

CHAPTER 5

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment

As per Census 1991, population of Delhi was 94.21 lakh. In 2001 census, the population of Delhi increased to the level of 138.50 lakh which indicate the fact that on an average, population of Delhi increased at 4.7 per cent per annum during 1991-2001. During the same period the proportion of working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 1.19 per cent. The information regarding population, working population and non-workers in India and Delhi during 1981-2001 is presented in Statement 5.1.

Statement 5.1
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI: 1981-2001

(Lakh)

Sl. No	Details	1981		1991		2001	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	Workers	2446.04 (35.70)	20.02 (32.19)	3141.30 (37.11)	29.80 (31.63)	4023.60 (39.11)	45.45 (32.82)
2.	Non-workers	4405.81 (64.30)	42.18 (67.81)	5322.61 (62.89)	64.41 (68.37)	6262.51 (60.89)	93.05 (67.18)
3.	Total	6851.85 (100.00)	62.20 (100.00)	8463.91 (100.00)	94.21 (100.00)	10286.11 (100.00)	138.50 (100.00)

Source: - Census of India, 1981, 1991 & 2001.

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relate to percentage to total.

- 1.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.1 that the work participation rate in Delhi during 1981 was 32.19 per cent, reduced to 31.63 per cent in 1991 and slightly increased at 32.82 per cent in 2001. The growth of workers in Delhi during 1981-2001 was worked out at 6.35 per cent per annum while non-workers were at 6.03 per cent per annum. This was same in the case of national level; where the growth of workers outweighs the growth of non-workers and the difference was worked out at 1.11 per cent per annum during the same period. This clearly indicates the fact that the work participation rate has enhanced both in national level and Delhi. As Delhi is almost a fully urbanized state in the Indian Union, the growth of workers and non-workers were higher than the national level. During the same period the percentage contribution of workers, non-workers in Delhi increased simultaneously with the increase in population. The more details regarding the growth of workers and non-workers in Delhi and India during 1981-2001 are presented in Statement 5.2.

Statement 5.2
GROWTH OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI: 1981-2001

Sl. No	Details	1981-91		1991-2001		1981-2001	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	Workers						
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	695.26	9.78	882.30	15.65	1577.56	25.43
	b. Growth (%)	28.42	48.85	28.09	53.82	64.49	127.02
2.	Non-workers						
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	916.80	22.23	939.90	28.64	1856.70	50.87
	b. Growth (%)	20.81	52.70	17.66	44.47	42.14	120.60
3.	Total						
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	1612.06	32.01	1822.20	44.29	3434.26	76.30
	b. Growth (%)	23.53	51.46	21.53	47.01	50.12	122.67

Source - Census of India, 1981, 1991 & 2001.

- 1.3 According to Census, main workers were those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (or six months) or more during the year. While marginal workers were those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months) in a year. Generally workers category includes both main and marginal workers. The classification of workers, i.e main and marginal workers, non-workers and population of Delhi during the last five censuses is mentioned in Statement. 5.3.

Statement 5.3
WORKERS, NON-WORKERS AND POPULATION IN DELHI: 1961-2001

(Number)

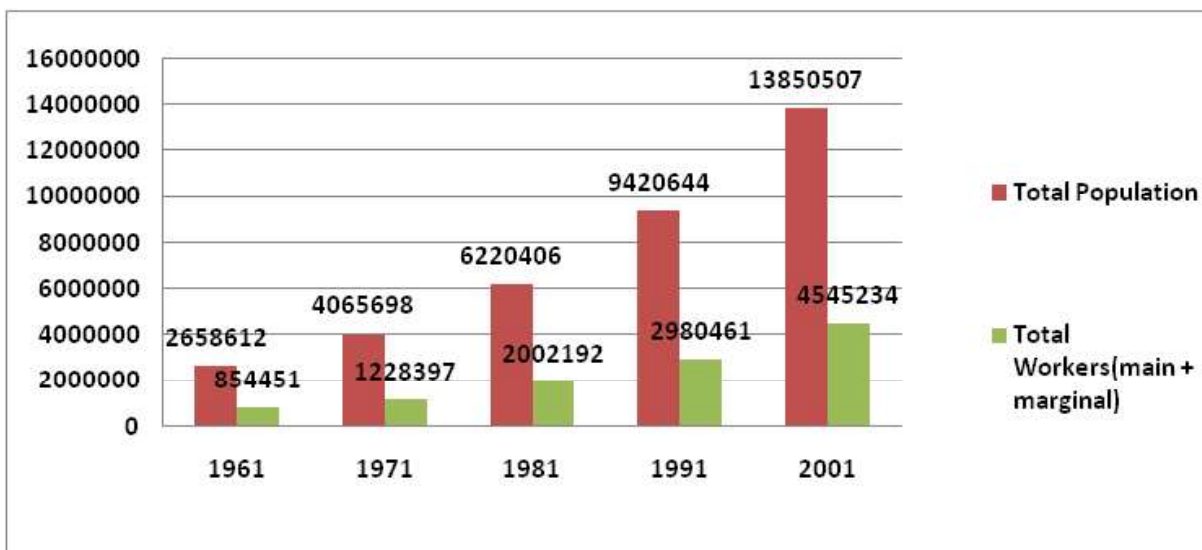
Sl. No.	Years	Workers			Non-workers	Total Population
		Main	Marginal	Total		
1.	1961	NA	NA	854451 (32.14)	1804161 (67.86)	2658612
2.	1971	NA	NA	1228397 (30.21)	2837301 (69.79)	4065698
3.	1981	1986399 (31.94)	15793 (0.25)	2002192 (32.19)	4218214 (67.81)	6220406
4.	1991	2968377 (31.51)	12084 (0.13)	2980461 (31.64)	6440183 (68.36)	9420644
5.	2001	4317516 (32.82)	227718 (1.65)	4545234 (32.82)	9305273 (67.18)	13850507

Source: - Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 & 2001.

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relate to percentage to total population.

- 1.4 It may be inferred from Statement 5.3 that one third of the total population in Delhi was taking care of remaining two third of the population. It is generally called dependency burden of the working class. It is also observed from the above table that during 1961 and 1971 census not provided the information regarding main and marginal workers and mentioned only in the category of workers. The last census showed the highest percentage of marginal workers at 5 per cent of the workers in Delhi. The information regarding workers, non-workers and population in Delhi during 1961-2001 is depicted in Chart 5.1.

Chart 5.1
WORKERS, NON-WORKERS & POPULATION OF DELHI: 1961-2001



- 1.5 The general phenomenon found in most of the urbanized areas is that the percentage of persons engaged in primary agriculture sector is very low. Delhi is also showing the same way, while the persons employed in service sector and industrial sectors constitute a major share. The information regarding category-wise workers (including main and marginal workers) in Delhi during 2001 is presented in Statement 5.4.

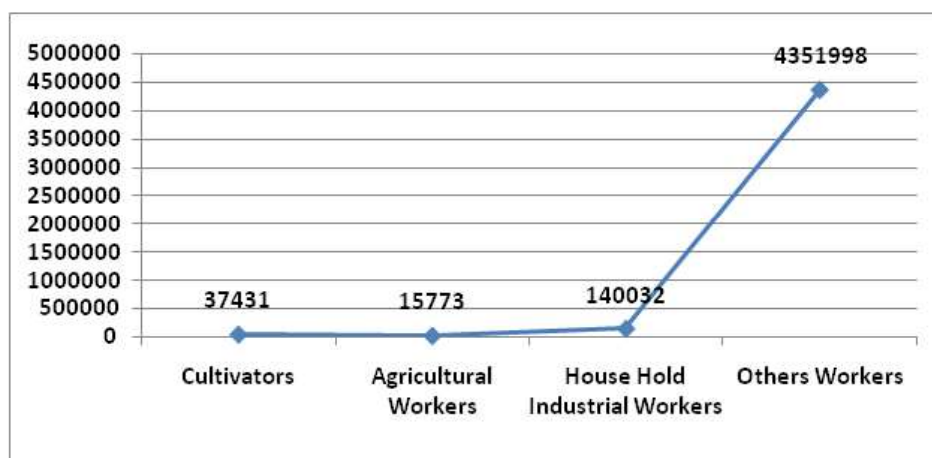
Statement 5.4
CATEGORY-WISE WORKERS IN DELHI- 2001

Sl. No.	Category of Workers	Workers (Number)			% of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Cultivators	26840	10591	37431	0.82
2.	Agricultural Workers	11224	4549	15773	0.35
3.	House hold Industrial Workers	112522	25710	140032	3.08
4.	Other Workers	3809515	542483	4351998	95.75
5.	Total Workers	3960101	585133	4545234	100.00

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012; Census 2001

- 1.6 It may be inferred from Statement 5.4 that female workers constitutes a less percentage of workers during 2001 and it worked out at 13 per cent of workers in Delhi. The major shares of workers in Delhi were in the category of other workers which includes all industrial and tertiary sector activities at it constitutes at 96 per cent. The information regarding category-wise workers in Delhi is depicted in Chart 5.2.

Chart 5.2
CATEGORY-WISE WORKERS IN DELHI-2001



2. Employment Surveys in Delhi

- 2.1 National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) collects the information regarding the characteristics of labour force both employed as well as unemployed through their various rounds of survey. The information regarding the same in Delhi during various rounds of NSSO Survey is presented in Statement.5.5.

Statement 5.5
EMPLOYMENT IN DELHI: NSSO ROUNDS

(Lakh)

Sl. No	Rounds of NSSO	Estimated Population	Employed Persons	% of Employed persons to total estimated population
1.	55 th Round (July 1999-June 2000)	132.98	38.94	29.28
2.	57 th Round (July 2001-June 2002)	139.50	41.75	29.93
3.	59 th Round (Jan-December 2003)	148.28	45.49	30.68
4.	60 th Round (Jan-June 2004)	151.28	48.57	32.11
5.	61 st Round (July 2004-June 2005)	155.69	50.55	32.47
6.	62 nd Round (July 2005-June 2006)	160.21	54.26	33.87
7.	64 th Round (July 2007-June 2008)	169.55	57.08	33.67
8.	66 th Round (July 2009-June 2010)	163.54	52.96	32.38

NOTE: From 57th Round to 64th Round is as per the projected population data based on 2001 census released by office of RGI while the estimated population of 66th Round is based on the provisional results of census 2011.

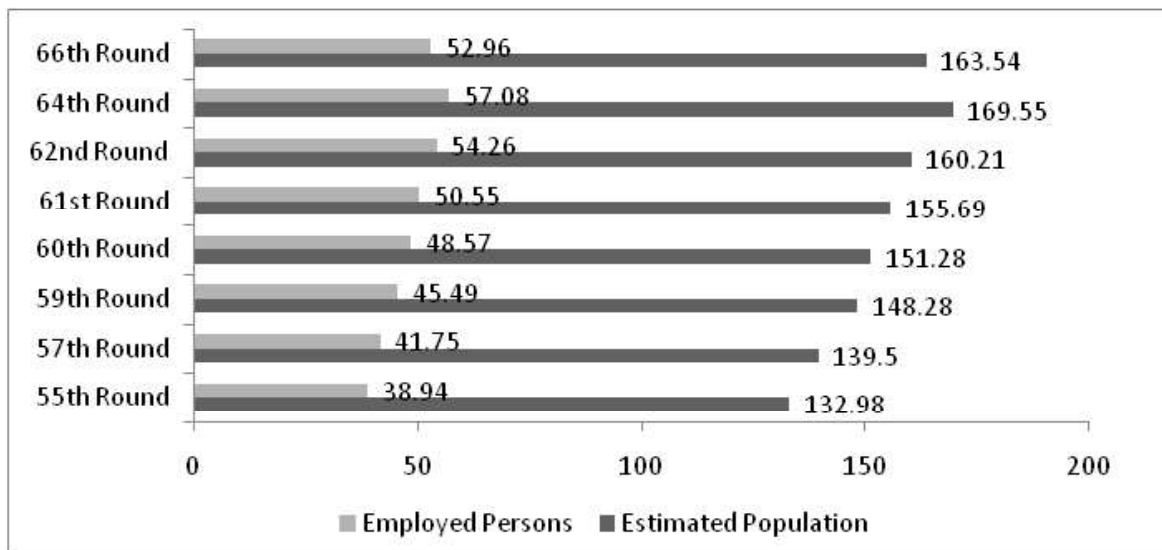
Source:- Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012.

2.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.5 that the estimated employed persons in Delhi increased from 38.94 lakh during the 55th round in 1999-2000 to 52.96 lakh in 66th round during 2009-10. The percentage of employed persons to the total population increased continuously during all rounds of NSSO except during the 64th and 66th Round and the difference was worked out at 0.2 per cent & 1.29 per cent respectively. The information regarding employment in Delhi as per NSSO Rounds is depicted in Chart 5.3

Chart 5.3

EMPLOYMENT POSITION IN DELHI- AS PER NSSO ESTIMATES

(Lakh)



National Sample Survey Organization

2.3 The National Sample Survey Organization collects data on the characteristics of Labour Force (Employed & Unemployed) through various rounds of the N.S.S.O. Since 1972-73, the survey on Employment – Unemployment has become a part of the quinquennial programme of NSSO surveys. The persons surveyed are classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued during certain specified reference periods as Usual Status, Current Weekly Status and Current Daily Status. These are defined as under:-

- a. **Usual Status:** A person is considered working or employed if the person was engaged for a relatively longer period in any one or more work related (economic) activities during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.
- b. **Current Weekly Status:** A person is considered working or employed if the person was engaged for at least one hour on any one day on any work related (economic) activity during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey.
- c. **Current Daily Status:** A person is considered working for the entire day if he had worked four hours or more on any day of the reference week preceding the date of survey.

3. Organized Sector Employment in Delhi

- 3.1 As the capital city of the country, Delhi accommodates almost all the government offices. Thus job opportunities in the government sector are in plenty. Among all the jobs available, aspirants choose from the administrative, financial, management and executive level jobs of their choice. These jobs have pretty and lucrative remuneration offer.
- 3.2 Private sector in Delhi also has started showing a sign of strength as their global competitors. Irrespective of the verticals, growing opportunities in the sector make the candidates highly enthusiastic about the growth, value and prospects emerged in the sector. Jobs in Delhi are available in almost all the prominent industry verticals including healthcare, pharmaceutical, media, entertainment, information technology, information technology enabled services, various other service related activities etc. The big players of the industry have established their offshore centers at various places in Delhi to conduct their operations efficiently. The information regarding organized sector employment in Delhi during the last one decade is presented in Statement 5.6.

Statement 5.6

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANIZED SECTOR IN DELHI

(Fig. in Lakh)

Sl. No	Years	Public Sector					Private Sector	Total
		Central	Delhi Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies	Sub Total		
1.	March1999	2.14	1.14	2.04	0.94	6.26	2.22	8.48
2.	March2000	2.14	1.13	2.04	0.95	6.26	2.21	8.47
3.	March2001	2.12	1.14	2.03	0.95	6.24	2.17	8.41
4.	March2002	2.10	1.20	1.98	0.93	6.21	2.15	8.36
5.	March2003	2.14	1.21	1.96	0.93	6.24	2.13	8.37
6.	March2004	2.12	1.21	1.94	0.93	6.20	2.19	8.39
7.	March2005	2.10	1.20	1.92	0.93	6.15	2.16	8.31
8.	March2006	2.06	1.20	1.86	0.93	6.05	2.21	8.26
9.	March2007	2.02	1.21	1.85	0.93	6.01	2.30	8.31
10.	March2008	2.04	1.24	1.79	0.93	6.00	2.36	8.36
11.	March2009	2.03	1.27	1.79	0.83	5.92	2.51	8.43

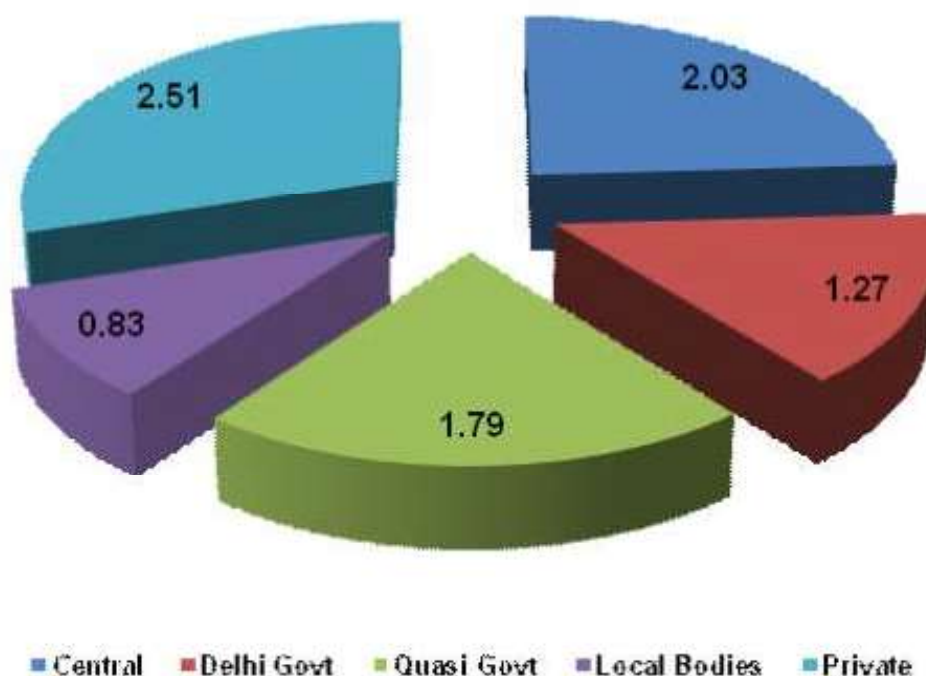
Source: - Directorate of Employment, Govt. NCT Delhi

- 3.3 It may be inferred from Statement 5.6 that employment in organized sector in Delhi during the last decade showed a retarded trend at 0.2 per cent per annum. During the same period the employment in private sector showed a positive growth at 1.31 per cent per annum. Employment in the public sector especially central government, quasi government and local bodies showed a declining trend while in Government of National Capital Territory Delhi showed a positive growth from 1.14 lakh in March 1999 to 1.27 lakh in March 2009 recorded a growth rate at 1.14 per cent per annum. The information regarding organized sector in Delhi during March 2009 is presented in Chart 5.4.

Chart 5.4

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANIZED SECTOR IN DELHI- MARCH 2009

(Lakh)



4. Unemployment Scenario in Delhi

- 4.1 Generally a person who is able and willing to work but unable to find a suitable job is considered as unemployed. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed workers divided by the total number of labour which includes both the unemployed and those with jobs (all those willing and able to work for pay) or Unemployment rate refers to number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force. In practice, measuring the number of unemployed workers actually seeking work is notoriously difficult. There are several different methods for measuring the number of unemployed workers. Each method has its own biases and the different systems make comparing unemployment statistics between countries, especially those with different systems, difficult.
- 4.2 As per the latest NSSO Survey, the estimated number of unemployed persons in Delhi was around 1.74 lakh during June 2010. The detail regarding the estimated number of employed and unemployed persons in Delhi during 2010 is presented in Statement 5.7.

Statement 5.7

ESTIMATED EMPLOYED & UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN DELHI-2010

Sl. No.	Details	Number			Percent of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Employed				
	a. Urban	4607334	564634	5171968	94.54
	b. Rural	119749	5044	124793	2.28
	c. Total	4727083	569678	5296761	96.82
2.	Unemployed				
	a. Urban	141324	17841	159165	2.91
	b. Rural	8664	6360	15024	0.27
	c. Total	149988	24201	174189	3.18
3.	Total				
	a. Urban	4748658	582475	5331133	97.44
	b. Rural	128413	11404	139817	2.56
	c. Total	4877071	593879	5470950	100.00

Source: - DES, 66th NSS Round Survey (July 2009-June 2010) Delhi.

- 4.3 It may be observed from Statement 5.7 that estimated number of workers during 2010 was at 54.70 lakh. The unemployed persons constitute 3.18 per cent of the labour force. The information regarding occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2002-11 is presented in Statement 5.8.

Statement 5.8

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI 2002-11

(As on 31st December)

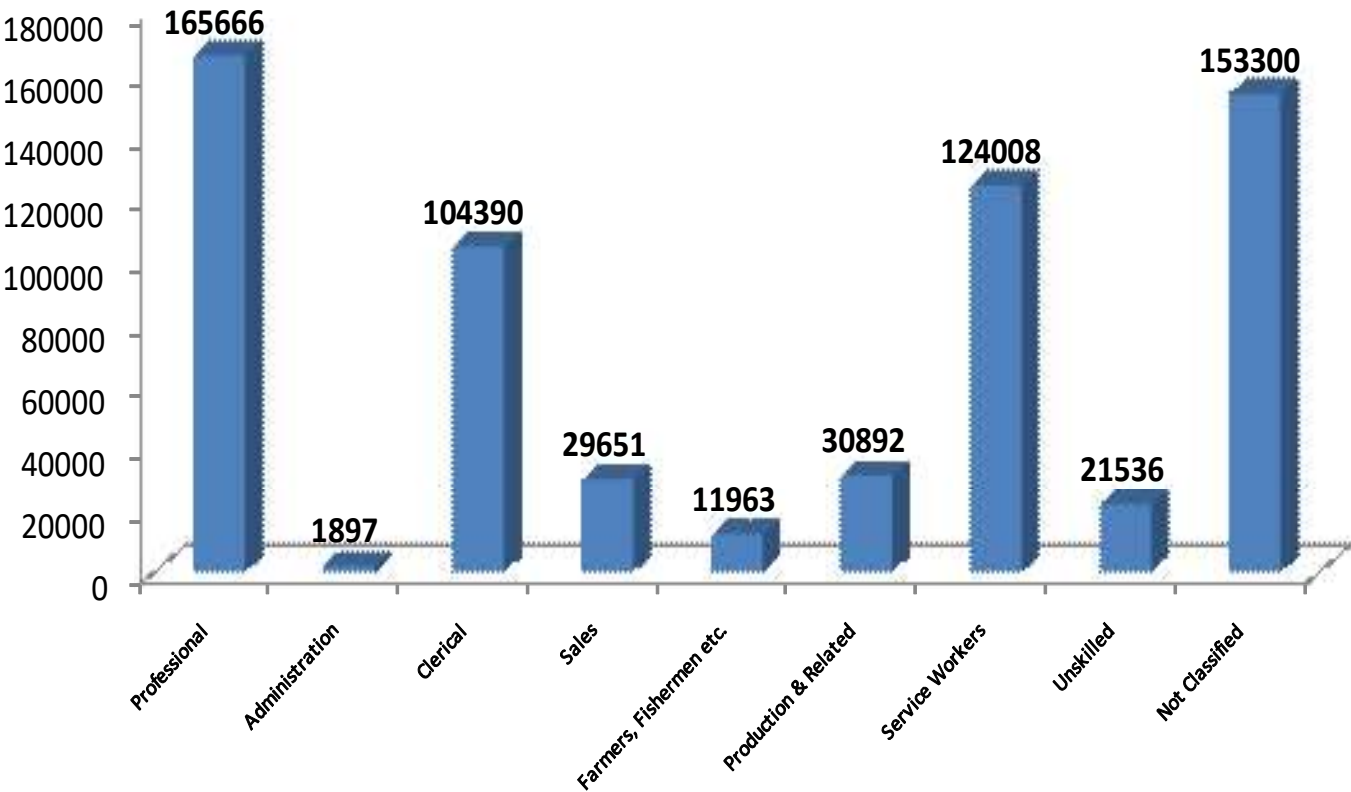
Sl. No	Occupations	Years									
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Professional	194618	196160	124413	120772	111424	83940	97246	54203	98567	165666
2.	Administration	212	378	342	429	581	873	753	1117	1453	1897
3.	Clerical	43520	41744	32650	34873	35799	14775	16034	6669	49535	104390
4.	Sales	134	96	123	110	85	75	37	-	16933	29651
5.	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related	2605	2522	2111	110	1099	1182	2503	4480	6346	11963
6.	Production & Related	45112	41661	36579	41661	46663	31489	38401	13532	21428	30892
7.	Service Workers	7553	6396	6164	7544	5239	5542	5533	44929	64253	124008
8.	Unskilled	60941	64172	56869	67306	70485	58341	58695	13693	17939	21536
9.	Not Classified	704310	745848	376949	399070	285492	255278	287717	275906	216930	153300
	Total	1059005	1098977	636200	671875	556867	451495	506919	414539	493384	643303

Source: -Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012.

4.4 It may be inferred from Statement 5.8 that the number of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi declined from 10.59 lakh in 2002 to 6.43 lakh in 2011. The occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2011 is depicted in Chart 5.5.

Chart 5.5
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI-2011

(Numbers)



4.5 The information regarding distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges on the basis of education during 2002-11 is presented in Statement 5.9.

Statement 5.9
**EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN
 EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI 2002-11**

(As on 31st December)

Sl. No	Education	Years									
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010**	2011
1.	Below Matric	233695	226663	160434	186662	171601	125302	145637	51575	73259	91925
2.	Matric, Higher Secondary	614762	655397	310951	310653	244900	199553	220563	297757	296047	389742
3.	Graduates	173904	179585	132230	139323	97727	84465	97497	50391	86394	113248
4.	Post Graduates	36644	37332	32585	37214	42639	41775	43222	6050	14323	19249
5.	Diploma Holders	19763*	19774*	16023*	14126*	28006	19076	19297	8766	23361	29139
6.	Total	1059005	1098977	636200	671875	556867	451495	506919	414539	493384	643303

Source:- Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012.

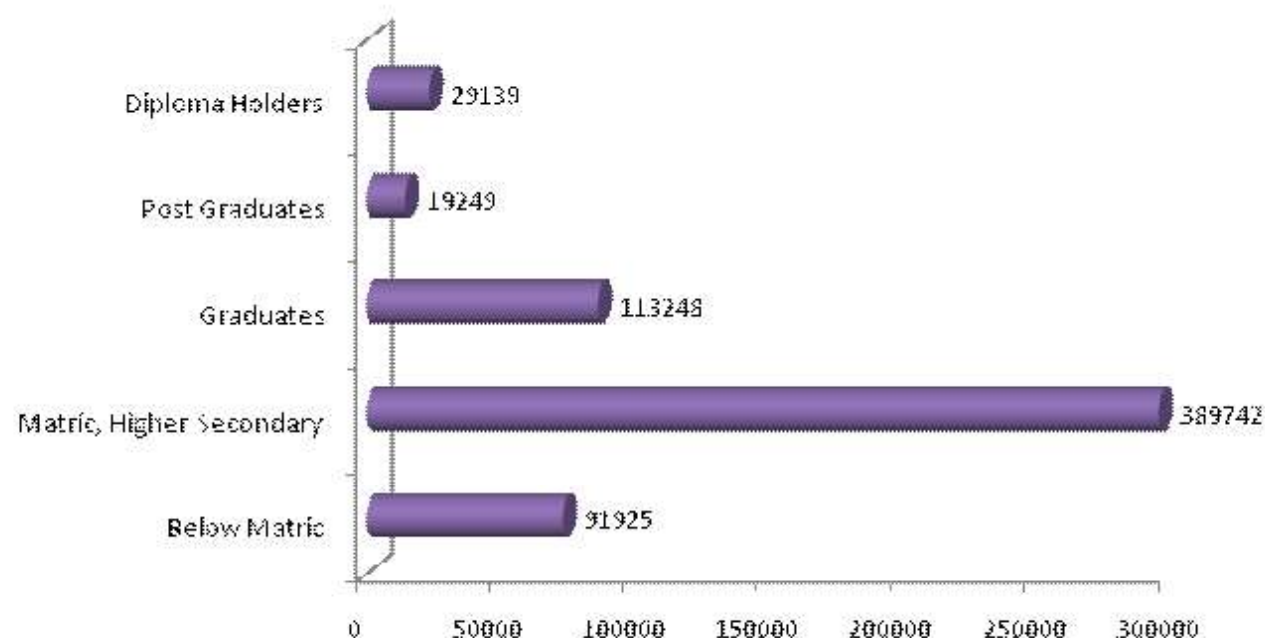
Note: * Diploma holders already covered under matric and intermediate, hence not included in grand total.

** Provisional.

- 4.6 It is evident from the above Statement that, more than 30 per cent of unemployed persons registered in employment exchange in Delhi had educational qualification of graduation and above during 2011. More than three fifth of the unemployed persons registered employment exchanges in Delhi were in the category matriculate or higher secondary level education. The information regarding the above during 2011 is depicted in Chart 5.6

Chart 5.6
EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI; 2011.

(Per cent)



- 4.7 The information regarding state-wise population, workers, percentage of workers and increase in workers during 1991-2001, distribution of population of Delhi on the basis of workers and non-workers during 1999-2008 and unemployment in Delhi is presented in Table 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 respectively.