

## CHAPTER 5

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### Employment

As per Census 2001, the population of Delhi was 138.50 lakh. In 2011 census, the population of Delhi increased to the level of 167.88 lakh which indicate the fact that on an average, the population of Delhi increased at 2.12 per cent per annum during 2001-2011. During the same period the proportion of the working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 0.46 per cent. The information regarding population, working population and non-workers in India and Delhi during 1981-2011 is presented in Statement 5.1.

### Statement 5.1

#### Workers and Non-workers in India & Delhi: 1981-2011

(Lakh)

Sl. No	Details	1981		1991		2001		2011	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	Total 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)	4817.43 (39.79)	55.87 (33.28)
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)	7288.26 (60.21)	112.00 (66.72)
3.	Total Population	6851.85 (100.00)	62.20 (100.00)	8463.91 (100.00)	94.21 (100.00)	10286.11 (100.00)	138.50 (100.00)	12105.69 (100.00)	167.87 (100.00)

Source: -Census of India, 1981, 1991, 2001& 2011

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 & now in 2011 is 33.28. 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 the 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 1981-2011 are presented in Statement 5.2.

### Statement 5.2

#### Growth of Workers and Non-workers in India & Delhi: 1981-2011

S. No	Details	1981-91		1991-2001		1981-2001		2001-2011	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	<b>Workers</b>								
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	695.26	9.78	882.30	15.65	1577.56	25.43	793.83	10.42
	b. Growth (%)	28.42	48.85	28.09	53.82	64.49	127.02	16.47	18.65
2.	<b>Non-workers</b>								
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	916.80	22.23	939.90	28.64	1856.70	50.87	1025.75	18.95
	b. Growth (%)	20.81	52.70	17.66	44.47	42.14	120.60	14.07	16.92
3.	<b>Total</b>								
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	1612.06	32.01	1822.20	44.29	3434.26	76.30	1819.58	29.37
	b. Growth (%)	23.53	51.46	21.53	47.01	50.12	122.67	15.03	17.50

Source: - Census of India, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

1.3 According to the 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, the workers' category includes both main and marginal workers. The classification of workers, i.e main and marginal workers, non-workers and the population of Delhi during the last five censuses is mentioned in Statement. 5.3.

### Statement 5.3

#### Workers, Non-workers and Population in Delhi: 1961-2011

(Number)

S. 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 (31.17)	227718 (1.65)	4545234 (32.82)	9305273 (67.18)	13850507
6.	2011	5307329 (31.61)	279720 (1.67)	5587049 (33.28)	11200892 (66.72)	16787941

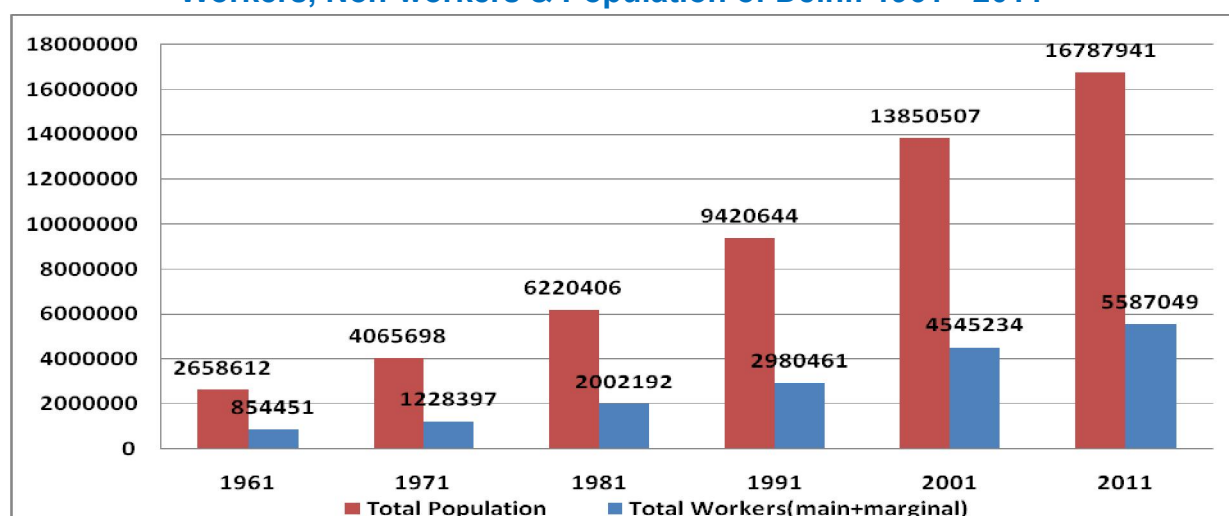
Source: - Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

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 the remaining two-thirds of the population. It is generally called the 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 1961-2011 is depicted in Chart 5.1.

### Chart 5.1

#### Workers, Non-workers & Population of Delhi: 1961 - 2011



- 1.5 The general phenomenon found in most of the urbanized areas is that the percentage of persons engaged in the primary agriculture sector is very low. Delhi is also showing the same way, while the persons employed in the service sector and industrial sectors constitute a major share. The information regarding category-wise workers (including main and marginal workers) in Delhi during 2011 is presented in Statement 5.4.

**Statement 5.4:**

**Category-wise Workers in Delhi- 2011**

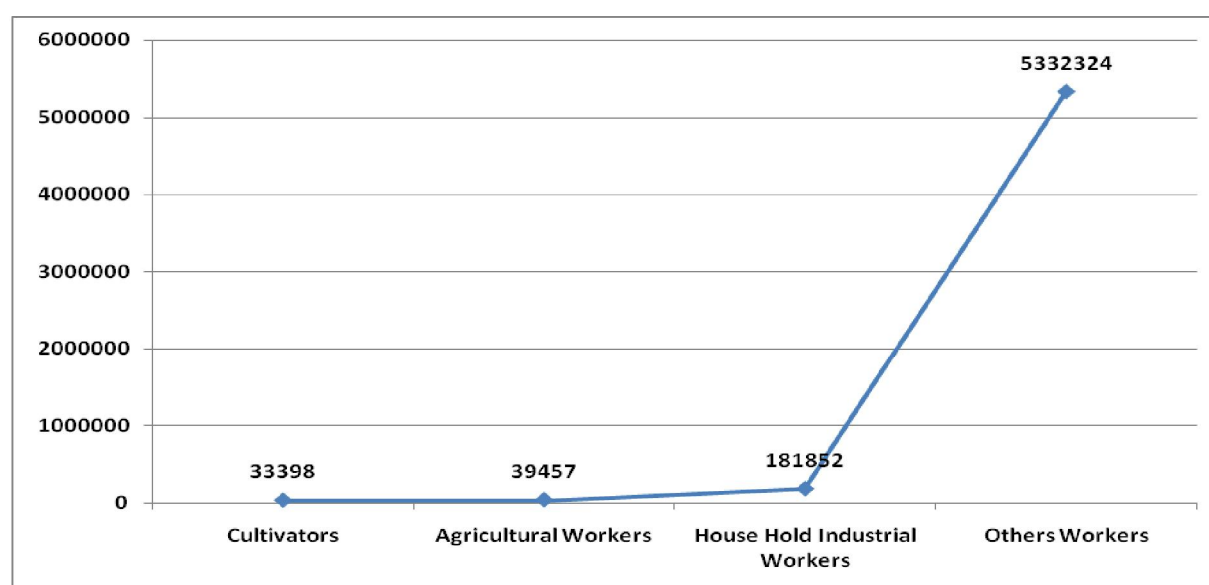
S. No.	Category of Workers	Workers (Number)			% of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Cultivators	27458	5940	33398	0.60
2.	Agricultural Workers	31352	8123	39457	0.71
3.	House hold Industrial Workers	152758	29094	181852	3.25
4.	Other Workers	4550458	781866	5332324	95.44
5.	Total Workers	4762026	825023	5587049	100.00

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2013; Census 2011

- 1.6 It may be inferred from Statement 5.4 that female workers constitute a less percentage of workers during 2011 and it approximated up to 14 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 95 per cent. The information regarding category-wise workers in Delhi is depicted in Chart 5.2.

**Chart 5.2**

**Category-wise Workers in Delhi-2011**



## 2 Employment Surveys in Delhi

2.1 National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) collects the information regarding the characteristics of the labour force both employed as well as unemployed through their various rounds. The information regarding the same in Delhi during various rounds of NSSO 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 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 1999-June 2000)	132.98	38.94	29.28
2.	57 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 2001-June 2002)	139.50	41.75	29.93
3.	59 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-December 2003)	148.28	45.49	30.68
4.	60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-June 2004)	151.28	48.57	32.11
5.	61 <sup>st</sup> Round (July 2004-June 2005)	155.69	50.55	32.47
6.	62 <sup>nd</sup> Round (July 2005-June 2006)	160.21	54.26	33.87
7.	64 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 2007-June 2008)	169.55	57.08	33.67
8.	66 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 2009-June 2010)	163.54	52.96	32.38
9.	68 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 2011-June 2012)	170.89	57.06	33.39

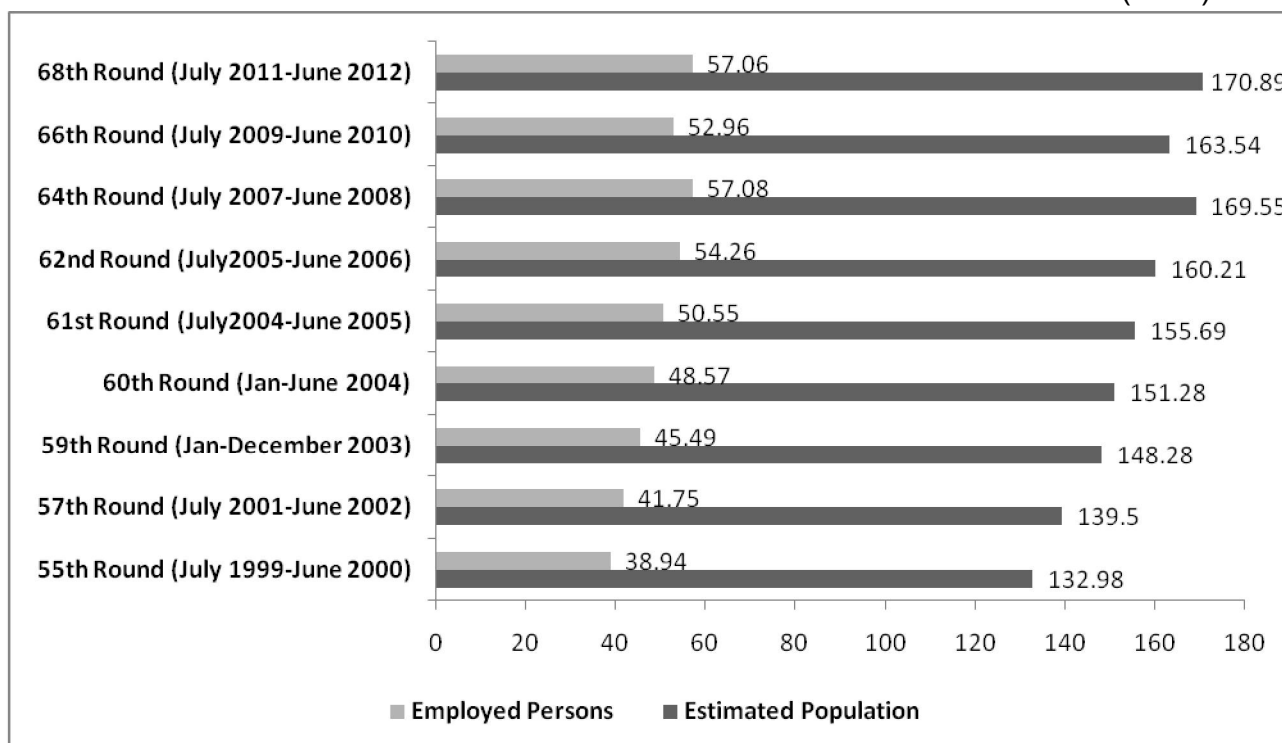
Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD

2.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.5 that the estimated employed persons in Delhi increased from 38.94 lakh during the 55<sup>th</sup> round in 1999-2000 to 57.06 lakh in the 68<sup>th</sup> Round during 2011-12. The percentage of employed persons to the total population increased during all rounds of NSSO except during the 64<sup>th</sup> and 66<sup>th</sup> Rounds, 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 Positions in Delhi- As per NSSO Estimates**

(Lakh)



### 2.3 National Sample Survey Organization

The National Sample Survey office collects data on the characteristics of the 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 the 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 lucrative remuneration offers.
- 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 decade is presented in Statement 5.6.

**Statement 5.6:**  
**Employment in Organized Sector in Delhi**

(Fig. in Lakh)

S. No	Years	Public Sector					Private Sector	Total
		Central	Delhi Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies	Sub Total		
1.	March 1999	2.14	1.14	2.04	0.94	6.26	2.22	8.48
2.	March 2000	2.14	1.13	2.04	0.95	6.26	2.21	8.47
3.	March 2001	2.12	1.14	2.03	0.95	6.24	2.17	8.41
4.	March 2002	2.10	1.20	1.98	0.93	6.21	2.15	8.36
5.	March 2003	2.14	1.21	1.96	0.93	6.24	2.13	8.37

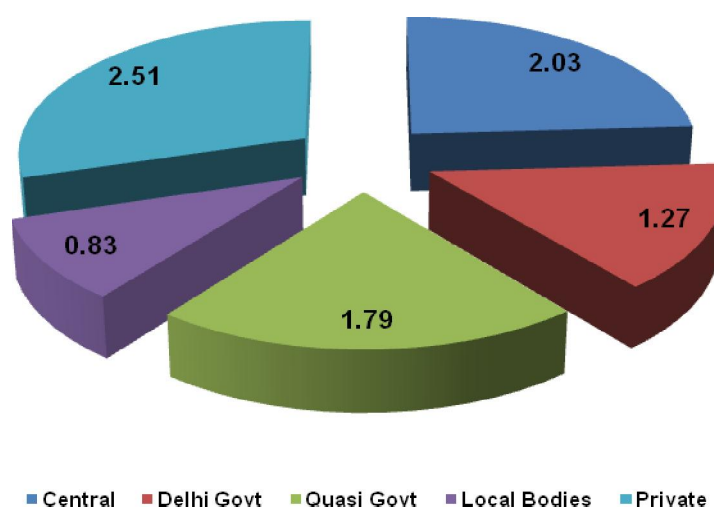
6.	March 2004	2.12	1.21	1.94	0.93	6.20	2.19	8.39
7.	March 2005	2.10	1.20	1.92	0.93	6.15	2.16	8.31
8.	March 2006	2.06	1.20	1.86	0.93	6.05	2.21	8.26
9.	March 2007	2.02	1.21	1.85	0.93	6.01	2.30	8.31
10.	March 2008	2.04	1.24	1.79	0.93	6.00	2.36	8.36
11.	March 2009	2.03	1.27	1.79	0.83	5.92	2.51	8.43

Source: - Directorate of Employment, Govt. NCT Delhi.

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

**Employments 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 the 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 2.66 lakh during June 2012. The detail regarding the estimated number of employed and unemployed persons in Delhi during 2012 is presented in Statement 5.7.

**Statement 5.7**  
**Estimated Employed & Unemployed Persons in Delhi-2016**

Sl. No.	Details	Number			Employment Rate/ Unemployment Rate
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	<b>Employed</b>				
	a. Urban	4657580	838753	5496333	96.95
	b. Rural	82325	20419	102744	96.30
	c. Total	4739905	859172	5599077	96.94
2.	<b>Unemployed</b>				
	a. Urban	114472	58348	172820	3.05
	b. Rural	2225	1727	3952	3.70
	c. Total	116697	60075	176772	3.06
3.	<b>Total</b>				
	a. Urban	4772052	897101	5669153	
	b. Rural	84550	22146	106696	
	c. Total	4856602	919247	5775849	

Source: Fifth Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey (2015-16), GOI.

- 4.3 It may be observed from Statement 5.7, that the estimated number of workers during 2016 was at 57.75 lakh. Unemployed persons constitute 3.06 per cent of the labour force. The information regarding the occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2009-17 is presented in Statement 5.8.
- 4.4 The information regarding the distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges on the basis of education during 2009-17 is presented in Statement 5.8.

### Statement 5.8

#### Educational Distribution of Unemployed Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges in Delhi 2009-17

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> December)

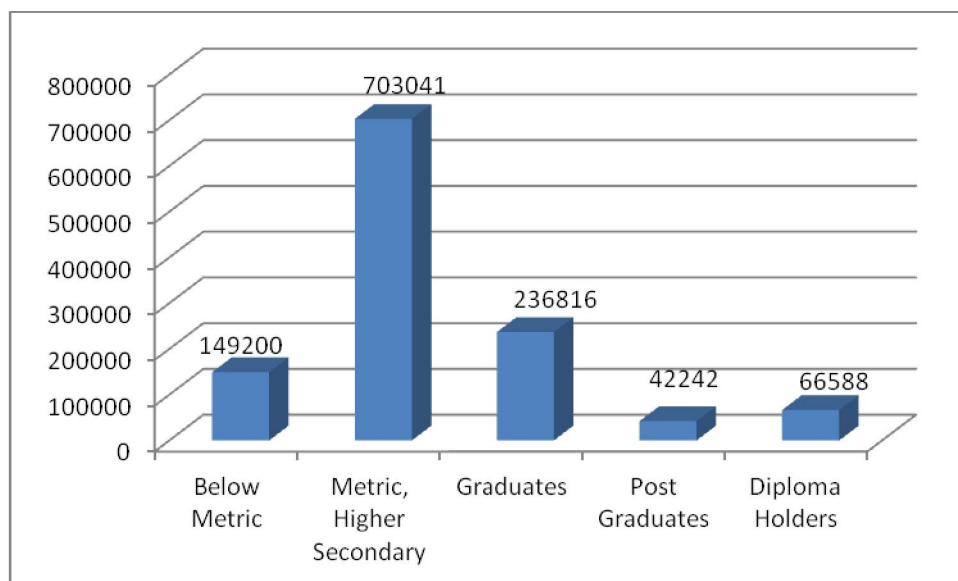
S. No.	Education	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Below Metric	51575	73259	91925	106362	128040	137158	147049	144774	149200
2.	Metric, Higher Secondary	297757	296047	389742	467479	495423	616019	656088	686859	703041
3.	Graduates	50391	86394	113248	138683	158728	180021	195450	209762	236816
4.	Post Graduates	6050	14323	19249	24491	28167	31839	34033	36403	42242
5.	Diploma Holders	8766	23361	29139	37554	44934	52532	56576	60098	66588
6.	<b>Total</b>	<b>414539</b>	<b>493384</b>	<b>643303</b>	<b>774569</b>	<b>855292</b>	<b>1017569</b>	<b>1083896</b>	<b>1137896</b>	<b>1197887</b>

*Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2017.*

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

- 4.5 It is evident from the above statement that, 29 % of unemployed persons registered in an employment exchange in Delhi had the educational qualification of graduation and above – in the year 2017. More than 71 % of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi were in the matriculate category or in the category of higher secondary level education. The information regarding the above during 2017 is depicted in Chart 5.5.

**Chart 5.5**  
**Educational Distribution of**  
**Unemployed Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges in Delhi : 2017**



4.6. The information regarding state-wise population, workers, percentage of workers and increase in workers during 2001-2011, distribution of the population of Delhi on the basis of workers and non-workers during 1999-2012 and unemployment in Delhi have been presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3, respectively.