 1972-सितम्बर, 1973 के दौरान आयोजित किया गया। तब से, रा. प्र. सर्वे. सं. द्वारा भारत में रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी की स्थिति संबंधी पांच और पंचवर्षीय व्यापक सर्वेक्षण किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें अवधारणाएं तथा प्रक्रियाएं मुख्यता दंतवाला समिति की अनुशंसाओं पर आधारित थीं। ये पांचों सर्वेक्षण क्रमशः 32 वां दौर (जुलाई, 1977-जून, 1978), 38वां दौर (जनवरी, 1983-दिसम्बर, 1983), 43वां दौर (जुलाई, 1987-जून, 1988) 50वां दौर (जुलाई, 1993-जून, 1994) तथा 55वां दौर (जुलाई, 1999-जून, 2000) के दौरान आयोजित किए गए। जुलाई, 1999-जून, 2000 के दौरान आयोजित रा. प्र. सर्वे. 55वां दौरा का सर्वेक्षण इस श्रृंखला में छठवां है। रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी संबंधी अगला पंचवर्षीय सर्वेक्षण रा. प्र. सर्वे. 61वां दौर (जुलाई, 2004-जून, 2005) के दौरान किया जा रहा है।

### 2. संक्षेप में सर्वेक्षण

#### 2.1 सामान्य

रा. प्र. सर्वे. 55वां दौर का सर्वेक्षण (जुलाई, 1999 से जून, 2000) घरेलू तथा उद्यमों का एक एकीकृत सर्वेक्षण था जिसमें घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय, रोजगार-बेरोजगारी तथा अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में गैर-कृषीय उद्यमों जैसे विषयों को शामिल किया गया। उपभोक्ता व्यय तथा रोजगार-बेरोजगारी संबंधी यह छठा पंचवर्षीय सर्वेक्षण था।

#### 2.2 भौगोलिक क्षेत्र विस्तार

सर्वेक्षण में समस्त भारत संघ को शामिल किया गया लेकिन जो क्षेत्र शामिल नहीं किए गए, वे थे (i) जम्मू और कश्मीर के लद्दाख तथा कारगिल जिले (ii) नागालैंड के 768 भीतरी गांव जो बस रुट से 5 कि.मी. से अधिक की दूरी पर स्थिति हैं (iii) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप के 172 गांव जहां वर्ष भर पहुंचना संभव नहीं था। जम्मू और कश्मीर के कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों को भी प्रतिकूल क्षेत्र स्थितियों के कारण सर्वेक्षण में शामिल नहीं किया गया।

#### 2.3 प्रतिचयन अभिकल्प एवं प्रतिदर्श आकार

2.3.1 ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण के लिए एक स्तरित बहु-चरणीय प्रतिचयन अभिकल्प अपनाया गया था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए गांव (केरल के लिए पंचायत वार्ड) और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए रा. प्र. सर्वे. शहरी संरचना सर्वेक्षण ब्लॉक (यू. एफ. एस) प्रथम चरण इकाईयां (एफएसयू) थीं। परिवार अन्तिम चरण इकाईयां थे। वृहत् एफएसयू को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपग्राम समूहों में और शहरी

\* राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन, नई दिल्ली।

क्षेत्रों में उपखण्डों में उप विभाजित किया गया था। 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार गांवों (केरल के लिए पंचायत वार्ड) की सूची और रा. प्र. सर्वे. की यूएफएस खण्डों की अद्यतन सूची का प्रयोग क्रमशः ग्रामीण और शहरी प्रतिदर्श एफएसयू के चयन के लिए किया गया था। जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य से प्रतिदर्श गावों के चयन के लिए, 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार गांवों की सूची प्रतिचयन संरचना के रूप में प्रयोग की गयी थी।

### 2.3.2 प्रतिदर्श आकार

अधिक भारत स्तर पर केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श में सर्वेक्षण हेतु कुल 10,384 एफएसयू (6,208 गांव और 4,176 शहरी खण्ड) का चयन किया गया था। प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र (ग्रामीण/शहरी) के संपूर्ण दौर के लिए प्रतिदर्श आकार को चार उप-दौरों में बराबर आबंटित किया गया था। प्रत्येक उप-दौर के लिए प्रतिदर्श एसएसयू का दो स्वतंत्र उप-प्रतिदर्शों के रूप में नए सिरे से चयन किया गया था। इस प्रकार, आठ ऐसे उप-प्रतिदर्श थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, अनुसूची 10 के संक्षिप्त संस्करण को भरने के लिए 3894 एफएसयू—में पुनः दौर किए गए थे। प्रत्येक एफएसयू में 12 परिवारों के एक प्रतिदर्श का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। इसके अलावा, पुनः दौरा किए गए तीन उप प्रतिदर्शों अर्थात् उप प्रतिदर्श 1,3 और 5 में परिवारों के उन्हीं सेटों के पुनः दौरे के दौरान एक संक्षिप्त अनुसूची 10 तैयार की गयी थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, एक एफएसयू के दौरे के दौरान पाये गए नव निर्मित परिवारों में से लगभग 2 परिवारों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श में 1,65,244 परिवारों का वास्तविक रूप से सर्वेक्षण किया गया जिन में से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 97,986 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 67,258 परिवार थे। जहां तक सर्वेक्षित व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या का संबंध है, यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 5,09,779 और शहरी क्षेत्र में 3,09,234 थी। इस सारांश में प्रस्तुत अनुमान केवल केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श ऑकड़ों पर आधारित है। सामान्य तौर पर यह पाया गया है कि रा. प्र. सर्वे. सं. के सर्वेक्षणों से प्राप्त जनसंख्या का अनुमान, सामान्य रूप से जनसंख्या गणना या उनके प्रक्षेपण की तुलना में कम है। किसी भी श्रेणी में संपूर्ण संख्या का अनुमान लगाने के लिए,

जनसंख्या गणना या उसके प्रक्षेपण अनुपात के सर्वेक्षण अनुमान का उपयोग करना उस श्रेणी के लिए उचित है। उल्लेखनीय है कि कुछ मामलों में, जहां सारणीयों में प्रति हजार वितरण निहित हैं, पूर्णांकन के कारण समाहार में थोड़ा सा अंतर हो सकता है।

### 3. कार्य क्षेत्र

3.1 रा. प्र. सर्वे. सं. ने पूर्व की भाँति रा. प्र. सर्वे के 55वें दौरे में भी कुछ विशेषताओं के आधार पर ऑकड़ों का संकलन किया, जिसके आधार पर तीन मूल दृष्टिकोणों अर्थात् सामान्य स्थिति, (यू.एस.) वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडलब्यूएस) एवं वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति (सीडीएस) के अनुसार रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी का आकलन प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। इन दृष्टिकोणों हेतु संदर्भ अवधि भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैः— यह ‘सामान्य स्थिति’ के लिए सर्वेक्षण की तिथि से 365 दिन पूर्व की अवधि; ‘वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति’ के लिए सर्वेक्षण की तिथि से 7 दिन पूर्व की अवधि एवं ‘वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति’ के लिए सर्वेक्षण की तिथि से 7 दिन पूर्व का प्रत्येक दिन होती है।

3.2 सभी व्यक्तियों अर्थात् ‘श्रमिकों’ के लिए, ‘कार्य की तलाश करने वाले अथवा कार्य हेतु उपलब्ध लोगों’ के लिए एवं ‘श्रमबल में शामिल नहीं’ के लिए क्रियाकलाप स्थिति पर आंकड़ों का संकलन किया गया। एक कामगार स्वरोजगार या नियमित वेतन/मजदूरी प्राप्त करने वाला या अनियमित मजदूरी के आधार पर नियुक्त हो सकता है। सर्वेक्षण के दौरान इस पहलू के साथ-साथ कामगार के कार्य उद्यम एवं उसके पेशे से संबंधित ऑकड़े भी संकलित किए गये। भारत में रोजगार-बेरोजगारी की स्थिति के बहु-आयामीय लक्षण को बतलाने के उद्देश्य से इससे कई सह-संबंधितों पर सूचना एकत्र की गई। इसके अतिरिक्त कामगारों से उनके श्रम समय के न्यून उपयोग की सीमा को जानने एवं इस संबंध में और अधिक विशेष सूचना प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से उनसे छानबीन करने वाले प्रश्न पूछे गए। ऐसे उद्यमों जहां गैर कृषि श्रमिक कार्य करते थे, के लक्षणों से संबंधित ऑकड़े भी पहली बार 1999–2000 के सर्वेक्षण में एकत्रित किए गये। परिणामः— परिणामों का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है। विस्तृत

सारणियां परिशष्ट III में हैं। चर्चाएं मुख्य रूप से अधिल भारत पर केन्द्रित हैं, एवं कुछ मामलों में पूर्व सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से भी तुलना की गई है।

## 4. भारत में रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी की स्थिति

### 4.1 जनसंख्या विशेषताएं

4.1.1 1999–2000 की अवधि में, (प्रति 1000

पुरुष पर महिलाओं की संख्या) ग्रामीण भारत में लिंग अनुपात 959 एवं शहरी भारत में 915 था (विवरणी 1) ग्रामीण तथा शहरी भारत के लिए औसत घरेलू आकार क्रमशः 5.0 एवं 4.5 था। 1993–94 की तुलना में 1999–2000 में लिंग–अनुपात में शहरी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से कम वृद्धि देखी गई तथा यह 1983 एवं 1993–94 के बीच, में देखी गई प्रवृत्ति के विपरीत है। जहां तक घरेलू आकार का संबंध है ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में 1993–94 की तुलना में अनुमान आंशिक रूप से अधिक था।

**विवरणी 1: औसत घरेलू आकार एवं लिंग अनुपात (प्रति 1000 प्ररुष पर महिला)– समस्त भारत**

रा. प्र. सर्वे. सर्वेक्षण अवधि	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	घरेलू आकार	लिंग अनुपात	घरेलू आकार	लिंग अनुपात
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977-78	5.2	959	4.9	904
1983	5.1	963	4.7	905
1987-88	5.1	948	4.7	912
1993-94	4.9	944	4.4	905
1999-2000	5.0	959	4.5	915

4.1.2 1999–2000 की अवधि में ग्रामीण भारत में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत एवं शहरी भारत में लगभग 9 प्रतिशत परिवार महिलाओं द्वारा चलाये जाते थे (विवरणी–2)। सभी परिवारों की तुलना में उनका औसतन सापेक्षिक रूप से परिवारिक आकार छोटा था एवं लिंगानुपात काफी अधिक था। सभी परिवारों की तरह महिला प्रधान परिवारों में भी, 1993–94 एवं

1999–2000 के बीच ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पारिवारिक आकार में थोड़ी सी वृद्धि हुई थी। दूसरी तरफ इस अवधि के बीच, महिला प्रधान परिवारों में लिंगानुपात में ग्रामीण भारत में ह्रास हुआ (1861 से 1820) जब कि शहरी भारत में इसने वृद्धि दर्शायी (1706 से 1721) राज्य स्तरीय परिणाम सारणी–1 में दिये गये हैं।

**विवरणी 2: वर्ष 1993–94 तथा 1999–2000 के दौरान महिला प्रधान परिवारों की संख्या परिवार का आकार तथा महिला प्रधान परिवारों के लिए लिंग अनुपात–समस्त भारत**

महिला प्रधान परिवारों की विशेषताएं	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	1993-94	1999-2000	1993-94	1999-2000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
प्रति 1000 परिवारों के पीछे महिला प्रधान परिवारों की संख्या	97	104	106	94
परिवार का आकार	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.5
लिंग–अनुपात	1861	1820	1706	1721

## 4.2 श्रम बल

### 4.2.1 सामान्य

4.2.1.1 'श्रम बल' जनसंख्या का वह भाग है, जो श्रम की आपूर्ति करता है तथा इसलिए इसमें 'रोजगार तथा बेरोजगार' दोनों शामिल हैं। श्रम बल की भागीदारी के आकलन हेतु जनसंख्या के वर्गीकरण हेतु अपनाए गए सभी तीनों उपायों का उपयोग किया गया है। सामान्य स्थिति के अनुसार आकलित श्रम बल में (क) वे व्यक्ति जो वर्ष के अपेक्षाकृत लम्बे समय के लिए कार्यरत रहे अथवा कार्य खोजते रहे (ख) शेष जनसंख्या में से वे लोग जो कम से कम कुछ समय के लिए नियमित रूप से कार्यरत रहे, को शामिल किया गया है। इस प्रकार सामान्य स्थिति (यूएस) के आधार पर अनुमानों के दो सेट प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं। एक सेट केवल प्रधान स्थिति (पीएस) पर आधारित तथा दूसरा सेट प्रधान के साथ-साथ गौण स्थितियों (सभी) पर आधारित प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। श्रम बल की वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) सप्ताह के दौरान औसतन नियोजित व्यक्तियों अथवा कार्य खोज रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या दर्शाती है। वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति (सीडीएस) केवल श्रम बल व्यक्ति दिनों को दर्शाएगी।

### 4.2.2 श्रम बल भागीदारी दरें (एलएफपीआर)

4.2.2.1 श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एलएफपीआर) को प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पीछे श्रम बल में व्यक्तियों की संख्या

के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। विभिन्न अवधारणाओं पर आधारित एलएफपीआर को राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण 5 वर्षों दौर से आकलित अखिल-भारत के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण 50 वर्षों दौर (1993-94) से तदनुरूपी दरें भी तुलना के लिए दी गई हैं।

#### 4.2.2.2 सामान्य स्थिति दृष्टीकोण

जून, 2000 को समाप्त हुई 6 वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान, पुरुषों के लिए एलएफपीआर की सामान्य स्थिति में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लगभग 2 प्रतिशत तक हास हुआ परन्तु शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह प्रतिशत स्थिर रहा। इस अवधि के दौरान महिलाओं के लिए, एलएफपीआर की सामान्य स्थिति, केवल प्रमुख स्थिति (पीएस) कामगरों के लिए ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में यथावत बनी रही। तथापि जब सभी कामगरों अर्थात् प्रमुख तथा गौण दोनों स्थितियों के कामगरों पर विचार किया गया हो तो इस अवधि में महिलाओं के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 3 प्रतिशत तक तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2 प्रतिशत तक हास हुआ। वर्ष 1999-2000 के दौरान, 'सभी' कामगरों पर विचार करते हुए रोजगार के लिए 'सामान्यत' 54 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण पुरुष व 30 प्रतिशत महिलाएं उपलब्ध थीं। शहरी क्षेत्र के तदनुरूपी आंकड़े क्रमशः 54 तथा 15 थे।

**विवरणी 3: सामान्य, वर्तमान सप्ताहिक तथा वर्तमान दैनिक स्थितियों के अनुसार प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर श्रम बल में व्यक्तियों की संख्या (एलएफपीआर)–समस्त भारत**

स्थिति	श्रम बल में व्यक्तियों/व्यक्ति दिनों की संख्या									
	ग्रामीण					शहर				
	पुरुष		महिला		श्रम बल	पुरुष		महिला		श्रमबल
	1993-94	1999-2000	1993-94	1999-2000	का लिंगवार अनुपात	1993-94	1999-2000	1993-94	1999-2000	का लिंगवार अनुपात
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
सामान्य (पीएस)	549	533	237	235	422	538	539	132	126	214
सामान्य (सभी)	561	540	330	302	536	543	542	165	147	249
सीडब्ल्यूएस	547	531	276	263	474	538	539	152	138	234
सीडीएस	534	515	232	220	410	532	528	132	123	213

#### 4.2.2.3 वर्तमान स्थिति दृष्टिकोण

सामान्य स्थिति 'सभी' एलएफपीआर की तुलना में, वर्तमान स्थिति एलएफपीआर दोनों क्षेत्रों में कम तथा ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए और भी कम था। ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है कि सामान्यतः नियोजित व्यक्तियों में से कुछ लोगों ने वर्तमान स्थिति में बेरोजगार के रूप में दर्शाए जाने के बजाए वर्ष के कुछ ऐसे भाग के दौरान जब कोई कार्य न हो, श्रम बल में न होना दर्शाया। यह अन्तर उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के लिए अधिक था जहां कार्य में सामायिकता को महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है।

#### 4.2.2.4 श्रम बल का लिंग-अनुपात

श्रम बल के लिंग-अनुपात (अर्थात् प्रति 1000 पुरुषों पर महिलाओं की संख्या) यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी भारत दोनों में (विवरणी 3) श्रम बल में महिलाएं पुरुषों की अपेक्षा काफी कम संख्या में थी। तथापि, जब सामान्य स्थिति 'सभी कामगार' दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है तो श्रम बल में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक महिलाएं थीं। ऐसा शहरी क्षेत्रों की बजाए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक था। इससे यह पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गौण आर्थिक कार्यकलापों में महिलाओं का काम करना सामान्य प्रवृत्ति थी।

#### 4.2.2.5 राज्य स्तरीय अनुमान

वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण से यथा आकलित विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए विभिन्न वैकल्पित संकल्पनाओं पर आधारित एलएफपीआर तालिका 3 व 4 में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

### 4.3 नियोजित अथवा कार्य बल

#### 4.3.1 सामान्य

4.3.1.1 सर्वेक्षण किए गए व्यक्ति के कार्य-कलाप संबंधी स्थितियों के वर्गीकरण में प्रयुक्त तीन दृष्टिकोणों पर आधारित नियोजित (अथवा कार्य बल) के तीन विभिन्न अनुमान प्राप्त किये गए हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं:-

- i) प्रधान स्थिति में सामान्यतः नियोजित व्यक्तियों तथा प्रधान एवं गौण दोनों स्थितियों के अनुसार नियोजित व्यक्तियों की गणना करके 'सभी कामगारों' की संख्या।
  - ii) एक सप्ताह में औसतन नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या।
  - iii) सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से 7 दिन पूर्व की संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान औसतन प्रतिदिन नियोजित व्यक्ति दिनों की संख्या।
- प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों/व्यक्ति दिवसों में नियोजित व्यक्तियों/व्यक्ति दिवसों की संख्या का उल्लेख कार्य बल भागीदारी दर (डब्ल्यू एफ पी आर) अथवा कामगार-जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यू पी आर) के रूप में किया गया है।

#### 4.3.2 सामान्यतः नियोजित

4.3.2.1 उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित तीन अनुमानों में से प्रथम 'सामान्यतः नियोजित' अथवा 'सामान्य स्थिति कार्यबल' का परिमाण दर्शाता है। अनुमान दो श्रेणियों अर्थात् (क) प्रधान स्थितियों में सामान्यतः नियोजित अथवा कार्यरत' (पीएस कामगार) तथा (ख) केवल गौण स्थितियों में 'सामान्यत नियोजित' अथवा 'कार्यरत' (एसएस कामगार) के लिए दर्शाए गए हैं।

4.3.2.2 विवरणी 4 राप्रस. के 55वें दौर तथा पिछले पंचवर्षीय सर्वेक्षणों से प्राप्त कार्य-बल में भागीदारी दर (डब्ल्यू एफ पी आर) प्रस्तुत करता है। यह नोट किया जाए कि 27 वें दौर में कुछ प्रक्रियात्मक अंतर होने के कारण सामान्य स्थिति से संबंधित कार्य-बल में भागीदारी दर (डब्ल्यूएफपीआर) के मूल्यों की तुलना सिर्फ 'सभी कारगारों' के संबंध में की जाती है, और इसलिए सिर्फ उसी श्रेणी के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है। ग्रामीण भारत में पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के लिए कार्यबल में भागीदारी दर 1993-94 की तुलना में 1999-2000 में लगभग क्रमशः 2 तथा 3 प्रतिशत अंक कम थी (विवरणी 4)। शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1999-2000 में पुरुषों के लिए दर समान स्तर की थी परंतु महिलाओं के लिए दर एक प्रतिशत अंक के अधिक से कम थी।

#### विवरणी 4: सामान्य स्तर के अनुसार प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या—समस्त भारत

वर्ष	कामगारों के श्रेणी	सामान्य तौर पर नियोजित								
		ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल		
		पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1999-00	पी एस	522	231	380	513	117	324	520	203	365
	एस एस	9	68	37	5	22	13	7	56	32
	कुल	531	299	417	518	139	337	527	259	397
1993-94	पी एस	538	234	390	513	121	327	532	206	375
	एस एस	15	94	54	8	34	20	13	80	45
	कुल	553	328	444	521	155	347	545	286	420
1987-88	पी एस	517	245	385	496	118	315	512	217	369
	एस एस	22	78	49	10	34	22	19	68	43
	कुल	539	323	434	506	152	337	531	285	412
1983	पी एस	528	248	391	500	120	320	521	218	374
	एस एस	19	92	54	12	31	20	17	78	46
	कुल	547	340	445	512	151	340	538	216	420
1977-78	पी एस	537	248	395	497	123	319	529	224	371
	एस एस	15	83	49	11	33	22	14	73	52
	कुल	552	331	444	508	156	341	543	297	423
1972-73	कुल	545	318	*	501	134	*	*	*	*

पीएस— मुख्य स्थिति, एसएस— गौण स्थिति

\* रा. प्र. सर्वे. 27वां दौर के समानुपात प्राप्त नहीं है

4.3.2.3 पुरुषों, महिलाओं तथा व्यक्तियों के लिए उनके ग्रामीण/शहरी निवास अनुसार ‘मुख्य स्थिति’ तथा ‘मुख्य और सहायक स्थिति’ के संबंध में 1999-2000 के सर्वेक्षण परिणामों पर आधारित सामान्य स्थिति कामगार-जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुमान राज्य/संघशासित प्रदेश वार अलग से सारणी 5 में दिए गए हैं।

#### 4.4 बेरोजगार

##### 4.4.1 सामान्य

4.4.1.1 नियोजित के मामले की तरह, बेरोजगारी के लिए भी, तीन अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोणों को अपनाने से तीन प्रकार के अनुमान प्राप्त किए गए हैं, ये हैं :

- i) ‘सामान्य स्थिति’ दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर सामान्यतः बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या,
- ii) ‘साप्ताहिक स्थिति’ दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर सप्ताह में औसतन बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा

iii) ‘दैनिक स्थिति’ दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर सर्वेक्षण की तारीख के पहले के सात दिनों की संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान औसतन बेरोजगार व्यक्ति दिनों की संख्या।

4.4.1.2 इन तीनों में से पहला अनुमान 365 दिनों की संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय बेरोजगार रहे व्यक्तियों के आकार को सूचित करता है तथा लंबे समय से बेरोजगारों के सूचक के समान है। हालांकि, इस मापदंड के आधार पर कुछ बेरोजगार गौण स्थिति में काम कर रहे होंगे। अतः संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान गौण स्थिति में काम करने वालों को छोड़ते हुए बेरोजगारों का एक अन्य अनुमान प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। मुख्य स्थिति के अनुसार पहले को सामान्य बेरोजगार तथा दूसरे को सामान्य बेरोजगार (समायोजित) कहा जाता है, जो वैचारिक रूप से पहले से कम होगा।

4.4.1.3 दूसरा अनुमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति पर आधारित है तथा सर्वेक्षण वर्ष के दौरान औसत साप्ताहिक तस्वीर

पेश करता है। इसमें लंबे समय से चली आ रही बेरोजगारी तथा श्रम बाजार में सामयिक बदलाव की वजह से सामान्यतः नियोजित के रूप श्रेणीबद्ध लोगों की आवर्तक बेरोजगारी दोनों शामिल हैं।

**4.4.1.4 दैनिक स्थिति धारणा पर आधारित तीसरा अनुमान सर्वेक्षण वर्ष के दौरान एक दिन के आधार पर बेरोजगारी का औसत स्तर प्रस्तुत करता है। यह बेरोजगारी के तीन पहलू पेश करता है, अर्थात्:**

- (क) लंबे समय से बेरोजगार रहने वालों के बेरोजगारी के दिन।
- (ख) संदर्भ सप्ताह के दौरान आवर्तक रूप से बेरोजगार हो जाने वाले सामान्यतः नियोजित व्यक्तियों की बेरोजगारी के दिन तथा।
- (ग) वालू साप्ताहिक स्थिति के प्राथमिकता मापदंड के अनुसार नियोजित के रूप में श्रेणीगत लोगों की बेरोजगारी के दिन।

#### 4.4.2 बेरोजगारी दर

**4.4.2.1 बेरोजगारी दर को श्रम बल (जिसमें दोनों बेरोजगार और नियोजित शामिल हैं) में प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों पर बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। इस रूप में यह अप्रयुक्त श्रम बल के भाग को**

प्रस्तुत करता है। इस तरह यह 'बेरोजगारी अनुपात' से जो कि समग्र रूप से जनता का सामान्यतः प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या बताता है, बेरोजगारी की स्थिति का ज्यादा परिष्कृत सूचक है।

#### 4.4.2.2 1999–2000 के दौरान बेरोजगारी दर

विवरण 5 तीन दृष्टिकोणों के अनुसार रा. प्र. सर्वे. के 55वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त की गई बेरोजगारी दर प्रस्तुत करता है। जनसंख्या का बेरोजगारी अनुपात भी दिया गया है। इस सारणी से उभरने वाले कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु निम्न हैं:-

- (i) सम्पूर्ण बेरोजगारी दरें उच्च नहीं हैं।
- (ii) शहरी दरें ग्रामीण दरों से अधिक हैं।
- (iii) अनियोजित व्यक्ति-दिवस दरें (सीडब्लूएस) आवर्तक बेरोजगारी की एक अधिक मात्रा दर्शाते हुए व्यक्तियों के लिए प्राप्त दरों से अधिक हैं। यह मुख्यतः बहुत से कामगारों के लिए नियमित रोजगार के अभाव के कारण है।
- (iv) कुल जनसंख्या के भाग के रूप में सामान्य स्थिति अथवा अधिक प्रतिबंधित यूएस (समायोजित) के माध्यम से आकलित किए गए सामान्यतः बेरोजगार बहुत कम हैं।

**विवरण 5: 1999–2000 के दौरान सामान्य स्थिति, वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्लूएस) और वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति के अनुसार बेरोगारी दरें**

स्थिति	बेरोजगारी दर					
	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
सामान्य-पीएस	21	15	19	48	71	52
यूएस (समायोजित)	17	10	15	45	57	47
सीडब्लूएस	39	37	38	56	73	59
सीडीएस	72	70	71	73	94	77
बेरोगारी अनुपात						
सामान्य-पीएस	11	4	7	26	9	18
यूएस (समायोजित)	9	3	6	24	8	17
सीडब्लूएस	21	10	15	30	10	59
सीडीएस	37	15	26	38	12	26

#### 4.4.2.3 राज्य स्तरीय दरें

पूर्व में उल्लिखित तीन विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का अनुकरण करते हुए विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के लिए बेरोजगारी दरें (यूआर) सारणी 15 से 17 तक में दी गयी हैं। जबकि सारणी 15–दोनों सामान्य स्थिति (यूएस) और सामान्य स्थिति (समायोजित) पर आधारित यू आर (बेरोजगारी दर) प्रस्तुत करती है— सारणी 16 और 17 क्रमशः (सी डब्लू एस) वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति और सीडीएस (वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति) दृष्टिकोणों का अनुकरण करते हुए प्राप्त किए गए अनुभानों पर आधारित हैं।

#### 4.4.2.4 रा. प्र. सर्वे. सं. सर्वेक्षण वर्षों में बेरोजगारी दरें

1972–73 सर्वेक्षण के लिए केवल सामान्य स्थिति (समायोजित) आकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। 1993–94 की तुलना

में, 1999–2000 के दौरान, सामान्य प्रमुख स्थिति या यूस (समायोजित) के अनुसार बेरोजगारी दर शहरी महिलाओं (विवरणी–6) यूएस (समायोजित) में एक प्रतिशत पौइन्ट की गिरावट को छोड़कर पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिए ग्रामीण या शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग वही रही। पूर्व के दौरों और वर्तमान दौर के बीच सी डब्लू एस संबंधित इन दरों में कोई महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन नहीं देखा गया। सीडीएस के संबंध में, 1993–94 में महिलाओं और पुरुषों दोनों हेतु प्राप्त दर के मुकाबले दोनों पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिए यह 1999–2000 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग एक प्रतिशत प्वाइंट अधिक है। तथापि, शहरी महिलाओं के लिए, यह दर लगभग एक प्रतिशत प्वाइंट कम थी। तथापि 1983 से 1999–2000 तक इन दरों के लिए कोई निश्चित पैटर्न नहीं है।

**विवरणी 6: विभिन्न रा.प्र.सर्वे. दौरों में 1972–73 से 1999–2000 तक के दौरान बेरोजगारी दरें—समस्त भारत**

वर्ष	बेरोजगारी दर								ग्रामीण	
	पुरुष				महिला					
	यूएस	यूएस (सभा)	सीडब्लूएस	सीडीएस	यूएस	यूएस (सभा)	सीडब्लूएस	सीडीएस		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	शहरी	
1999-2000	21	17	39	72	15	10	37	70		
1993-94	20	14	31	56	13	9	29	56		
1987-88	28	18	42	46	35	24	44	67		
1983	21	14	37	75	14	7	43	90		
1977-78	22	13	36	71	55	20	41	92		
1972-73	-	12	30	68	-	5	55	112		
1999-2000	48	45	56	73	71	57	73	94		
1993-94	45	41	52	67	83	61	79	104		
1987-88	61	52	66	88	85	62	92	120		
1983	59	51	67	92	69	49	75	110		
1977-78	65	54	71	94	178	124	109	145		
1972-73	-	48	60	80	-	60	92	137		

और अधिक जानकारी विस्तृत सारणियों में दी गयी है। (कृपया देखें अनुबंध-III)

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I wish/do not wish to continue the receiving of the publication "Sarvekshana"

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To  
Editorial Secretary  
National Sample Survey Organisation  
(Co-ordination and Publication Division)  
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.  
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Parliament Street,  
New Delhi-110 001 (INDIA)

शुभ कामनाओं सहित  
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राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन,  
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय  
सरदार पटेल भवन, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 001  
भारत

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Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation,  
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001  
India