

Employment - Unemployment Situation In Million Plus Cities of India

- *A Critical Analysis*

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Employment – Unemployment is a hotly debated subject among academicians, government circles as this is viewed as one of the important outcomes of ultimate success or otherwise of public policies. This aspect is of great concern for the public at large because standard of living, disposable income, savings, education, health and overall psyche of the society is determined by current levels of employment and unemployment. Social behavioural analysts, of late, hold the view that unrest among the youth in the present day highly lop sided society is mainly due to high levels of un-employment which in turn leads to insecurity and related consequences thereof. Such a conclusion calls for the study of this sensitive issue with care, as factual position will serve as an eye opener for policy makers/administrators to initiate suitable measures to remedy the situation.

Generation of gainful employment both skilled and unskilled has been one of the important target areas vigorously pursued under the planning process both by central/state governments. However, the wide gap between the job seekers and avenues of employment has become the thing of the bygone era as the economy is firmly looking up at present. According to a recent press release by the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) (Economic Outlook 2004-05) that attainment of 8% GDP growth rate by 2010 will lead to a situation where in work force is expected to equal labour force (Dr.Rangarajan) which may mean that unemployment will be at very low levels irrespective of the quality of employment and quantum of remuneration.

FOCUS OF THE PAPER

The main focus of this paper is to analyse the changing trends in employment-unemployment situation of million *plus cities/towns of India (As per population census 2001list at annexure)* and also give meaningful inputs to policy makers/administrators and enhance the vision and readiness to tackle the situation.

WORKER POPULATION RATIOS (WPR)

In the first instance analysis of the trends in worker- population proportions in the million *plus cities* of India was taken up for study. These cities have been further grouped under metros and other million *plus cities* as former ones possess certain distinctive features from that of the later.

SINKING WPRs IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

The proportion of usually employed persons (15+ aged) in the population of metropolitan cities of the country has shown a definite slide with the sole exception of Mumbai city which had exhibited booming trends amply justifying the commercial capital tag attached to it.

Statement 1 : Number of usually employed(ps+ss) per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05 in four Metros

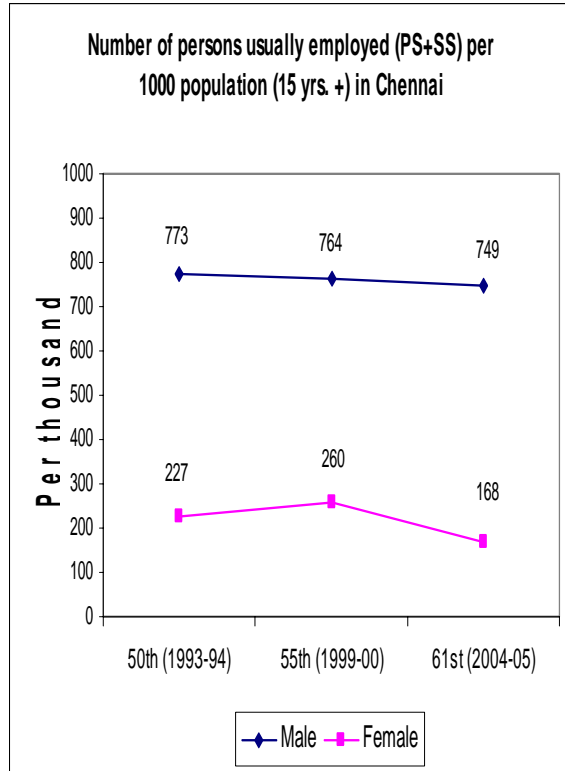
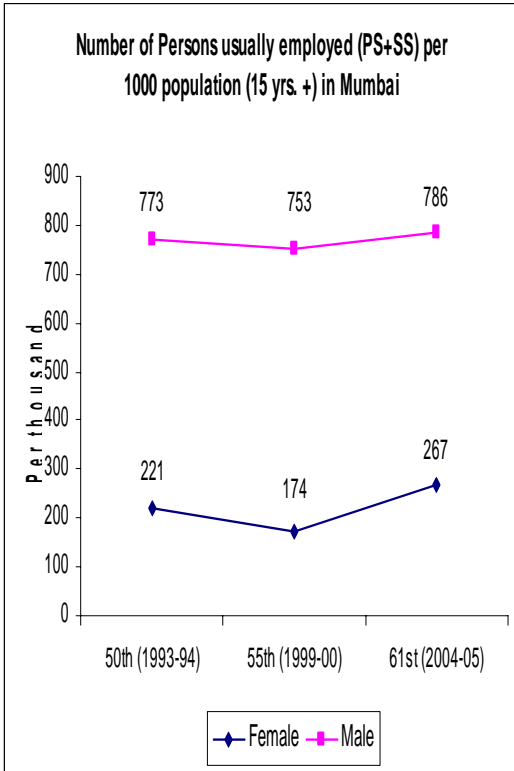
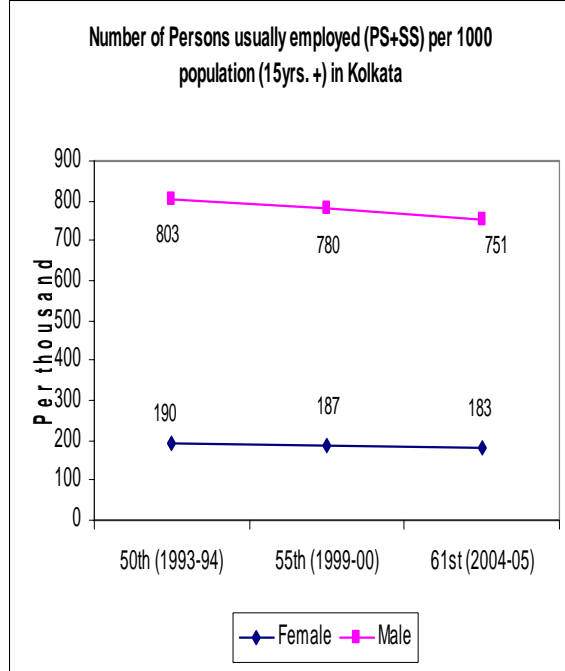
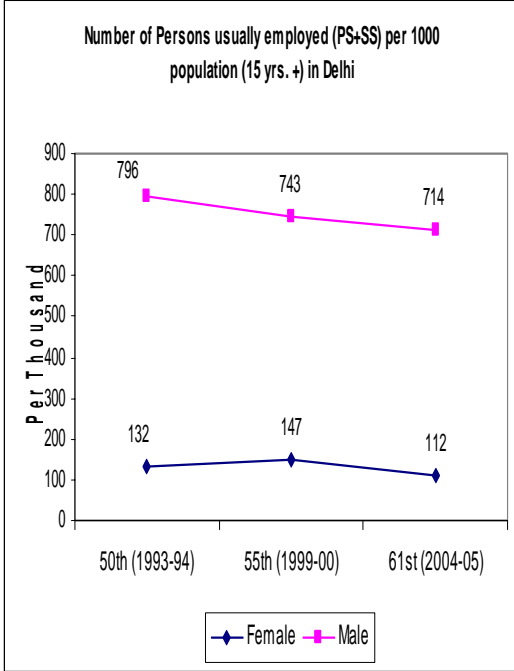
S.No	Item	Male			Female		
		61st (2004- 05)	55th (1999- 00)	50th (1993- 94)	61st (2004- 05)	55th (1999- 00)	50th (1993- 94)
	Metropolitan cities						
	Delhi	714	743	796	112	147	132
	Kolkata	751	780	803	190	187	183
	Mumbai	786	753	773	267	174	221
A	Chennai	749	764	773	168	260	227
B	All class 1 cities	762	745	767	198	176	181
C	Urban India	763	752	768	227	197	223

The percentage of usually employed male persons of Delhi which was 79.6% during 1993-94 crashed to 71.4% by 2004-05 thereby losing more than eight percentage points in a span of a more than a decade period In case of females the situation was not any different as the

percentage of usually employed female persons decreased from 13.2% to 11.2% during the same period. In fact the proportion of employed both male and female was least in case of Delhi among the 4 metros.

The negative trends may clearly mean low level of employment generation or creation of fewer jobs which is a matter of concern to the job seekers who look to the national capital as natural destination for better/bright prospects. In fact there are a number of readily available reasons to support this trend exhibited by the successive sample surveys carried out under quinquennial rounds on employment. The closure of polluting industries etc., during the later part of 90s at the instance of the directives of highest judiciary had probably upset the growth tempo of the manufacturing sector as a whole and also dampened the prospects of the related economic activities and triggered the collapse. Moreover, the fast growing sectors of the present century, namely, IT and telecom sectors did not have strong roots to generate sufficient levels of employment to sustain the loss of mass employment due to closure of industries. Coming to the case of Kolkata (male only) and Chennai (both male & female) the decreasing trends were not as sharp as it was in case of Delhi. Mumbai on the other hand though recorded an increased proportion of persons employed during 1993-94 and 2004-05 in both male and female, the growth was marginal. Further, the wprs of Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai both for male and female during 2004-05 were observed to be low when compared to the over all average wprs of all class I cities of the country and for that matter the whole of urban India.

These results have in fact raised a few basic questions namely, Is this the end of the road for Metros as far as employment generation is concerned? Are metro cities still the favorite destinations for the job hunting public? The foregoing analysis might help to answer some of these aspects.



CHANGING EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO OF OTHER MILLION PLUS CITIES

It is not an exaggerated statement that newly emerged metros and other million plus Cities/Towns will occupy centre stage when it comes to generation of gainful employment in the urban sphere due to entrepreneur friendly environment in the rest of the cities / towns coupled with stagnation levels appeared to have reached in big metros owing to shortage of land , high density of population, poor infrastructure /maintenance, increased costs etc.,

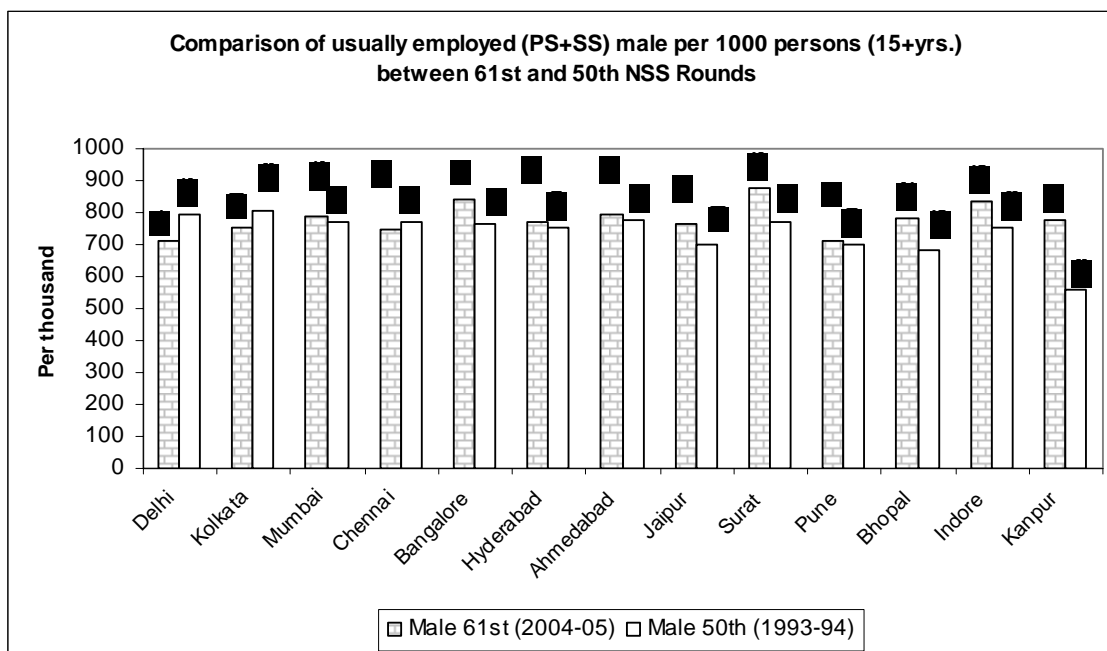
Statement 2 : Number of usually employed (ps+ss) per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05 in select million plus Cities/Towns

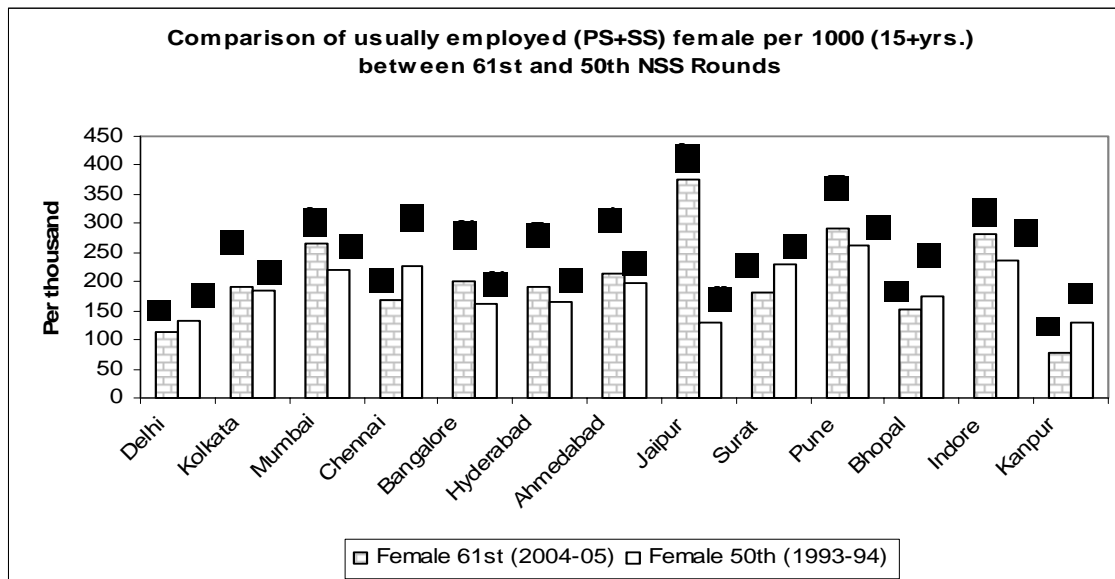
S.No	Other million +cities	Male			Female		
		61st (2004-05)	55th (1999-00)	50th (1993-94)	61st (2004-05)	55th (1999-00)	50th (1993-94)
A	Sothern Region						
	Bangalore	841	747	763	202	232	162
	Hyderabad	770	682	750	190	155	164
B	Western Region						
	Ahmedabad	795	777	764	214	204	196
	Jaipur	766	701	720	377	108	128
	Surat	876	765	773	182	55	231
	Pune	712	726	699	291	220	261
C	Central Region						
	Bhopal	782	722	685	151	151	176
	Indore	835	761	753	283	199	235
D	Northern Region						
	Kanpur	776	699	558	77	154	131
	Agra	833	806	n. a.	147	106	n. a.

The worker-population ratios in select million plus Cities/Towns (Refer Table 1 for details of all class 1 towns) is presented region wise for the last three quinquennial NSS rounds of survey in Statement 2 to a great extent answers the questions raised on the gradual lowering of WPRs in the metro cities. It can be seen that male WPR of Bangalore increased by 8 percentage points during 50th and 61st NSS rounds. Similarly, Surat city recorded a very impressive growth in male WPR of 10 percentage points during 1993-94 and 2004-05. However the fluctuations in the females case for these cities points towards clear inconsistencies/limitations in the data .Indore and Agra cities have exhibited pro growth trends in male as well as female employment. It is a matter of great interest that male employment levels in these cities at the time of the starting point of our analysis, namely, 1993-94, were

below that of any metro city for that matter. To illustrate Kolkatta and Chennai recorded the least WPR of 773 in case of males during 1993-94 where as none of the present day non-metro million cities (listed in Statement 2), with the exception of Surat, had a WPR near to this level during the same point of time. However, by 1999-00 enough indications regarding the progress of employment levels in this category of cities was available as some of them namely ,Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Indore achieved equally competitive levels of WPRs and Agra city had even overtaken all metros .

.In all, a cursory look at the changing trends in employment position in these cities makes us to come to a decisive conclusion that they are well ahead of the metro cities and governments both centre and states must take it as a wake up call, initiate immediate steps to strengthen the infrastructure and law enforcing machinery to tackle likely social, economic, cultural and development related problems that follow suit with increased levels of employment.





EMPLOMENT BY STATUS

Employed persons can be categorized into three broad groups, namely, self-employed, regular wage/salaried employees and casual labour. Statement 3 which shows per thousand distribution of the usually employed (aged 15 years and above) over the three points of time coinciding 50th 55th and 61st NSS rounds that there was a general tendency for the share of self-employed workers to rise, that of wage and salaried workers to decline and with fluctuating share of casual workers. This was broadly so for the entire urban sector as well as for the class 1 cities/towns.

An overall review of the status of employment in urban areas of India(Statement 2) revealed that quantitatively, the share of self-employed in case of males was the highest at 45% among the three categories of employed viz. self-employed, regular salaried and casual labourers during the year 2004-05. This was nearly 3 percentage points higher than that in the years 1993-94 and 1999-2000 when the share of self-employed remained virtually unchanged at 42%. The share of casual labourer in total employed fluctuating between 16 and 14 per cent.. A comparison over three points of time indicated a broad tendency for the share of regular wage/salaried and self-employed female workers to rise at the cost of the declining share of casual workers in the urban sector and in the three classes of cities/towns. For the

female workers in the urban India too, the share of self-employed category was the highest among all the three categories of employed during the periods 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05. The share of self-employed was nearly 45% during the years 1993-94 and 1999-2000 which increased by 2 percentage points during the period 2004-05.

During 2004-05, among males, the proportion of regular wage/salary earners was the highest (refer table2) for Faridabad (74%) followed by Kalyan-Dombivili and Surat (68% each). The proportion of self-employed males among usually employed persons was the highest (76%) for Varanasi followed by Agra (60%) and Bhopal (53%). The proportion of casual labourers was the highest (25%) for Nasik, followed by Kolkata (20%). In the case of females, Varanasi recorded the highest proportion (92%) of self-employed females followed by Jaipur (80%) and Agra (79%). The lowest proportion of self-employed female workers was reported from Lucknow (15%). The proportion of regular wage/salaried employees was the highest for Lucknow (81%) followed by Delhi (80%). The proportion of female casual labourers was the highest for Ahmedabad (31%) followed by Surat (30%) and Nasik (28%).

The City of Bhopal had attained the distinction of increased proportion of self employed by more than 25 percentage points between 1993-94, and 2004-05 which could be classified as an unusual shift in the pattern of employment and this needs to be vouched with the aid of results of subsequent annual surveys. Similar behaviors observed in data like the more than 13% leap in respect of male self employment in the employment structure of Hyderabad city, 23% upward movement in female self employment of Chennai city also warrants a close scrutiny.

The decrease in the share of the regular wage/salaried in Mumbai (13.7%) and Kolkata (10.9%) while proportion of casual labourers had increased by 6% and 8% respectively in these cities during the period 1993-94 and 2004-05 is a matter that also needs careful scrutiny to clear any lingering doubts that similar type of results thrown by survey are not owing to misclassification at the field level.

Statement 3 : Number of usually employed (ps+ss) by Status per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05in select million plus Cities/Towns

S.N O	Name of the City	61st			55th			50th		
		Self- employ ed	Regul ar wage salari ed	Casu al labo ur	Self- employ ed	Regul ar wage/ salari ed	Casu al labo ur	Self- employ ed	Regul ar wage salari ed	Casu al labo ur
A	Male									
	Delhi	413	518	69	435	540	26	441	452	107
	Mumbai	403	517	80	292	679	31	352	654	21
	Kolkata	368	435	197	444	406	150	339	544	117
	Chennai	351	545	104	293	491	215	290	464	246
	Bangalor e	352	462	186	272	582	146	318	535	147
	Hyderab ad	447	427	126	358	499	145	313	555	132
	Ahmedab ad	369	525	107	369	340	291	356	513	131
	Jaipur	450	466	84	385	556	58	364	607	29
	Surat	294	682	24	444	297	260	316	537	147
	Pune	291	596	113	461	468	72	333	613	54
	Bhopal	533	413	54	377	454	170	276	593	131
	Indore	519	390	91	428	414	158	421	396	183
	Kanpur	441	434	125	396	462	142	470	482	48
	Agra	603	341	56	431	282	288	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Urban India (M)	449	407	144	415	418	166	415	425	160	
B	Female									
	Delhi	226	762	12	273	619	112	133	637	230
	Mumbai	321	542	137	219	394	387	212	479	309
	Kolkata	388	299	313	627	225	147	439	270	291
	Chennai	516	442	42	299	545	150	284	623	93
	Bangalor e	292	689	19	259	690	52	276	692	32
	Hyderab ad	239	672	90	250	586	168	296	623	81
	Ahmedab ad	335	650	15	313	646	41	242	576	182
	Jaipur	450	466	84	385	556	58	364	607	29
	Surat	294	682	24	444	297	260	316	537	147
	Pune	238	634	128	441	491	68	277	600	123
	Bhopal	533	413	54	377	454	170	276	593	131
	Indore	519	390	91	428	414	158	421	396	183
	Kanpur	441	434	125	396	462	142	470	482	48
	Agra	603	341	56	431	282	288	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Urban India(F)	471	361	167	452	335	213	446	293	261	

UNEMPLOYMENT

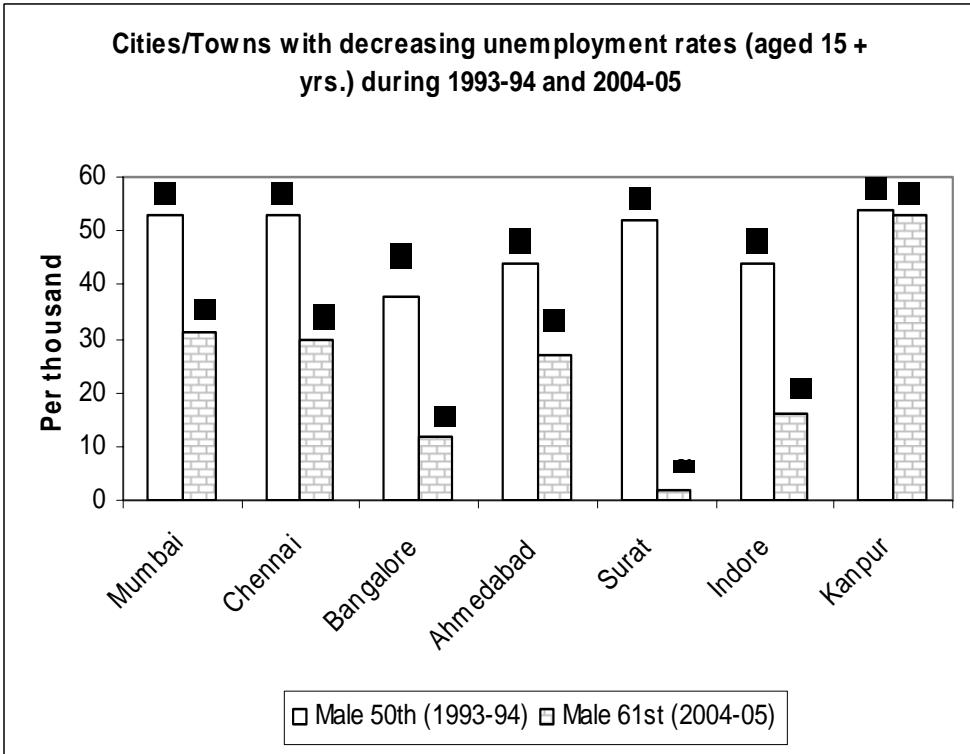
Unemployment rate is taken as the number of persons unemployed per thousand persons in the labour force (employed and unemployed taken together). In this context persons who are unemployed for a relatively long period *including* those employed in a subsidiary capacity during the reference period are categorized as usually unemployed in the principal status (p.s.) and estimates based on this principle provides a reasonable approximation to an indicator of chronic unemployment. On the other hand unemployed persons *excluding* those employed in a subsidiary capacity during the reference period are grouped under usually unemployed (u.s. adjusted). The later method would conceptually be lower than the former. The estimates presented in the statement are based on the proportion of Unemployed (u.s. adjusted)

Statement 4 : Unemployment rates (per 1000 persons/ person-days in the labour force) of persons aged 15 years and above as per usual activity status(adj) for each city/size class of town during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05

city / size-class	MALE			FEMALE		
	61st (2004 – 2005)	55thround (1999 - 2000)	50thround (1993 - 1994)	61st (2004 – 2005)	55thround (1999 - 2000)	50thround (1993 - 1994)
-1	-2	-5	-8	9	10	11
A.Metropolitan cities						
Delhi	49	24	9	59	33	64
Mumbai	31	68	53	53	117	71
Kolkata	53	36	50	104	70	149
Chennai	30	45	53	23	41	117
B.other million plu citisClass1 cities						
Bangalore	12	29	38	137	80	134
Hyderabad	33	64	20	59	38	6
Ahmedabad	27	10	44	27	10	137
Surat	2	13	52	11	0	29
Jaipur	27	33	3	10	18	8
Pune	62	25	48	10	31	61
Bhopal	56	39	46	0	44	74
Indore	16	65	44	0	0	37
Kanpur	53	89	54	49	6	30
all class 1 cities	34	47	38	43	64	86
Urban India	38	44	40	70	57	63

During 2004-05, the chronic unemployment rate among males in metros was the highest in Kolkatta (5.3%) followed by 4.9% in Delhi. In fact unemployment rate of males had increased by 4 percentage points in Delhi between 1993-94 and 2004-05 coinciding with the falling trends observed in WPRs where as these rates went down in case of Mumbai (from 5.3% to 3.1%) and Chennai (from 5.3% to 3.%) during the same period. Even in respect of Kolkatta the unemployment rates, no doubt increased in the same period but very marginally (from 5% to 5.3%) Over the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the usual (adjusted) unemployment rate for males declined by 2 percentage points in class 1 cities as a whole. Thus the trends exhibited by male unemployment rates in Delhi which are clearly contrary to the overall average trends displayed by class 1 cities and urban India as a whole. Therefore the woes of Delhi city are clearly visible as low WPRs coupled with marked increase in unemployment rates paint a not so encouraging scenario for the future The usual unemployment rates of male moved south-wards in case of Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Surat, , Indoreetc., whereas the cities of Hyderabad, Jaipur, Bhopal and Pune registered increase in unemployment rate.

. During 2004-05, the usual status unemployment rate of females was as high as 14% in Bangalore followed by 10% in Kolkata . Over the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, it increased by about 6 percentage points in Bangalore followed by Kolkata, Delhi and Vadodara (3 % each). In the city of Thane there was a sharp fall in unemployment rate over this period (14 percentage points). While the unemployment rate had decreased in class 1 towns during 2004-05 over the years 1999-2000 and 1993-94.



CONCLUSIONS

At the outset it can be stated that in case of metros prospects appear to be bright for Chennai and Kolkatta as the IT sector is taking its firm roots in and around Chennai and the Communist party ruled state of W.B, having wedded to capitalism realizing it as a fact of the present century, will in all probability brighten the prospects of employment generation in Kolkatta as well. Mumbai city with the strong presence of corporate sector perhaps, can still retain its cool in gainful employment generation. However, in case of Delhi such an affirmative statement can not be made at this stage and it is feared that it will not be able to maintain its present level of employment in the distant future not for any wrong reasons but to attain the status of national capital of international standard by balancing various economic, political, social and global interests . And on the road to attaining these standards, reasonable restrictions on ways and means of organizing economic activities in different sectors are to be enforced either by the government or by the judiciary or both which may never the less curtail / restrict the pace of employment generation or even bring about change in the character/structure of employment in Delhi .The ensuing survey results are to be studied with due care to come to any concrete conclusion .in this regard

It is quite natural that as city grows it expands the economic base leading to increased advantage to trade, commerce, industry and employment. However, this trend can not be sustained forever and negative returns are likely to set in motion proving age old theory that size of city and economic growth are negatively correlated. This theory can set in motion in big metro cities sooner or later.

The information available on different female employment -unemployment indicators from successive surveys are not encouraging as the data does not display any consistent pattern. Moreover metropolitan cities/bigger towns are largely considered to be the ideal places for female employment because of the availability of opportunities/ qualified and willing personnel. However the estimates emerged out of these surveys on this count appears

to be on lower side contrary to popular belief may be due to poor aggregation in the field survey. This aspect calls for greater attention and deliberation at the stage of designing such surveys in future.

The nature of quality of employment that is generated in the country in terms of sectors (private or public), occupational pattern and broad financial packages can not be estimated precisely with the present pattern of data collection. The future surveys must address these issues effectively as the focus will hereafter shifts to quality aspects of employment with the levels of employment march upwards and unemployment gradually gets marginalized in the country.

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Table 1: Number of usually employed persons per 1000 persons aged 15 years & above according to principal and subsidiary status taken together for each city / town during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05

Name of city/ town	Male			Female		
	61st	55th	50th	61st	55th	50th
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
Class 1 cities						
Agra	833	806	n. a.	147	106	n. a.
Ahmedabad	795	777	764	214	204	196
Bangalore	841	747	763	202	232	162
Bhopal	782	722	685	151	151	176
Chennai	749	764	773	168	260	227
Delhi	714	743	796	112	147	132
Faridabad	726	n. a.	n. a.	118	n. a.	n. a.
Howrah	779	760	n. a.	158	67	n. a.
Hyderabad	770	682	750	190	155	164
Indore	835	761	753	283	199	235
Jaipur	766	701	720	377	108	128
Kalyan-Dombivili*	730	715	742	203	167	165
Kanpur	776	699	558	77	154	131
Kolkata	751	780	803	190	187	183
Lucknow	695	772	759	93	149	82
Ludhiana	834	841	883	128	139	104
Madurai	n. a.	734	n. a.	n. a.	291	n. a.
Meerut	790	n. a.	n. a.	51	n. a.	n. a.
Mumbai	786	753	773	267	174	221
Nagpur	720	697	727	289	154	212
Nashik	610	n. a.	n. a.	187	n. a.	n. a.
Patna	528	667	n. a.	18	89	n. a.
Pimprichinchwad	774	n. a.	n. a.	212	n. a.	n. a.
Pune	712	726	699	291	220	261
Surat	876	765	773	182	55	231
Thane	736	740	n. a.	223	244	n. a.
Vadodara	717	736	879	197	246	116
Varanasi	860	758	n. a.	411	200	n. a.
Visakhapatnam	n. a.	738	n. a.	n. a.	163	n. a.
All class 1 cities	762	745	767	198	176	181
size class 2	756	746	761	218	179	203
size class 3	777	766	781	276	244	281
Urban India	763	752	768	227	197	223

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed (ps+ss) persons aged 15 years and above by status of employment for each city/ town during 1993-94, 1999-2000 & 2004-05 Male

Name of city/ town	61st			55th			50th		
	self-emplo yed	regular wage/sala ried	casu al labo ur	self-emplo yed	regular wage/sala ried	casu al labo ur	self-emplo yed	regular wage/sala ried	casu al labo ur
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
Class 1 cities									
Agra	603	341	56	431	282	288	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Ahmedabad	369	525	107	369	340	291	356	513	131
Bangalore	352	462	186	272	582	146	318	535	147
Bhopal	533	413	54	377	454	170	276	593	131
Chennai	351	545	104	293	491	215	290	464	246
Delhi	371	590	39	435	540	26	441	452	107
Faridabad	231	742	26	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Howrah	393	451	157	426	505	68	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Hyderabad	447	427	126	358	499	145	313	555	132
Indore	519	390	91	428	414	158	421	396	183
Jaipur	450	466	84	385	556	58	364	607	29
Kalyan-Dombivili*	311	678	11	281	649	70	247	659	94
Kanpur	441	434	125	396	462	142	470	482	48
Kolkata	368	435	197	444	406	150	339	544	117
Lucknow	405	534	60	460	359	183	443	489	68
Ludhiana	345	604	50	350	497	153	386	434	180
Madurai	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	395	420	185	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Meerut	487	490	23	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Mumbai	403	517	80	292	679	31	352	654	21
Nagpur	421	417	161	379	396	225	388	448	164
Nashik	344	402	254	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Patna	509	402	89	529	406	64	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pimprichinc hwad	348	570	83	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pune	291	596	113	461	468	72	333	613	54
Surat	294	682	24	444	297	260	316	537	147
Thane	344	607	49	261	619	119	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Vadodara	411	566	22	220	626	154	221	722	57
Varanasi	757	191	52	701	252	47	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Visakhapatn am	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	232	480	289	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
All class 1 cities	395	512	93	368	510	122	353	540	107
size class 2	460	390	149	408	426	166	419	426	155
size class 3	488	316	196	473	317	210	460	329	211
Urban India	449	407	144	415	418	166	415	425	160

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed (ps+ss) persons aged 15 years and above by status of employment for each city/ town during 1993-94, 1999-2000 & 2004-05 Female

Name of city/ town	61st			55th			50th		
	self- emplo yed	regular wage/sala ried	casu al labo ur	self- emplo yed	regular wage/sala ried	casu al labo ur	self- emplo yed	regular wage/sala ried	casu al labo ur
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
Class 1 cities									
Agra	789	75	136	462	509	28	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Ahmedabad	388	299	313	627	225	147	439	270	291
Bangalore	239	672	90	250	586	168	296	623	81
Bhopal	265	735	0	470	278	258	205	509	286
Chennai	226	762	12	273	619	112	133	637	230
Delhi	159	796	44	313	646	41	242	576	182
Faridabad	613	378	8	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Howrah	418	506	76	358	507	134	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Hyderabad	321	542	137	219	394	387	212	479	309
Indore	576	343	81	332	523	146	498	260	242
Jaipur	799	167	34	380	546	74	469	531	n. a.
Kalyan- Dombivili*	343	569	88	419	449	138	164	697	139
Kanpur	390	519	91	513	468	26	366	580	54
Kolkata	516	442	42	299	545	150	284	623	93
Lucknow	149	809	43	685	134	181	402	402	196
Ludhiana	398	508	94	65	863	72	519	375	106
Madurai	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	402	419	182	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Meerut	333	667	0	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Mumbai	292	689	19	259	690	52	276	692	32
Nagpur	377	367	256	383	318	292	385	362	253
Nashik	449	267	283	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Patna	278	722	0	315	584	101	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pimprichinc hwad	241	514	245	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pune	238	634	128	441	491	68	277	600	123
Surat	330	374	297	55	418	527	429	333	138
Thane	348	652	0	500	463	33	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Vadodara	362	592	46	276	232	492	241	404	345
Varanasi	920	0	80	730	215	55	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Visakhapatn am	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	558	362	86	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
All class 1 cities	382	528	90	352	523	125	282	569	149
size class 2	472	362	165	447	335	218	463	301	236
size class 3	547	221	232	525	213	262	502	160	338
Urban India	471	361	167	452	335	213	446	293	261

Table 4 : Unemployment rates (per 1000 persons/ person-days in the labour force) of persons aged 15 years and above according to usual, current weekly and current daily statuses for each city/size class of town during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05 MALE

city / size-class	unemployment rates according to status								
	61st(2004 –2005)			55thround (1999 - 2000)			50thround (1993 - 1994)		
	usual (adj.)	current weekly	current daily	usual (adj.)	current weekly	current daily	usual (adj.)	current weekly	current daily
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
Class 1 cities									
Agra	2	4	25	19	42	72	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Ahmedabad	27	38	53	10	22	26	44	44	55
Bangalore	12	13	40	29	29	42	38	44	58
Bhopal	56	62	68	39	61	96	46	38	55
Chennai	30	41	64	45	58	92	53	55	94
Delhi	49	51	53	24	25	32	9	15	16
Faridabad	15	15	15	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Howrah	49	21	44	97	97	97	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Hyderabad	33	42	44	64	65	71	20	25	37
Indore	16	62	90	65	79	85	44	44	45
Jaipur	27	31	72	33	36	36	3	10	10
Kalyan-Dombivili*	49	64	65	75	87	91	26	30	28
Kanpur	53	82	100	89	94	97	54	56	56
Kolkata	53			36			50		
Lucknow	20	20	20	42	41	42	32	38	51
Ludhiana	12	17	17	9	11	11	7	9	11
Madurai	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	15	22	42	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Meerut	21	21	22	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Mumbai	31	65	75	68	77	85	53	57	60
Nagpur	35	44	57	50	64	78	57	61	73
Nashik	21	59	103	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Patna	113	129	137	75	71	73	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pimprichinchwad	47	65	80	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pune	62	65	85	25	41	45	48	55	55
Surat	2	17	17	13	13	21	52	62	74
Thane	24	45	55	50	57	69	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Vadodara	58	101	109	45	54	55	18	28	28
Varanasi	21	27	52	69	64	68	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Visakhapatnam	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	56	54	76	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
all class 1 cities	34	47	61	47	54	65	38	43	52
size class 2	37	51	75	46	57	72	44	57	72
size class 3	59	87	40	56	80	37	52	72	
Urban India	38	52	74	44	56	73	40	52	68

Table.5: Unemployment rates (per 1000 persons/ person-days in the labour force) of persons aged 15 years and above according to usual, current weekly and current daily statuses for each city/size class of town during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05 FEMALE

city / size-class	unemployment rates according to status								
	61st(2004 –2005)			55thround (1999 - 2000)			50thround (1993 - 1994)		
	usual (adj.)	current weekly	current daily	usual (adj.)	current weekly	current daily	usual (adj.)	current weekly	current daily
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
Class 1 cities									
Agra	0	0	28	0	0	11	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Ahmedabad	27	36	73	10	10	11	137	149	138
Bangalore	137	172	185	80	81	85	134	148	156
Bhopal	0	0	0	44	77	83	74	78	138
Chennai	23	41	41	41	31	45	117	124	157
Delhi	59	90	91	33	40	45	64	63	65
Faridabad	0	0	0	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Howrah	54	108	119	143	143	145	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Hyderabad	59	67	69	38	44	65	6	6	57
Indore	0	9	93	0	6	6	37	38	28
Jaipur	10	20	30	18	23	24	8	8	9
Kalyan-Dombivili*	33	48	70	87	105	129	179	172	112
Kanpur	49	54	57	6	9	10	30	30	31
Kolkata	104	111	133	70	89	110	149	157	180
Lucknow	0	0	0	80	82	115	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Ludhiana	0	38	41	14	14	14	37	n. a.	n. a.
Madurai	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	107	103	116	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Meerut	0	0	0	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Mumbai	53	66	69	117	124	136	71	83	93
Nagpur	17	45	63	25	25	39	58	109	122
Nashik	51	52	87	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Patna	182	222	235	174	270	290	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pimprichinchwad	70	83	99	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Pune	10	37	56	31	29	30	61	63	67
Surat	11	41	52	0	17	19	29	24	44
Thane	4	87	89	144	112	139	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Vadodara	84	180	188	47	75	95	25	26	31
Varanasi	37	69	91	15	16	19	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Visakhapatnam	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	150	197	209	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
all class 1 cities	43	66	77	64	72	85	86	89	100
size class 2	84	101	127	63	89	105	69	93	117
size class 3	68	96	132	47	61	90	47	73	99
Urban India	70	91	117	57	72	92	63	87	109

ANNEXURE

Cities /Urban Agglomerations with population above one million -2001

Sl.No.	Name of Million Plus Municipal Corporations	State/Union territory*	GrowthRate of population (proper city)1991-2001	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	6
1	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	20.0	54.1
2	Delhi	Delhi	4.1	18.7
3	Kolkata	West Bengal	36.2	32.5
4	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	9.7	18.9
5	Bangalore	Karnataka	61.3	10.0
6	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	12.8	17.2
7	Ahmadabad	Gujarat	18.9	13.5
8	Pune	Maharashtra	38.3	19.4
9	Surat	Gujarat	62.3	20.9
10	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	35.0	14.4
11	Jaipur	Rajasthan	59.4	15.9
12	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	36.3	8.2
13	Nagpur	Maharashtra	26.2	35.9
14	Patna	Bihar	33.4	0.3
15	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	46.3	17.7
16	Vadodara	Gujarat	26.6	14.2
17	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	34.9	8.7
18	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	13.1	NA
19	Ludhiana	Punjab	33.7	22.5
20	Kocchi	Kerala	2.4	NA
21	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	28.9	NA
22	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	29.2	9.5
23	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	18.4	12.6
24	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	-1.9	NA
25	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	42.5	44.1
26	Nashik	Maharashtra	63.9	12.9
27	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	22.0	NA
28	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	23.8	NA
29	Asansol	West Bengal	85.4	NA
30	Dhanbad	Bihar	31.1	NA
31	Faridabad	Haryana	70.8	46.5
32	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24.9	NA
33	Amritsar	Punjab	27.3	NA
34	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	17.6	NA
35	Rajkot	Gujarat	72.8	NA

**PAPER TO BE PRESENTED IN THE NATIONAL
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-A Critical Analysis

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