

HIGHLIGHTS

This is based on the seventh quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment conducted in the 61st round of NSS during July, 2004 to June, 2005. The survey was spread over 7,999 villages and 4,602 urban blocks covering 1,24,680 households (79,306 in rural areas and 45,374 in urban areas) and enumerating 6,02,833 persons (3,98,025 in rural areas and 2,04,808 in urban areas). Employment and unemployment were measured with three different approaches, viz. *usual status* with a reference period of one year, *current weekly status* with one week reference period and *current daily status* based on the daily activity pursued during each day of the reference week.

- About 11 per cent of households in both the rural and urban areas were headed by females. Compared to all households, they had, on an average, a relatively smaller household size and a much higher sex-ratio.
- In the rural areas, during 2004-05, about 64 per cent of males and 45 per cent of the females were literate. The corresponding proportions, in the urban areas, were 81 per cent and 69 per cent.

Work Force

- The gender differential in the worker population ratio (WPR) was distinct: 55 per cent for males and 33 per cent for females in the rural areas, and 55 per cent for males and 17 per cent for females in the urban areas.
- In rural India, the proportion of 'all' male workers engaged in the agricultural activities declined gradually from 81 per cent in 1977-78 to 67 per cent in 2004-05. For 'all' female workers, the decline was less - from 88 per cent in 1977-78 to 83 per cent in 2004-05.
- In urban India, the 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector engaged about 28 per cent of the male workers while 'manufacturing' and 'other services' sectors accounted for nearly 24 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the usually employed males. On the other hand, for urban females, 'services' sector accounted for the highest proportion (36 per cent) of the total usually employed, followed by 'manufacturing' (28 per cent) and 'agriculture' (18 per cent).
- The proportion of urban females employed in 'manufacturing' sector increased from 24 per cent in 1999-2000 to 28 per cent in 2004-05. The 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector revealed a fall in its share by about 5 percentage points between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. During this period, no such distinct changes are observed in the case of urban males.

E Underemployment

- The proportion of person-days of the usually employed utilised for work, in the rural and urban areas, was estimated at about 66 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively for females, and 89 and 95 per cent, respectively for males.
- During 2004-05, in the age group 15 years and above, about 11 per cent of usually employed rural males and 6 per cent of usually employed urban males sought or were available for additional work. The corresponding percentages for females were around 7 in both the rural and urban areas.

Source: NSS 61st Round: Status of education and vocational training in India, 2004-05

- About 50 per cent of the rural households and about 20 per cent of the urban had no *literate* among the female members of age 15 years and above.
- In India, the literacy rate was 64 per cent during 2004-05. The literacy rate was 55 per cent in the rural areas and 75 per cent in the urban areas. About 64 per cent of rural males and 45 per cent of rural females were literate. The literacy rates among their urban counterparts were much higher at 81 per cent and 69 per cent, respectively.
- About 50 per cent of people in the age group 5-29 years were currently attending educational institution. It was a little higher for males (53 per cent) than for females (46 per cent).
- Among males (5-29 years) who were currently not attending any educational institution, about 55 per cent reported the reason 'to supplement household income' for not attending. The reason 'to attend domestic chores' was reported by 30 per cent of females who were currently not attending any educational institution.

Source: NSS 60th round : Morbidity. Health Care, Conditions of the aged, Jan-June, 2004

	Rural	Urban
A. Morbidity and health care		
Proportion of Ailing Persons by Residence Status & Sex		
Number (per 1000) of persons reporting ailment (PAP)		
during a period of 15 days		
Male	83	91
Female	93	108
Person	88	99
Cost of Treatment		
Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for non-hospitalised treatment per ailing person during a period of 15 days		
Male	275	322
Female	240	291
Person	257	306
Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation during a period of 365 days		
Male	5,946	9,535
Female	5,406	8,112
Person	5,695	8,851
<i>Continued</i>		
B. Immunisation of children aged 0 –4 years		
Number (per 1000) of children of age 0 – 4 years receiving any immunisation during a period of 365 days		
Boys	893	934
Girls	892	937
Children	892	936
Average expenditure incurred (Rs. 0.0) on immunisation during a period of 365 days		
Boys	22.3	109.2
Girls	17.4	118.3
Children	19.9	113.4
C. Pregnancy, Childbirth & Maternity Care		
Number (per 1000) of women of age 15 – 49 years pregnant any time during a period of 365 days	127	107
Number (per 1000) of pregnant women of age 15 – 49 years who delivered a child	716	694

	Rural	Urban
Percentage distribution of women who delivered a child during a period of 365 days by place of delivery		
Government hospital	183	310
Private hospital	166	429
Home	651	261
Average expenditure per childbirth during a period of 365 days by place of delivery		
Government hospital	1,165	994
Private hospital	4,137	5,480
Home	414	552
all	1,169	2,806
Number (per 1000) of pregnant women of age 15 – 49 years who availed of maternal care service		
Antenatal care services	698	836
Post-natal care services	626	729
Average expenditure (Rs.) on maternal care service		
Antenatal care services	499	905
Post-natal care services	402	595

D. Condition of the Aged (60 yrs. or more)

Number (per 1000) of aged in the population		
Male	70	62
Female	71	71
Person	70	66
Sex-ratio among the aged	985	1046
Total	100	100
Number (per 1000) of aged persons who cannot move and are confined to bed or home		
Male	67	68
Female	88	100
Person	77	84