



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**A REPORT ON
'EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION'
BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN STATE SAMPLE OF
62ND ROUND OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
(JULY - 2005 TO JUNE - 2006)**

VOL. I

**Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department,
Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai**

PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has prepared the report on 'Employment and Unemployment situation' based on the data of state sample collected in the 62nd round (July-05 to June-06) of National Sample Survey.

2. Vol. I of the report contains important findings of the survey in 'Executive Summary' while important results are given in 'Survey Findings'. Estimation procedure, concepts and definitions and some statistical tables are given in vol. II, which is available on the website <http://mahades.maharashtra.gov.in> along with detailed tables.

3. I hope results of this survey will be useful to senior officers of the Government involved in policy framing, researchers, economists and academicians.

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(Smt.S.R.Mehta)
Additional Director,
Directorate of Economics and Statistics,
Planning Department,
Government of Maharashtra.

P.H.Bhagoorkar
Deputy Director,
National Sample Survey,
Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Assisted by

1. S.R. Shingade S.O.
2. M.D.Dongre R.A.
3. R.D.Katkar S.A.

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Chapter-1

Executive Summary

The proportion of working population was 40.4 percent for the state, being higher at 45.0 percent for rural and 34.5 percent for the urban areas during 2005 – 06 .The same was 37.8 percent, 41.6 percent and 32.1 percent respectively during 1999-2000. The proportion of unemployed persons in population is 0.6 percent in rural, 1.4 percent in urban and 0.9 percent in the state. About 51 per cent of rural population depends on self employment while 57per cent of urban population is dependent on wages/salaries.

Important survey findings:

1. The overall proportion of workers, according to the usual principal activity status for both the rural and urban as well as males and females, shows decreasing trend over the period from 93-94 to 2005-06, though in absolute terms, the employment opportunities are increasing.
2. The proportion of working population for the rural males in the age group 30-59 years was nearly 98 percent while that for the rural females in the same age group was just above 58 per cent. For urban areas, these proportions were 95 and 24 respectively indicating that the gender gap between the worker population ratio is wider in urban areas compared to the rural areas.
3. For the age-group of 15-29 years, in rural as well as urban areas, a decreasing trend of proportion of working population is observed from 'not literate' to 'secondary' level of education indicating more employment opportunities for labour/manual workers. It is interesting to note that in the age-group of 15-29 years, for rural males the highest (88.3 percent) proportion of working population is in 'not literate' class while for rural females, it is in 'diploma/certificate' level of education (60.2 percent).
4. The proportion of self-employed persons in both urban and rural areas has increased, resulting in decrease in casual labour persons over the period from 1993-94 to 2005-06. A significant increase (from 34.5 percent to 54.1 percent) in the regular wage/salary earning females is observed in urban areas during this period.
5. Higher proportions of females compared to that of males in rural areas are engaged in primary sector. In case of rural females, a shift from tertiary and secondary sector to primary sector is observed during the period 1993-94 to 2005-06. In urban areas significant shift from primary sector to tertiary sector is observed for both males and females during the same period, which is more pronounced in case of females.
6. There is a huge disparity in wages of casual workers engaged in public or other types of work in urban and rural areas, with urban average daily wages about one and half times as much as the rural wages.
7. The unemployment rate is highest for well educated females (diploma/certificate (35.9 percent) and graduate & above (41.5 percent)) in rural areas in the age-group of 15-29 years. These rates in urban area are 16 percent and 32 percent respectively.

Other Findings

- Improvement in the sex ratio is observed from 933 to 949 in rural and from 889 to 918 in urban areas during 2004 and 2005-06 surveys. Also the average family size has declined from 4.82 to 4.75 in rural and from 4.35 to 4.14 during the same period.
- A sizable proportion (63.2 percent) of rural population is concentrated in the MPCE ranges between Rs. 270 and Rs.580, while in the urban areas 61.6 per cent of population is concentrated in the MPCE range between Rs. 790 and Rs.2540.
- About 60 per cent of the rural and 66.2 per cent of the urban population belongs to the 'working population' age group of 15-59 years. The old population in the age group 60 + years is 10.8 per cent in rural and 7.1 per cent in the urban areas.
- Education was not considered necessary by 11.3 per cent of the population in 5-29 age group years who never attended any educational institutions. This was slightly higher for males (12 per cent) as compared to females (10.5 per cent).

Chapter-2 Survey Findings

Introduction

2.1 **Past surveys:** To assess the volume and structure of employment and unemployment, NSSO conducted a number of surveys on employment and unemployment starting with the 9th round (May-September, 1955). Based on concepts and definitions recommended by the Dantwala Committee, quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment have been conducted since the 27th round (July, 1972 – June, 1973) of NSS. Apart from these quinquennial surveys, NSSO has been regularly collecting information on certain key items on employment and unemployment, as a part of annual series from a smaller sample of households in each round since its 45th round (July, 1989 – June, 1990) through the schedule on Household Consumer Expenditure (Schedule 1.0).

2.2 **The present survey:** In the present survey, there was a significant change in respect of the procedure of data collection and content of information as compared to the earlier annual rounds. An additional requirement of measuring employment and unemployment in terms of current daily status approach was submitted by the Planning Commission. The commission also stressed the requirement of collecting information in respect of formal vocational training received by the youth to assess its volume and structure, for future manpower planning, besides collecting information from persons who were unemployed on all 7 days preceding the date of survey, on their employment, if any, in the past, status and industry of work, reason for quitting the job, etc. that were generally collected in the quinquennial rounds. These requirements necessitated the designing of a separate schedule (Schedule 10) for collection of information on employment and unemployment situation in order to release the burden of the schedule meant for gathering information on household consumer expenditure. Therefore, the schedule on employment and unemployment is being canvassed in a separate set of sample households since the 60th round (Jan-June, 2004).

About the survey

2.4 **Items of enquiry:** As in the quinquennial round surveys, in the present survey too, data was collected on some 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 period 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'.

2.5 Data was collected on the activity status of all persons, i.e. for workers, for those seeking or available for work and also for those who are out of 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, was collected. In order to reveal the multi-dimensional features of the employment-unemployment situation, information on several correlates pertaining to it was also gathered. In addition, probing questions were put to the persons who were unemployed on all the seven days preceding the date of survey in order to understand the numerical magnitude of new entrants into the job market and reasons for becoming unemployed for those who were ever employed. To study employment & unemployment in proper perspective, information on current attendance in educational institutions for persons of age below 30 years was also collected. Information was also collected, from the youth of age 15-29 years with educational qualification middle school and above but below graduate about whether they had acquired any formal vocational training.

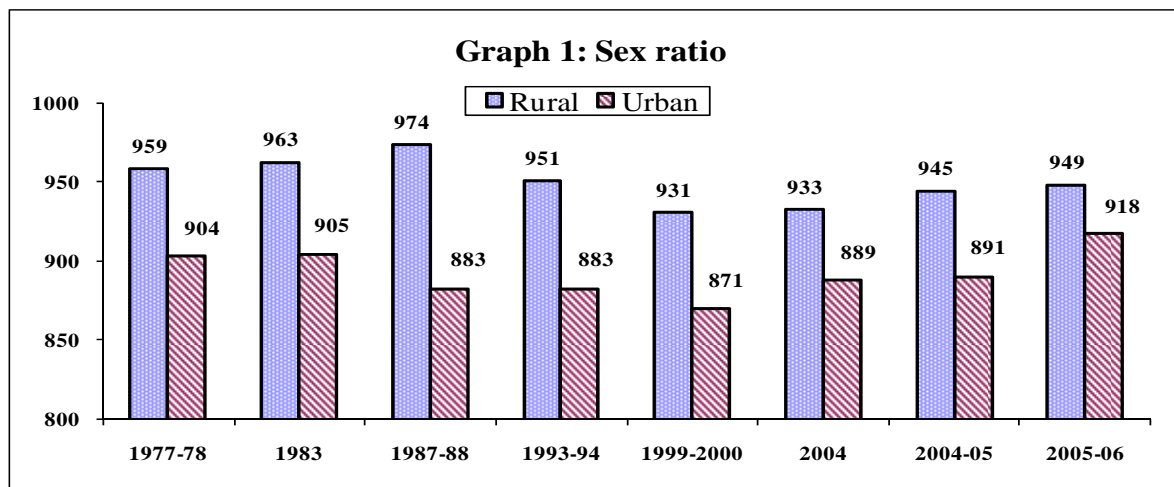
2.6 The survey was conducted from 1st July-2005 to 30th June-2006. The survey period was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration and was conducted in 234 villages in rural areas and 835 units in urban areas of Maharashtra in which 8,489 households were surveyed.

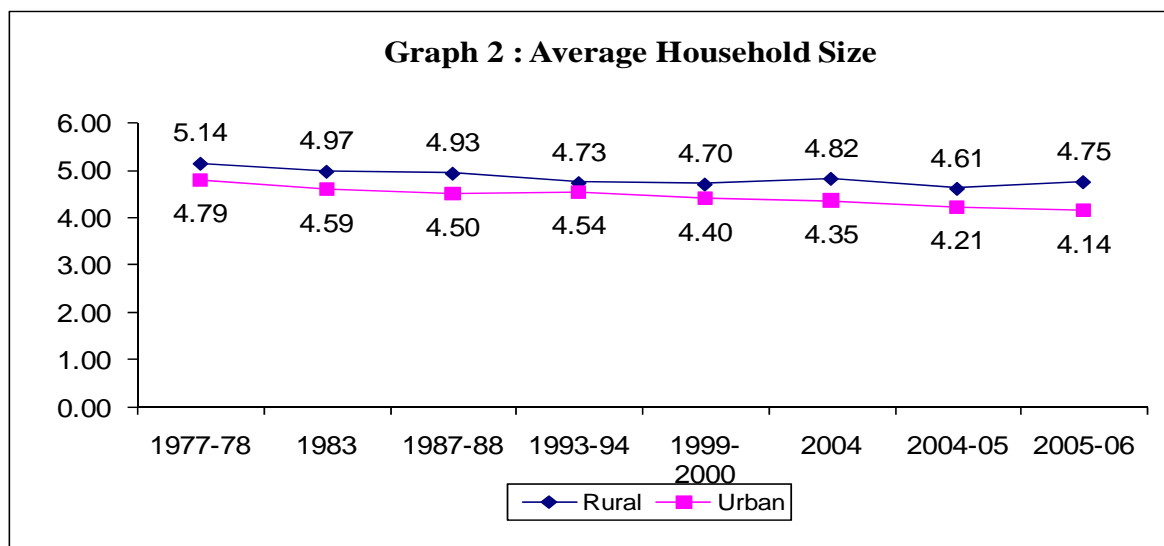
Findings of the survey

2.7 A comparative status of the household sizes and the sex ratio as estimated in various NSS surveys for urban and rural areas of the State have been shown in table 1. A steady decline in the household size from 1977-78 to 2005 can be observed in both rural and urban areas, though a slight increase is observed in the rural areas in 2005-06. The sex ratio is better in rural areas than urban areas. An improvement in the sex ratio is observed since 2004 indicating successful implementation of ban on sex determination test during pregnancy.

Table 1
Average household size and sex ratio

NSS survey periods	Rural		Urban	
	Average Household Size	Sex-ratio	Average Household Size	Sex-ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977-78 (32 nd)	5.14	959	4.79	904
1983 (38 th)	4.97	963	4.59	905
1987-88 (43 rd)	4.93	974	4.50	883
1993-94 (50 th)	4.73	951	4.54	883
1999-2000 (55 th)	4.70	931	4.40	871
2004 (60 th)	4.82	933	4.35	889
2004-05(61 st)	4.61	945	4.21	891
2005-06 (62 nd)	4.75	949	4.14	918





2.8 Table 2 indicates that the proportion of self-employment dependent persons is higher in the rural areas (51.0 per cent) than in the urban areas (36.0 per cent). About 57.4 per cent population in urban areas depends on regular wages/salaries.

Table 2
Percentage distribution of households and persons by household type

Household type (1)	Households (2)	Persons (3)
Rural		
Self-employed in:		
Agriculture	35.4	39.3
Non-agriculture	11.0	11.7
All self-employed	46.4	51.0
Agricultural labour	36.3	33.7
Other labour	6.9	6.5
Rural labour	43.2	40.2
Others	10.5	8.8
All	100.0	100.0
Urban		
Self-employed	30.4	36.0
Regular wage/salaried	54.0	57.4
Casual labour	7.1	8.2
Others	8.5	4.4
All	100.0	100.0

2.9 Table 3 shows that about 18.8 per cent of the rural population have monthly per capita expenditure less than Rs.320. About 33.4 per cent of rural and 24.3 per cent of urban population has MPCE between Rs.320 and Rs.455 indicating disparity in the consumption expenditure and thereby economic conditions of the rural and urban population. A sizable proportion (63.2 per cent) of rural population is concentrated in the MPCE ranges between Rs. 270 and Rs.580, while in the urban areas 61.6 per cent of population is concentrated in the MPCE range between Rs. 790 and Rs.2540.

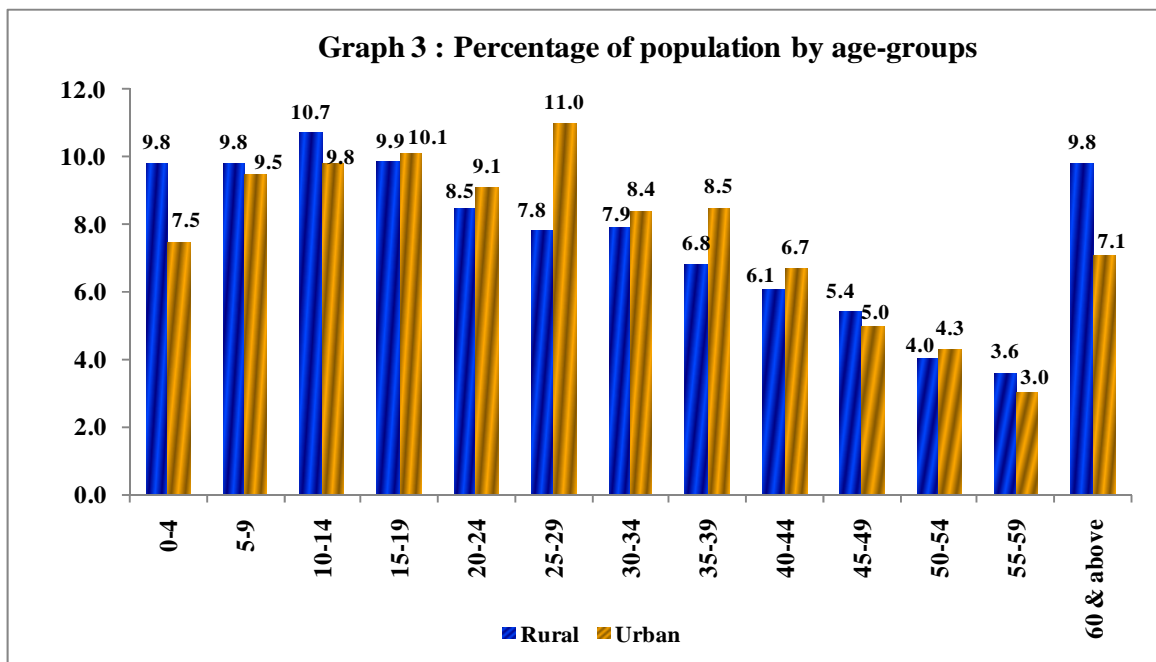
Table 3
Percentage distribution of households and population by MPCE class

MPCE class (Rs.)	Rural		MPCE class (Rs.)	Urban	
	Households	Population		Households	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
less than 235	3.8	5.1	less than 335	2.5	2.5
235-270	3.4	4.0	335-395	1.0	1.5
270-320	8.3	9.7	395-485	4.7	6.2
320-365	10.5	11.8	485-580	6.3	8.5
365-410	10.6	11.1	580-675	6.1	7.3
410-455	10.5	10.6	675-790	8.3	8.5
455-510	11.6	11.1	790-930	8.6	10.1
510-580	8.4	8.9	930-1100	14.2	14.4
580-690	10.4	9.6	1100-1380	14.9	14.9
690-890	11.6	10.4	1380-1880	14.4	12.4
890-1155	6.3	4.8	1880-2540	13.5	9.8
1155 & above	4.6	2.9	2540 & above	5.9	3.9
All	100.0	100.0	All	100.0	100.0

2.10 Table 4 shows that 60 per cent of the rural and 66.2 per cent of the urban population belongs to the 'working population' age group of 15-59 years. The old population in the age group 60 + years is 10.8 per cent in rural and 7.1 per cent in the urban areas.

Table 4
Percentage distribution of population by age-groups

age-group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-4	10.8	8.7	9.8	8.2	6.8	7.5
5-9	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.2	9.9	9.5
10-14	10.4	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.4	9.8
15-19	10.9	8.9	9.9	9.6	10.7	10.1
20-24	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.6	9.7	9.1
25-29	7.1	8.6	7.8	11.5	10.4	11.0
30-34	7.6	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.4
35-39	6.6	7.0	6.8	8.7	8.2	8.5
40-44	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.7
45-49	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0
50-54	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.3
55-59	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
60 & above	9.2	10.3	9.8	6.7	7.6	7.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



2.11 Status of current attendance: Current educational attendance of the persons in the age-group 5-29 years reflects on the availability / access to educational facilities as also on the availability of educated work force in future. It may be seen from table 5 that in 2005-06, about 12.6 per cent rural and 8.7 per cent urban population in this age group never attended any educational institution. About 49.4 per cent rural and 52.8 per cent urban population of this age group was currently attending educational institution. In rural areas, 50.4 per cent males and 48.4 per cent females were currently attending educational institutions compared to 55 per cent male 50.4 per cent females in urban areas. About 38 per cent in the rural areas and 38.5 per cent in the urban areas either discontinued education or dropped out. There was no significant gender differential in this variable both in urban and rural areas.

Table 5
Status of current attendance

Category	Currently not attending				Currently attending	All
	Never attended	Discontinued studies	Dropped out	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
Male	10.8	26.9	11.8	49.6	50.4	100.0
Female	14.4	26.1	11.2	51.6	48.4	100.0
person	12.6	26.5	11.5	50.6	49.4	100.0
Urban						
Male	6.3	31.6	7.2	45.0	55.0	100.0
Female	11.4	31.2	7.0	49.6	50.4	100.0
person	8.7	31.4	7.1	47.2	52.8	100.0

2.12 Reasons for discontinuation/dropping out: It is interesting to know the reasons for either never attending or discontinuing/dropping out of the educational institution for the persons in the age group 5-29 years given in table 6A and 6B. It appears that lack of educational infrastructure is *not* a major reason for never attending or discontinuing education. *Education was not considered necessary* by 11.3 per cent of the population in 5-29 age group years who never attended any educational institutions. This was slightly higher for males (12 per cent) as compared to females (10.5 per cent). Rural-urban differential was significant with about 14 per cent rural and 6 per cent for urban areas citing the same reason for never attending educational institutions. The second predominant reason for never attending was to *supplement the household income*, being 40.6 per cent

for males and 5 per cent for females in urban areas and 16.4 per cent for males and 7.5 per cent for females in rural areas. As regards the discontinued or dropped out cases, *supplementing the household income* was the major reason in both rural (52 per cent) and urban (49 per cent) areas. The next important reason, particularly for females, was to *attend to domestic duties* (53 per cent in rural areas and 62 per cent in urban areas) and *education not considered necessary* (about 5 per cent in both rural and urban).

Table 6A
Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years who never attended any educational institution

Category of persons	Reasons for never attending					
	School too far	To supplement household income	Education not considered necessary	To attend domestic duties	Others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
Male	2.7	16.4	15.1	0.0	65.8	100.0
Female	7.9	7.5	13.3	15.1	56.3	100.0
Persons	5.6	11.6	14.1	8.4	60.2	100.0
Urban						
Male	1.4	40.6	6.5	1.4	50.0	100.0
Female	2.6	5.2	6.1	28.7	57.4	100.0
Persons	2.2	18.4	5.9	18.9	54.6	100.0
Rural+Urban						
Male	2.2	24.6	12.0	0.5	60.7	100.0
Female	5.8	6.6	10.5	20.5	56.6	100.0
Persons	4.5	14.0	11.3	12.2	58.1	100.0

Table 6B
Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years who discontinued education or dropped out.

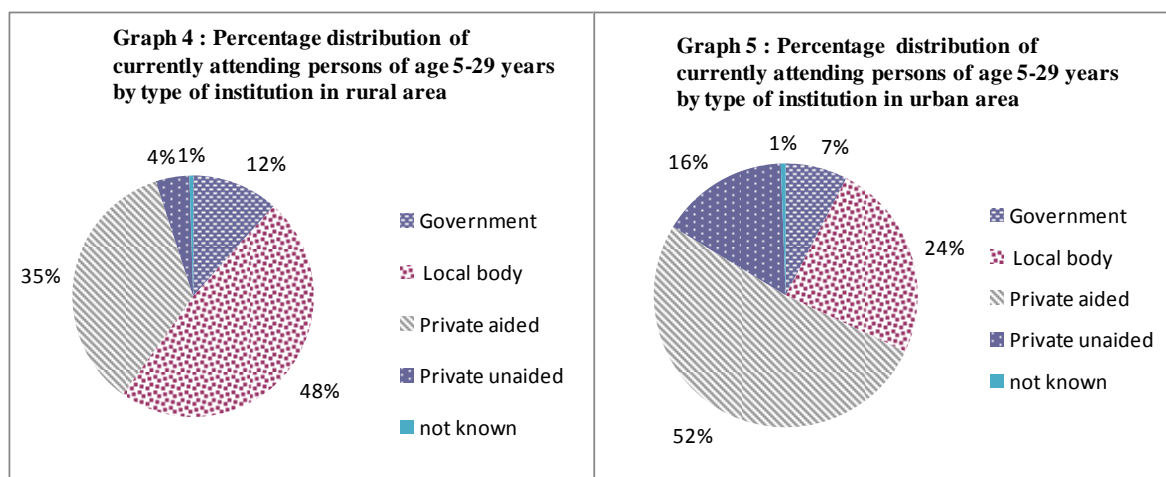
Reasons for discontinued or dropped out						
Rural						
Male	1.2	83.1	3.2	1.8	10.7	100.0
Female	1.7	18.1	7.5	52.6	20.1	100.0
Persons	1.3	52.1	5.3	26.1	15.2	100.0
Urban						
Male	0.5	78.3	3.6	1.2	16.5	100.0
Female	0.5	12.3	5.1	61.8	20.3	100.0
Persons	0.5	48.7	4.5	31.5	19.1	100.0
Rural+Urban						
Male	0.9	84.4	3.5	1.5	13.8	100.0
Female	1.0	14.7	6.1	54.0	19.2	100.0
Persons	1.0	49.5	4.9	27.9	16.5	100.0

2.13 **Type of educational institution being attended:** For persons in the age group 5-29 who were currently attending any educational institutions, information about the type of educational institution being attended was also collected. It may be seen from the table 7 that about 12 per cent in

rural areas and 8 per cent in urban areas attended government educational institution. Private unaided educational institutions along with private aided institution covered about 67 per cent of such persons in the urban areas. It may be noted that educational institution run by local bodies in rural areas and those run by private (aided) in urban areas cover maximum share of 48 and 52 percent respectively of those currently attending any educational institutions.

Table 7
Percentage distribution of persons in the age group 5-29 years who are currently attending educational institution by type of institution during 2005 -2006

Category of persons	Type of educational institution					
	Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	Not known	all
Rural						
Male	11.1	48.0	35.7	4.2	0.9	100.0
Female	12.0	48.7	34.4	4.9	0.0	100.0
Person	11.6	48.3	35.1	4.5	0.5	100.0
Urban						
Male	8.6	25.2	51.6	14.0	0.6	100.0
Female	6.4	23.6	51.9	17.7	0.5	100.0
Person	7.6	24.4	51.7	15.7	0.6	100.0



2.14 Level of technical education: With the onset of liberalization, job opportunities have expanded. However, to avail these opportunities, specified types of technical skills are also required. In this survey, the degree in professional courses like engineering, medicine, agriculture, etc., a diploma or certificates in agriculture, engineering/technology, medicine, crafts, etc., was included under technical education. A distinction has also been made between the technical courses providing diploma/certificate according to their attainment before and after attaining graduation level and presented in table 8, which reveals that only 0.7 per cent of the persons of age group 15 years and above in the rural areas and 3.7 per cent in urban areas have some technical education below graduate level.

Table 8
Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above by level of technical education during 2005-06

Category of persons	Level of technical education				
	No technical education	Degree in technical education	Diploma/certificate below graduate level	Diploma/certificate graduate level and above	Total
Rural					
Male	98.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0

Female	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Person	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0
Urban					
Male	92.7	0.5	4.9	2.0	100.0
Female	96.9	0.2	2.5	0.5	100.0
Person	94.7	0.3	3.7	1.3	100.0

2.15 Table 9 presents the estimates of the proportion of persons who received formal vocational training. Nearly 3.8 per cent in rural and 7.0 per cent in urban areas in the age-group of 15-29 years reported to have received formal vocational training. Fewer females received formal vocational training in both rural and urban areas than males, with a higher gender gap in the rural compared to urban areas.

Table 9

Age group wise distribution of person of age 15-29 years with general educational level middle school and above but below graduate who received formal vocational training

Age group (years)	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15-19	3.4	1.3	2.5	2.4	4.8	3.6
20-24	5.5	1.9	3.8	11.3	6.8	9.0
25-29	6.6	4.3	5.4	9.4	7.4	8.5
All(15-29)	4.9	2.5	3.8	7.7	6.3	7.0

2.16 A remarkable difference in the proportion of illiterate population in the rural and urban areas can be seen from Table 10. The rural urban disparity in age specific literacy (age 15 years and above) is more prominent. Also, the gap between male and female illiterates is more prominent in rural than in urban areas, indicating that female illiteracy in rural areas must be addressed on priority.

Table 10

Percentage distribution of persons by general educational level

Category	General educational level			
	Not literate	Literate up to primary	Middle school	Secondary & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural male	29.3 (21.6)	29.8 (23.9)	22.0 (27.3)	18.59(27.2)
Rural female	44.4 (45.3)	29.6 (22.2)	17.2 (19.8)	8.8 (12.6)
Urban male	17.0 (8.6)	25.0 (15.9)	20.2(23.3)	37.7 (52.0)
Urban female	24.2(18.0)	25.3 (17.1)	19.8 (23.1)	30.8 (41.7)

Note: Figures in parentheses relate to persons of age 15 years & above

Employment/Unemployment Situation:-

2.17 Labour force, or in others words, the 'economically active' population, refers to the population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production and, therefore, includes both 'employed' and 'unemployed' persons. The labour-force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the proportion of persons in the labour-force. Similarly, the proportion of employed persons in population is referred to as work-force participation rate (WFPR) or worker-population ratio (WPR). For measuring LFPR or WPR, all the three approaches, viz. usual status, current weekly status and current daily status, were adopted for collection of data in the survey. The Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Proportion of Unemployed population (PU) and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) are given in table 11. It may be noted that the LFPR is higher in rural areas than urban areas according to all the statuses.

Table 11

WPR, PU and LFPR according to usual principal status, usual principal + subsidiary status, current weekly status and current daily status

status	(Percentage)		
	WPR	PU	LFPR

	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural									
ups	57.9	31.5	45.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	58.8	31.7	45.6
ups+ss	58.0	34.1	46.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	58.9	34.3	47.0
cws	57.4	31.5	44.8	1.5	0.8	1.2	58.9	32.3	46.0
cds	55.1	28.0	41.9	3.0	1.9	2.5	58.1	29.9	44.4
Urban									
ups	54.8	12.3	34.5	1.9	0.9	1.4	56.7	13.2	35.9
ups+ss	54.9	13.6	35.1	1.9	0.9	1.4	56.8	14.5	36.5
cws	54.6	13.4	34.8	2.1	0.8	1.5	56.7	14.2	36.3
cds	54.1	12.6	34.2	2.3	0.9	1.6	56.4	13.5	35.8
rural + Urban									
ups	56.5	23.1	40.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	57.8	23.6	41.3
ups+ss	56.6	25.2	41.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	57.9	25.7	42.3
cws	56.1	23.6	40.4	1.7	0.8	1.3	57.8	24.4	41.7
cds	54.7	21.3	38.6	2.7	1.5	2.1	57.4	22.8	40.7

ups – usual principal status, ups+ss – usual principal + subsidiary status, cws – current weekly status, cds – current daily status

2.18 The worker population ratio (percentage of number of persons/person-days worked) according to different approaches for various rounds are presented in table 12. One can easily see the difference between the quinquennial and annual survey estimates. The results based on quinquennial surveys are expected to be better than the annual series surveys because of the sample size and concentration on the subject. It is observed that the overall proportion of workers according to the usual principal status for both the rural and urban as well as males and females show decreasing trend over the period from 1993 to 2005-06. The WPR-UPS for the males in the rural areas has declined from 61 per cent in 1993-94 to 57.9 per cent in 2005-06, while for the females it has declined from 40.2 per cent in 1993-94 to 31.5 per cent in 2005. The WPR-UPS for the males in the urban areas has declined from 56.8 per cent in 93-94 to 54.8 per cent in 2005 and for the females it has declined from 13.2 per cent in 1983 to 12.3 per cent in 2005. Similar trend is observed for the WPR according to usual principal + subsidiary status, current weekly status and current daily status. Although the proportion of workers in the total population shows declining trend, the number of employment opportunities are gradually increasing over the period. Obviously, the rate of increase in employment opportunities is lower than the rate of increase in the population which in turn resulted in declining trend of WPR. The difference between WPR according to usual principal status and usual principal + subsidiary status is an indicator of under-employment, which is more prevalent in case of females than males and in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 12
WPR according to 'usual status', 'current weekly status' and 'current daily status' approaches for various rounds
(Percentage)

Round (survey period)	Male				Female			
	Ups	ups+ss	cws	cds	ups	ups+ss	cws	cds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
62nd (July-05 to June-06)	57.9	58.0	57.4	55.1	31.5	34.1	31.5	28.0
61 st (July-04 to June-05)	56.0	56.3	55.0	52.5	33.8	36.4	35.2	31.4
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	55.3	55.5	55.0	51.9	30.0	32.3	30.7	26.8
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	57.1	57.4	57.0	-	29.7	33.0	29.8	-
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	54.7	55.1	54.8	-	29.4	32.0	30.6	-
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	53.2	53.7	52.5	-	35.1	38.3	35.2	-
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	52.4	52.7	52.6	-	30.6	33.0	30.6	-
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)*	58.9	59.1	58.8	57.2	32.0	35.0	33.2	30.7
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	53.0	53.9	52.4	-	20.7	26.3	20.2	-
53 (Jan-Dec'97)	54.1	55.0	53.5	-	22.2	29.1	22.2	-
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	54.2	55.1	53.8	-	23.4	29.5	23.3	-
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	54.7	56.0	54.1	-	23.7	31.7	24.1	-
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)*	61.0	61.6	60.3	57.7	40.2	44.7	38.0	34.2
Urban								
62nd (July-05 to June-06)	54.8	54.9	54.6	54.1	12.3	13.6	13.4	12.6
61st (July-04 to June-05)	54.3	54.5	54.1	53.6	11.8	13.0	12.6	12.0
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	52.4	52.6	52.2	51.5	12.1	13.0	12.6	11.8
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	54.7	54.8	54.8	-	12.0	13.5	12.2	-
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	54.8	54.9	54.8	-	11.3	12.1	10.8	-
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	51.5	51.6	51.4	-	9.4	10.3	9.7	-
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	52.2	52.3	52.1	-	12.4	12.9	12.4	-
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)*	56.1	56.2	56.0	55.2	11.5	12.1	11.9	11.3
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	50.6	50.9	50.4	-	9.9	11.4	9.9	-
53 (Jan-Dec'97)	51.6	52.1	51.3	-	11.1	13.1	11.4	-
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	52.2	52.5	52.0	-	10.7	12.4	10.9	-
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	51.4	51.9	51.1	-	11.2	13.6	11.7	-
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)*	56.8	57.1	56.6	55.5	13.2	14.3	13.3	12.6

* *quinquennial surveys*

ups – usual principal status, *ups+ss* – usual principal + subsidiary status, *cws* – current weekly status, *cds* – current daily status

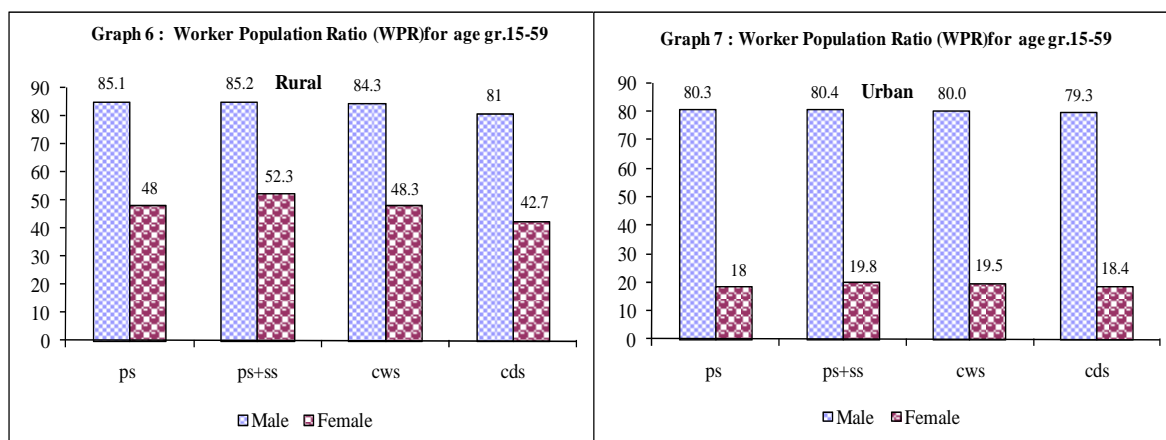
2.19 Table 13 gives WPR for broad age groups according to different statuses. The WPR for the rural males in the age group 30-59 years was nearly 98 per cent while that for the rural females in the same age group was just above 58 per cent. The gender gap between the WPR is wider in urban areas compared to the rural areas, may be because the life-style in the rural areas wherein the females need to take active participation in work force. For the age group 60+ years, the WPR is observed to be higher for both males and females in rural area compared to their urban counterparts.

Table 13
WPR for broad age-groups according to 'usual status', 'current weekly status' and 'current daily status' approaches
(Percentage)

Age-group (years)	Male				Female			
	ups	ups+ss	cws	cds	ups	ups+ss	cws	cds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
5-14	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
15-29	69.3	69.7	69.0	65.9	34.62	37.8	34.2	31.0
30-59	97.7	97.7	96.5	93.0	58.2	63.2	59.0	51.6
60 +	71.0	71.0	70.1	68.0	24.7	25.2	23.6	22.2
15-59	85.1	85.2	84.3	81.0	48.0	52.3	48.3	42.7
15 +	83.0	83.3	82.4	79.3	44.6	48.3	44.7	39.7
5 +	64.9	65.0	64.3	61.9	34.5	37.3	34.5	30.7

	Urban							
5-14	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
15-29	62.1	62.4	61.9	61.1	11.0	12.5	12.4	11.7
30-59	95.3	95.3	95.0	94.4	24.0	26.2	25.7	24.2
60 +	27.7	27.9	27.5	27.3	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.5
15-59	80.3	80.4	80.0	79.3	18.0	19.8	19.5	18.4
15 +	75.5	75.6	74.2	74.5	16.6	18.3	18.0	17.0
5 +	59.6	59.7	59.4	58.9	13.2	14.1	14.4	13.6

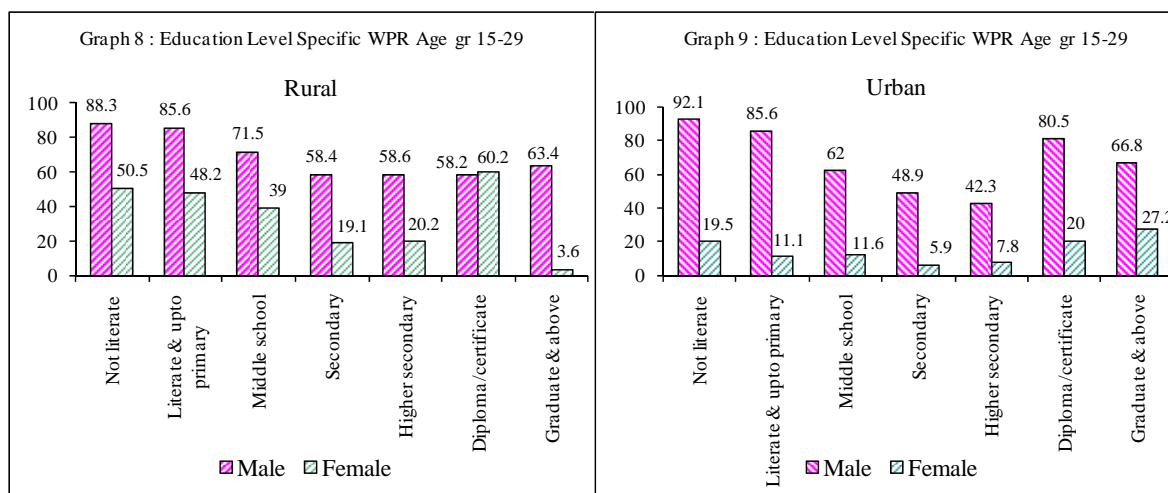
ups – usual principal status, *ups+ss* – usual principal + subsidiary status, *cws* – current weekly status, *cds* – current daily status



2.20 The WPR according to usual principal + subsidiary status for different education levels show some interesting facts (table 14). It can be observed that, for the age group of 15-29 years, in rural as well as urban areas, a decreasing trend is observed, for both male and female, from ‘not literate’ to ‘secondary’ level of education, indicating more employment opportunities for labour class/manual workers. There is a wider disparity in the gender specific WPR for urban area than rural area. It may be noted that in the age-group of 15-29 years, for rural males the highest (88.3 percent) proportion of working population is in ‘not literate’ class while for rural females, it is in ‘diploma/certificate’ level of education.

Table 14
Education level specific WPR according to usual principal + subsidiary status

Education level	(Percentage)					
	15-29		15+		All ages	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
Not literate	88.3	50.5	86.1	53.0	44.5	38.2
Literate & upto primary	85.6	48.2	91.4	53.4	51.0	28.3
Middle school	71.5	39.0	82.7	45.5	71.2	36.9
Secondary	58.4	19.1	75.0	26.5	75.0	26.5
Higher secondary	58.6	20.2	69.9	26.0	69.9	26.0
Diploma/certificate	58.2	60.2	76.6	19.0	76.6	19.0
Graduate & above	63.4	3.6	82.1	36.3	82.1	20.2
Secondary & above	59.1	22.5	74.6	27.0	74.6	27.0
All	66.7	34.2	81.5	45.9	60.6	33.5
Urban						
Not literate	92.1	19.5	79.4	24.2	29.2	13.4
Literate & upto primary	85.6	11.1	83.0	17.1	38.5	8.9
Middle school	62.0	11.6	73.5	14.4	61.7	12.5
Secondary	48.9	5.9	70.7	12.4	70.7	12.3
Higher secondary	42.3	7.8	63.8	12.1	63.8	12.1
Diploma/certificate	80.5	20.0	89.6	31.6	89.6	31.6
Graduate & above	66.8	27.2	81.1	31.4	81.1	33.4
Secondary & above	53.5	12.2	73.7	18.5	73.7	18.5
All	59.4	12.4	74.9	18.4	60.0	14.8



2.21 The status of employment is divided into three different categories namely self-employed, regular wage/ salaried and casual labour. Percentage distribution of usually employed persons in rural areas by their status of employment for various rounds is given in table 15R and that for urban areas in table 15U. It is observed that the proportion of self-employed persons in both rural and urban areas has increased resulting in decrease in casual labour persons over the period 1993-94 to 2005-06. A significant increase (from 34.5 percent to 54.1 percent) in the regular wage/salary earning females is observed in urban areas, during this period.

Table 15R

Percentage distribution of usually employed by status of employment for various rounds

Round (survey period)	Principal status			All (ps+ss)		
	Self-employed	Regular wage/ salaried	Casual labour	Self-employed	Regular wage /salaried	Casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural males						
62nd (Jul-05 to 06)	51.1	9.9	39.0	51.2	9.9	38.9
61 st (Jul-04 to Jun05)	49.4	10.1	40.5	49.5	10.2	40.3
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	48.2	10.5	41.3	48.4	10.4	41.2
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	54.0	10.3	35.7	54.0	10.3	35.7
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	51.6	9.8	38.6	51.9	9.8	38.3
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	51.0	9.9	39.1	51.4	9.8	38.8
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	46.6	11.4	42.0	46.8	11.4	41.8
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)*	48.3	8.4	43.3	48.6	8.4	43.0
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	54.7	7.1	38.2	55.3	7.0	37.7
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	59.0	7.4	33.6	59.4	7.3	33.3
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	58.5	7.8	33.7	59.0	7.7	33.3
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	59.7	6.9	33.4	60.4	6.8	32.8
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)*	46.7	11.3	42.0	47.1	11.2	41.7
Rural females						
62nd (Jul-05 to 06)	48.6	0.8	50.6	50.6	0.8	48.6
61 st (Jul-04 to Jun-05)	45.4	2.7	51.9	47.4	2.5	50.1
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	45.2	2.1	52.7	47.4	1.9	50.7
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	51.2	3.0	45.8	17.4	0.9	14.7
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	43.0	3.5	53.5	44.7	3.1	52.2
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	56.4	1.5	42.1	59.4	1.4	39.2
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	46.4	4.7	48.9	48.0	4.4	47.6
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)*	40.0	1.4	58.6	44.7	1.2	54.1
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	48.2	3.1	48.7	53.3	2.5	44.2
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	51.8	2.7	45.5	57.0	2.1	40.9
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	50.7	3.0	46.3	56.4	2.4	41.2
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	51.0	3.0	46.0	57.0	2.2	40.8
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)*	40.7	1.7	57.6	44.2	1.5	54.3

* quinquennial surveys

Table 15U
Percentage distribution of usually employed by status of employment for different rounds

Round (survey period)	Principal status			All (ps+ss)		
	Self-employed	Regular wage/salaried	Casual labour	Self-employed	Regular wage/salaried	Casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Urban males						
62 nd (Jul-05 to June-06)	36.0	54.9	9.1	36.0	54.9	9.1
61 st (Jul-04-Jun-05)	39.7	50.2	10.2	39.5	50.2	10.2
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	38.5	47.9	13.6	38.6	47.8	13.6
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	38.8	46.6	14.6	38.9	46.7	14.4
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	37.8	49.3	13.1	37.9	49.2	13.1
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	33.3	54.3	12.4	32.4	54.2	12.4
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	29.9	54.0	16.1	30.0	34.0	16.1
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)*	32.0	51.0	17.0	31.4	51.6	17.0
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	42.2	39.7	18.1	42.5	39.5	18.1
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	39.7	41.9	18.4	40.0	41.5	18.5
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	40.8	42.7	16.5	41.0	42.5	16.5
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	40.2	43.3	16.5	40.4	43.1	16.5
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)*	34.0	50.1	15.9	34.2	50.0	15.8
Urban females						
62nd (Jul-05 to 06)	30.9	54.1	13.0	35.9	51.5	12.6
61 st (Jul-04 to Jun-05)	28.9	53.4	17.6	33.1	50.0	16.8
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	27.1	45.9	27.0	31.3	42.9	25.8
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	26.7	47.5	25.8	31.9	44.4	23.7
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	23.9	45.1	31.9	28.1	42.1	29.8
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	24.6	50.6	24.7	28.3	48.2	23.5
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	26.4	39.0	34.6	28.2	37.7	34.1
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)*	27.6	40.0	32.4	30.0	38.5	31.5
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	33.0	37.2	29.8	38.4	32.7	28.8
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	33.3	36.0	30.7	39.7	31.3	29.0
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	34.7	38.0	27.3	40.0	33.2	26.8
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	36.3	35.7	28.0	42.6	30.1	27.3
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)*	29.4	34.5	36.1	33.6	32.0	34.4

* *quinquennial rounds*

2.22 Percentage distribution of usually employed by broad groups of industry for various rounds is given in table 16. Broad groups of industries viz. primary, secondary and tertiary refer to industry divisions 01-05, 10-45 and 50-99 of National Industrial Classification-1998, respectively. On analysis of the results, it is observed that higher proportions of females compared to that of males in rural areas are engaged in primary sector. In case of rural female a shift from tertiary and secondary sector to primary sector is observed during the period 1993-94 to 2005-06. In urban areas significant shift from primary sector to tertiary sector is observed for both males and females during the same period, which is more pronounced in case of females.

Table 16
Percentage distribution of usually employed persons by broad group of industry for various rounds

Round (survey period)	Male						Female					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	ps	all	Ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rural												
62nd (Jul-05 to Jun-06)	74.9	74.8	9.0	9.1	16.1	16.1	94.7	94.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1
61 st (Jul-04 to Jun-05)	73.6	73.6	10.1	10.1	16.3	16.3	89.9	89.5	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.5
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	72.5	72.5	11.4	11.4	16.1	16.1	91.0	90.8	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	70.4	70.8	14.3	14.1	15.3	15.1	84.1	85.2	9.9	9.5	6.0	5.3
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	68.5	68.8	14.0	13.8	17.5	17.4	83.4	84.9	9.1	8.7	7.5	6.5
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	67.2	67.8	14.8	14.5	18.0	17.7	81.9	84.0	12.4	10.9	5.7	5.1
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	68.8	69.0	13.7	13.6	17.5	17.4	81.2	81.8	13.9	13.3	4.9	4.9
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)*	71.2	71.4	12.7	12.6	16.1	16.0	84.1	85.4	9.3	8.9	6.6	5.7
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	75.5	75.7	10.3	10.2	14.2	14.1	87.6	88.5	7.0	6.6	5.4	4.9
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	75.7	75.8	10.6	10.6	13.7	13.6	87.6	88.5	7.7	7.2	4.7	4.2
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	74.6	74.9	11.5	11.4	13.9	13.7	85.4	86.8	8.7	8.0	5.9	5.2
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	75.2	75.6	10.4	10.3	14.4	14.1	86.2	87.1	8.8	8.3	5.0	4.6
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)*	73.9	74.1	11.3	11.2	14.8	14.7	84.7	86.2	9.1	8.3	6.2	5.5
Urban												
62nd (July-05 to Jun 06)	4.0	4.1	34.2	34.2	61.8	61.7	9.3	9.2	22.5	24.8	68.2	66.0
61 st (Jul-04 to Jun-05)	4.3	4.3	32.7	32.7	63.0	63.0	11.5	11.5	21.2	22.7	67.3	65.8
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	5.4	5.4	34.8	34.7	59.8	59.9	13.8	13.4	27.0	27.5	59.1	59.1
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	6.0	6.3	33.7	33.6	60.2	60.1	14.5	19.0	29.9	31.2	55.6	49.8
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	6.9	7.0	33.8	33.7	59.4	59.3	15.6	17.1	29.8	31.5	54.6	51.4
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	7.8	7.8	32.2	32.1	60.0	60.1	17.3	21.1	30.9	33.2	51.8	45.7
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	6.3	6.6	35.9	35.6	57.8	57.8	13.6	18.3	34.2	34.2	52.2	47.5
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)*	6.5	6.6	32.9	32.8	60.06	60.6	14.6	17.7	29.3	29.3	56.2	53.0
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	9.0	9.2	32.4	32.2	58.6	58.6	18.7	22.1	29.2	28.0	52.1	49.9
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	7.6	7.8	34.3	34.0	58.1	58.2	16.5	20.0	32.8	32.4	50.7	47.6
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	8.1	8.2	33.5	33.5	58.4	58.3	17.9	20.9	31.0	30.9	51.1	48.2
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	8.6	8.8	33.0	32.9	58.4	58.3	15.4	20.5	35.4	34.3	49.2	45.2
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)*	8.7	9.0	33.1	32.9	58.2	58.1	19.3	24.7	29.9	29.1	50.8	46.2

* *quinquennial surveys*

ps – *principal status*

Note: Broad groups of industries viz. primary, secondary and tertiary refer to the groups of NIC-98 industry divisions 01-05, 10-45 and 50-99, respectively.

2.23 It is interesting to note from table 17 that in rural area 15 per cent male and 14.3 per cent of female who were already employed in principal activity status pursued subsidiary economic activity as well. In urban area this proportion was very low, being 1.4 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively for male and female. Proportion of unemployed pursuing subsidiary activity is very low both for rural and urban area.

Table 17
Percentage of persons reporting subsidiary economic activity for broad usual principal activity status

Usual principal activity status	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Self employed	13.9	12.5	2.6	5.5
Regular employee	17.5	14.5	0.6	2.2
Casual labour	15.8	16.0	1.5	3.3
All employed	15.0	14.3	1.4	3.4
Unemployed	-	-	1.2	1.1
Not in labour force	0.3	3.8	0.2	1.5
All	8.8	7.1	0.9	1.7

2.24 Information on average daily wages for casual workers with activity status “worked as casual wage labour in public works” and “worked as casual wage labour in other types of works” in the age group of 15-59 years, shown in table 18, indicates that there is a huge disparity in wages in rural and urban areas with urban average daily wages about one and half times as much as the rural.

Table 18
Average daily wages for casual workers* of age 15-59 years

Sector	Average daily wage (Rs.)		
	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural	54	35	47
Urban	77	43	69

* *Activity status worked as casual wage labour in public works (code 41) and worked as casual wage labour in other types of works (code 51)*

2.25 The average daily wages for regular salaried /wage employees with activity status “worked as regular salaried/wage employee” in the age group 15-29 years, given in table 19, indicates that the wages are higher in urban area than in rural area.

Table 19
Average daily wages for regular salaried/wage employees* (31) of age 15-59 years

Sector	Average daily wage (Rs.)		
	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural	157.84	78.57	154.10
Urban	218.31	175.38	211.09

* *Activity status worked as regular salaried/wage employee (code 31)*

2.26 The unemployment rate (UR), defined as the proportion of persons/person-days unemployed to the persons/person-days in the labour force, is a widely used indicator of unemployment. These unemployment rates according to different approaches along with percentage of unemployed persons to total population are given in table 20R and 20U for various rounds. The unemployment rates according to the current daily status are higher for both the rural and urban areas and for both the genders. No specific trend is observed in unemployment rates. The unemployment rate during 2005-06 is estimated to be 2.2 percent for the state according to the usual principal status of activity.

Table 20R
Unemployment rates (proportion of persons (or person-days) unemployed in labour force)

Round	Rural							
	Male				Female			
	ups	ups+ss	cws	cds	ups	ups+ss	cws	cds
62nd (July 05 to June 06)	1.5 (0.9)	1.5 (0.9)	2.5 (1.5)	5.2 (3.0)	0.6 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	2.5 (0.8)	6.4 (1.9)
61 st (Jul-04 to Jun-05)	1.8 (1.0)	1.7 (1.0)	3.2 (1.8)	5.4 (3.0)	0.6 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	1.5 (0.5)	4.0 (1.3)
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	1.8 (1.0)	1.7 (1.0)	2.4 (1.3)	4.5 (2.4)	0.8 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	1.2 (0.4)	3.5 (1.0)
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	1.2 (1.0)	1.0 (0.9)	1.6 (1.5)	-	0.0 (0.2)	0.0 (0.2)	0.7 (0.4)	-
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	2.0 (1.0)	2.0 (0.8)	1.8 (1.5)	-	0.7 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	0.7 (0.4)	-
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	2.2 (0.7)	2.2 (0.6)	3.7 (1.4)	-	0.3 (0.5)	0.3 (0.5)	1.6 (0.7)	-
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	3.0 (0.9)	2.8 (0.8)	2.8 (1.2)	-	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.4)	-
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)	1.4 (1.1)	1.2 (0.9)	1.8 (2.1)	2.6 (3.7)	0.6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	0.7 (1.0)	1.8 (1.5)
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	2.4 (1.3)	2.1 (1.1)	2.9 (1.5)	-	2.0 (0.4)	1.5 (0.4)	2.7 (0.6)	-
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	1.6 (0.9)	1.2 (0.7)	2.0 (1.1)	-	0.9 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	1.8 (0.4)	-
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	1.5 (0.8)	1.3 (0.7)	1.8 (1.0)	-	0.8 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)	-
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	1.2 (0.7)	1.0 (0.6)	1.8 (1.0)	-	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	1.2 (0.3)	-
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)	1.1 (1.1)	0.9 (0.8)	1.3 (1.7)	1.9 (3.0)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.6 (0.8)	1.0 (1.3)

Note: Figures within brackets indicate percentage of unemployed persons (person-days)

Table 20U
Unemployment rates (number of persons (or person-days) unemployed in labour force)

Round	Urban							
	Male				Female			
	ups	ups+ss	cws	cds	ups	ups+ss	cws	cds
62 (Jul 05 to Jun'06)	3.4 (1.9)	3.3 (1.9)	3.7 (2.1)	4.1 (2.3)	6.8 (0.9)	6.2 (0.9)	5.6 (0.8)	6.7 (0.9)
61 st (Jul-04 to Jun-05)	4.1 (2.4)	3.9 (2.2)	4.6 (2.6)	5.0 (2.8)	7.7 (1.0)	6.3 (0.9)	6.9 (0.9)	7.4 (1.0)
60 (Jan-Jun'04)	4.4 (2.4)	4.3 (2.4)	4.7 (2.6)	5.3 (2.9)	5.2 (0.7)	4.8 (0.7)	5.7 (0.8)	7.0 (0.9)
59 (Jan-Dec'03)	4.0 (2.4)	4.0 (2.3)	4.2 (2.8)	-	5.5 (0.5)	0.0 (0.5)	5.4 (0.6)	-
58 (Jul-Dec'02)	3.5 (2.6)	4.5 (2.5)	3.7 (3.1)	-	4.2 (0.8)	4.0 (0.7)	4.4 (0.7)	-
57 (Jul'01-Jun'02)	5.6 (2.4)	5.6 (2.2)	5.7 (2.6)	-	6.7 (0.6)	6.2 (0.5)	6.5 (0.6)	-
56 (Jul'00-Jun'01)	4.4 (2.3)	4.4 (2.2)	4.4 (2.6)	-	5.3 (0.5)	5.1 (0.4)	5.3 (0.5)	-
55 (Jul'99-Jun'00)	4.4 (2.6)	4.3 (2.4)	4.5 (3.0)	4.9 (3.8)	7.0 (0.9)	5.9 (0.8)	6.9 (1.0)	7.2 (1.2)
54 (Jan-Jun'98)	5.3 (2.8)	5.1 (2.7)	5.4 (2.9)	-	8.1 (0.9)	6.8 (0.8)	7.8 (0.8)	-
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	3.7 (2.1)	3.9 (2.1)	4.3 (2.3)	-	5.1 (0.6)	4.4 (0.6)	5.8 (0.7)	-
52 (Jul'95-Jun'96)	4.0 (2.2)	3.8 (2.1)	4.1 (2.2)	-	3.6 (0.4)	3.1 (0.4)	3.5 (0.4)	-
51 (Jul'94-Jun'95)	3.7 (2.0)	3.4 (1.8)	3.9 (2.1)	-	4.1 (0.5)	3.4 (0.5)	4.0 (0.5)	-
50 (Jul'93-Jun'94)	3.5 (2.4)	3.4 (2.2)	3.8 (2.8)	4.2 (3.6)	4.8 (1.1)	4.4 (1.0)	4.8 (1.2)	5.0 (1.4)

Note: Figures within brackets indicate percentage of unemployed persons (person-days)

2.27 The unemployment rates for different educational levels reveal that the rates are higher among the higher levels of education irrespective of area, age and gender. Table 21 provides the unemployment rates along with the proportion of unemployed in the population according to the usual principal + subsidiary status for the age groups 15-29, 15+ and all. The highest unemployment rate is observed for well educated females in rural areas in the age group 15-29 years.

Table 21
Education-level specific usual status (ps+ss) unemployment rate (UR) and proportion of unemployed (PU) for persons of age groups 15-29, 15+ and all ages

Education level	Rural				Urban			
	UR		PU		UR		PU	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Age group: 15-29								
Not literate	6.3	1.9	5.9	1.0	2.3	-	2.2	-
Literate & upto primary	2.3	1.6	2.0	0.8	7.8	13.2	7.2	1.7
Middle school	1.4	-	1.0	-	9.2	8.7	6.3	1.1
Secondary	2.8	-	1.7	-	6.3	15.7	3.3	1.1
Higher secondary	8.7	-	5.6	-	8.6	17.0	4.0	1.6
Diploma/certificate	12.1	35.9	8.0	33.7	2.7	16.0	2.2	3.8
Graduate & above	9.4	41.5	6.6	16.0	9.9	32.0	7.3	12.8
Secondary & above	6.2	8.9	3.9	2.0	7.8	25.6	4.5	4.2
All	4.3	3.1	3.0	1.1	7.8	20.0	5.0	3.1
Age-group: 15+								
Not literate	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	-	0.8	-
Literate & upto primary	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	3.2	3.4	2.7	0.6
Middle school	1.2	-	1.0	-	4.5	4.0	3.5	0.6
Secondary	1.6	-	1.2	-	2.2	3.9	1.6	0.5
Higher secondary	5.0	-	3.7	-	3.3	7.6	2.2	1.0
Diploma/certificate	5.0	32.1	4.0	9.0	1.2	5.7	1.1	1.9
Graduate & above	3.3	25.6	2.8	12.5	4.1	15.8	3.4	6.3
Secondary & above	3.0	5.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	10.7	2.2	2.2
All	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.4	3.1	7.1	2.4	1.4
Age-group: All								
Not literate	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	-	0.4	-
Literate & upto primary	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.5	3.3	1.4	0.3
Middle school	1.3	-	0.9	-	4.8	3.8	3.1	0.5
Secondary	1.6	-	1.2	-	2.5	3.9	1.6	0.5
Higher secondary	5.0	-	3.7	-	3.3	7.6	2.2	1.0
Diploma/certificate	5.0	32.1	4.0	9.0	1.2	5.7	1.1	1.9
Graduate & above	3.3	25.6	3.0	12.5	4.1	15.8	3.4	6.3
Secondary & above	3.0	5.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	10.7	2.2	2.2
All	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.3	3.2	7.5	2.0	1.2

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