Report on District Level Estimates for the State of Telangana

2013-14

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh

Report

on

District Level Estimates

for the State of

Telangana

(2013-14)

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

LABOUR BUREAU

CHANDIGARH

FOREWORD

Planning from the grass root level, i.e. down to top, helps to achieve optimum outcome in terms of development. Passing of 73rd and 74th Amendment Act attained considerable significance in the process of decentralized planning. In the planning process district occupies relevant position below the State level because of its location and administrative advantages. Moreover, the non-availability of data for planning and lack of adequate administrative setups below district level added the relevance of district level planning.

The development policies of Government and other agencies are now focused on the district level planning. The demands for district level estimates are increasing day by day. The National Statistical Commission has observed the importance of pooling the Central and State samples for regional level estimates. The 13th Finance Commission has also emphasized on the need for various parameters at district level.

In order to materialize the concept of district level estimates by pooling Central and State sample, Labour Bureau approached a few States by offering technical and other support except data collection work for State sample. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana State agreed and collected data under State sample of fourth Annual Employment Unemployment survey. Consequently the report on estimation of work force at district level for the State of Telangana has been prepared. In the present report an initial step has been taken to assess and estimate the extent of unemployment, broad activities by educational level and kind of activities at district level. The report will be an important input for district level planners/policy makers in Telangana.

While generating the district level estimates for the State of Telangana, the State Government provided their consistent support for canvassing the schedules and also supervising the survey under Central sample on behalf of Labour Bureau as well as the execution of State sample in time. Without such support and co-operation from the DES, it would have been very difficult to undertake the exercise of pooling Central and State samples. I would like to express my deep appreciation for the constant support received from the State Government, especially their Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES). I would also like to extend my gratitude for the constant efforts and dedication of staff and officers of Labour Bureau involved in the survey. I have no hesitation in admitting that the errors or inadequacies in the Report are however entirely due to the limitations of the Labour Bureau.

Chandigarh   **Daljeet Singh**
3rd December, 2014   **Director General**

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Employment-Unemployment Scenario

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

❖ In the present report, District level/State level Estimates have been generated for Labour Force and its derivatives by pooling the Central and the State samples for the State of Telangana under 4th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2013-14.

❖ Labour force parameters have been estimated at district level for all the districts of Telangana State.

❖ The field work for both the Central and the State samples were executed during the period January, 2014 to June, 2014.

❖ A total of 7,918 households have been surveyed under both Central and State samples in Telangana, out of which 4,096 households are from rural areas and remaining 3,822 households from urban areas.

❖ Number of persons surveyed under both Central and State samples are 36,258, out of which 18,488 persons are from rural areas and 17,770 persons from urban areas.

❖ The labour force estimates are derived for the persons aged 15 years and above under two approaches namely Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach.

❖ According to Usual Principal Status Approach, 659 persons out of 1000 persons aged 15 years and above are in the labour force. In other words, 65.9 per cent of the working age population is either working or seeking for work at the State level.

❖ In case of rural areas, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is estimated to be 74.5 per cent, whereas in case of urban areas, it is 51.4 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ In case of females, the Labour Force Participation Rate is found to be lower as compared to male counterparts. For male category of persons, the LFPR is estimated to be 78 per cent whereas for females, the same is 53.5 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ The LFPR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

(In per cent)

Approach	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	74.5	51.4	65.9
UPSS	75.7	51.8	66.8

❖ The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) at State level under the Usual Principal Status approach is estimated to be 64 percent among the persons aged 15 years & above.

❖ In case of rural areas, the Worker Population Ratio is estimated to be 73.6 per cent whereas for urban sector, the same is 47.8 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ The WPR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

(In per cent)

Approach	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	73.6	47.8	64.0
UPSS	74.8	48.4	65.0

❖ Unemployment Rate in the State is estimated to be 2.9 percent based on the Usual Principal Status Approach after pooling the

Central and State sample. The Unemployment Rate in rural areas and urban areas are estimated to be 1.3 percent and 6.9 percent respectively.

❖ In case of male category of persons, the unemployment rate is 2.2 per cent whereas in case of females, the same is 4.0 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ In urban areas, the unemployment rate among females is significantly higher i.e. 15.1 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ The UR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

(In per cent)

Approach	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	1.3	6.9	2.9
UPSS	1.1	6.6	2.7

❖ About 46 percent of the workforce is reported to be self employed followed by 35.1 percent as casual labour and about 16.3 per cent as wage/salaried earners at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ In rural areas, around half of the workforce (49 percent) is reported to be self employed, followed by 42 per cent as casual labour, 7.3 per cent as wage/salaried earners and 1.6 per cent as contract worker at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ In urban areas, about 40 per cent of the workforce is employed as wage/salaried earners followed by 37.3 per cent as self employed and 17.1 per cent as casual labour at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ An attempt has been made to estimate the extent of underemployment in the report. Special tables have been generated for persons who were available for work throughout the year i.e. 12 months.

❖ The survey results reveal that around 53 percent of the labour force who were available for 12 months is found to be fully employed. On the other hand, 44.2 per cent of the labour force who was available throughout the year has worked for 6-11 months during the reference period based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach.

❖ Around 3 per cent of the persons who were available for 12 months during the reference period did not get any work even for a month based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach.

❖ In order to measure the employment-unemployment scenario among youth population in the State, the Labour Force related tables have been generated for persons aged 15-29 years in the report.

❖ Labour Force Participation rate is estimated to be 50 percent at State level for the age group 15-29 years based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ In case of rural sector, the LFPR for the age group 15-29 years is found to be 57.6 per cent whereas for urban sector, the same is 38 per cent at state level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ The ratio of employed persons or Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 45.8 percent at state level under the Usual Principal Status Approach. In case of rural sector, it is 55.2 per cent whereas for urban sector, the WPR is estimated to be 31 per cent.

❖ The Unemployment Rate (UR) among the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 8.4 percent under the Usual Principal Status Approach at state level.

❖ In rural sector, the unemployment rate is found to be 4.3 per cent whereas for urban sector, it is 18.4 per cent for the age group 15-29 years at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ About 6 percent of the labour force is estimated to be received/receiving vocational training in the State of Telangana. The proportion is significantly higher in urban areas (7.1 percent) as compared to rural areas (4.5 percent).

❖ Among the employed persons who received vocational training, around 48 percent reported to be self employed persons followed by wage/salaried earners (35.1 percent), casual workers (12.7 percent) and contract workers (4 percent).

❖ Unemployment rate is found to be increasing as the education level rises for the age group 15-29 years. In case of post-graduation & above level, the unemployment rate is significantly high at 13.4 per cent at State level.

❖ In case of persons with not literate, below primary, primary and middle classification, the unemployment rate is one per cent or less for the age group 15-29 year at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

❖ About 41 percent of the households are having two persons as employed/earners followed by households with only one employed person (32.4 percent).

❖ About 75 percent of the households have reported to be having no wage/salaried person in their households at State level.

CHAPTER-I

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In our country, the district has always been the pivot of the structure of administration. District is the most suitable administrative unit for decentralized planning below the state level as it possesses the required heterogeneity and is manageable enough to undertake people in planning and implementation and to improve productivity. With the acceptance of a Welfare State as the objective the emphasis in district administration has come to be placed overwhelmingly on development activities. But due to non-availability of district-level data on many important indicators, the indicators at the State/UT level are used as a proxy for planning & policy purposes at the district level. For bigger states which have wide diversity across districts in terms of natural endowments, public and private investment and other employment opportunities, the state-level indicators would not be of much use for making state-level policies.

1.2 The 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendments (1992) have also brought into existence the democratically elected grassroots institutions of local self governance. This has enhanced the demand for local level statistics and necessitated requirement of developing basic capabilities at grass root levels to organize such statistics in a harmonious manner. In order to meet this need of generating estimates at more disaggregate level particularly at district level, Labour Bureau has offered to many States/UT's Directorate of Economics & Statistics Departments to generate district level estimates on important parameters relating to Labour Force and its derivatives by covering matching sample along

with Labour Bureau Annual Employment Unemployment Survey. This would help the States to make State-level inclusive development policies by using statistics at local level.

1.3 District level estimates may go a long way for effective district level planning. Generation of district level estimates viz. Labour Force Participation Rate which is also called as Labour Supply, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rate will help the Government to devise more effective and targeted employment and economic policies. Local needs can be taken care of more effectively and efficiently at the lower levels. Plans are expected to be more effective because of the homogeneity of the unit. Flow of information/data will be quick and reliable.

1.4 In the present Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau agreed to assist the States/UTs of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh,

Telangana and Puducherry for generating district level estimates on important parameters relating to employment and unemployment. This will no doubt help the State Governments to make state-level inclusive development policies. Moreover, District Level Estimates will be helpful to aid State and local policymakers, program planners, and community advocates to device sound policies. The district level estimates can also be used for setting priorities, allocating resources and targeting areas where there are lack of employment opportunities. The present report relates to the estimation workforce at district level for the State of Telangana.

1.5 The district level estimates have been generated by pooling the central and state sample. In order to generate the district level estimates, the State Government has covered a matching sample along with Labour Bureau Survey during the period January, 2014 to June, 2014 with their own resources. On the other hand,

Labour Bureau has provided all other assistance like selection of sample, training to enumerators and supervisors, supply of blank schedules, scrutiny of data, pooling of central and state sample, generation of tables, drafting of State report etc.

1.6 Telangana is a state in the Southern region of India. It has an area of 114,840 km^2 and is the twelfth largest state in India. Most of it was part of the princely state of Hyderabad (Medak and Warangal Divisions), ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad during the British Raj, joining the Union of India in 1948. On 2 June 2014, Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh as a new 29th state of India, with the city of Hyderabad as its capital. The Economy of Telangana is mainly driven by agriculture. There are 68 Special Economic Zones in the state. Under fourth employment-unemployment survey, a total of 7,918 households have been surveyed under both Central and State samples in Telangana, out of which 4,096 households are from rural areas and remaining 3,822 households are from urban areas. Number of persons surveyed under both Central and State samples are 36,258, out of which 18,488 persons are from rural areas and 17,770 persons are from urban areas.

1.7 Estimates are generated for various important Labour Force parameters namely, Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker population Ratio and Unemployment Rate by gender / sector in proportion for the persons aged 15 years and above. The employed persons are further classified based on the activity pursued by them during the reference period like self employed, regular/wage salaried, contract worker and casual worker. Moreover, some specific tables have been generated on youth employment, vocational training, etc. in order to give some insights of the employment-unemployment scenario in Telangana.

2. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Members aged 15 years and above in a household

2.1 The second stage stratification under the survey to select the sample households is based on number of members aged 15 years and above in a household. The households studied under the survey have been classified based on the number of members aged 15 years and above in the households. Accordingly, all the households under study are put in four categories as follows:

1) Upto 1 member households
2) 2-3 member households
3) 4-5 member households
4) 6 & above members' households

2.2 Based on the survey results in majority of the households there are 2-3 members aged 15 years and above. The results show that overall about 60 percent of the households fall under the category of 2-3 members aged 15 years and above in a household followed by 28 percent having 4-5 members aged 15 years and above in a household. The results have been compiled district wise for the State of Telangana.
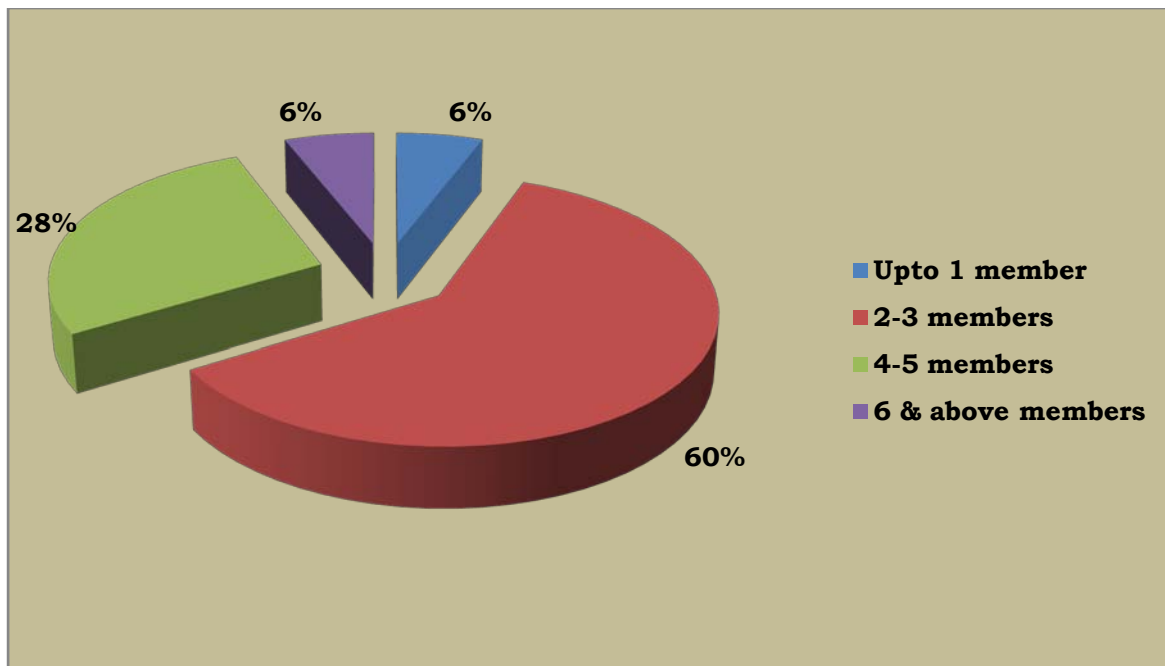
Figure 1: Distribution of Households by members aged 15 years and above in %

Households Benefitted from Employment Generating Schemes

2.3 In order to understand the outreach of different Central and State government schemes to the targeted population in Telangana, information was also collected from the households regarding members of the household benefitted from different employment generating schemes during the reference period. The results show that about 50 percent of households are benefitted from either of the employment guarantee schemes in Telangana. Among the benefitted households, about 48 percent are benefitted from MGNREGA scheme which is implemented only in rural areas.

2.4 Distribution of households benefitted from different employment generating schemes for each district is given in Table 4. The results show that Nalgonda district ranked first in MGNREGA works as more number of households are reported to be employed under this scheme followed by Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar.
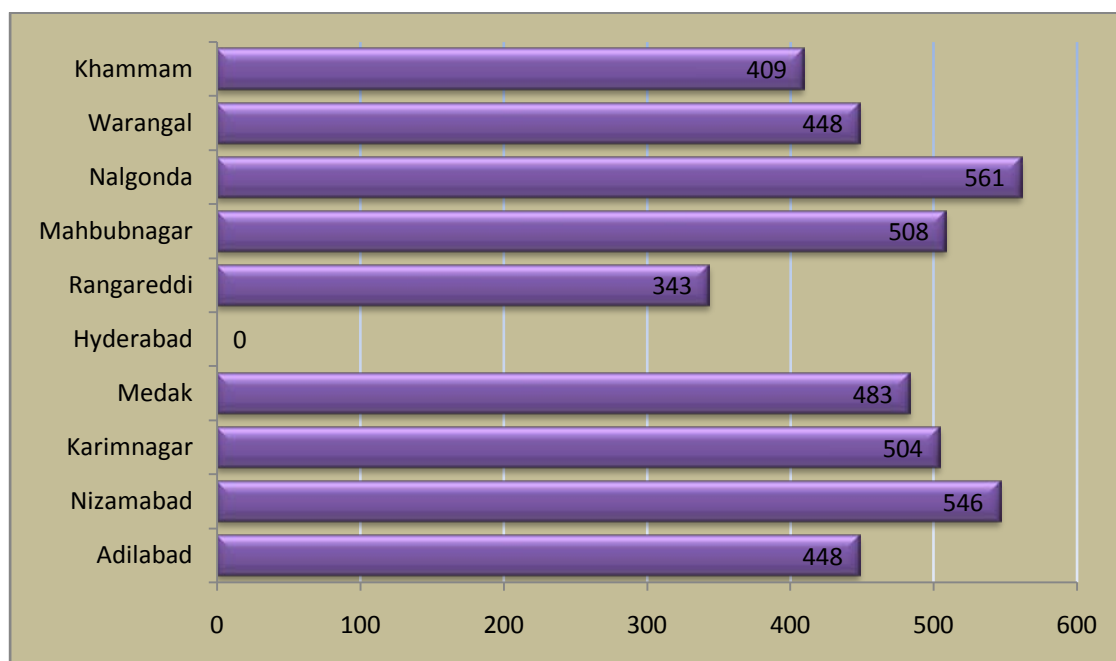
Note: No rural areas in Hyderabad district.

Figure 2: Distribution of Households benefitted from MGNREGA in '000

Households by Number of Employed Persons aged 15 years & above

2.5 The number of employed persons in a household gives an idea of the economic conditions of the household. The lower the number of employed persons in a household reflects the high dependency ratio and vice versa. Based on the Usual Principal Status Approach, households are categorised according to the number of employed persons aged 15 years and above in the household. For that, all the households are grouped into five categories as follows:

1. None (of the family member is employed);
2. 1 person employed households;
3. 2 persons employed households;
4. 3 persons employed households;
5. 4 & above employed households.

Table 2.1: Distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above in %

Sector	None	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 & above Persons
Rural	3.7	17.6	48.4	15.9	14.4
Urban	6.2	56.7	27.9	6.5	2.6
Rural + Urban	4.6	32.4	40.7	12.4	10

2.6 Table 2.1 shows that more than 40 percent of the households are having two persons as employed/earners followed by households with only one employed person (32.4 percent). Overall, households with 3 employed persons constitute 12.4 percent and households with 4 employed persons constitute 10 percent of the households. It is also evident from the table that around 5 percent of the households does not have even single employed person/earner aged 15 years and above.
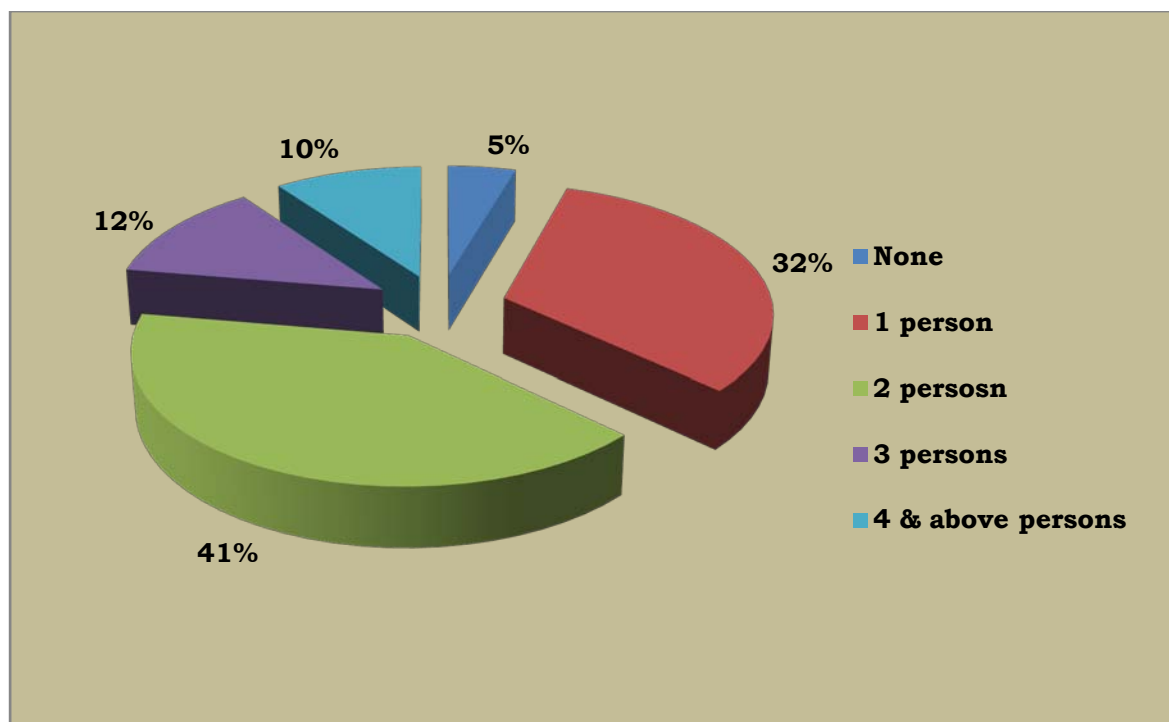
Figure 3: Distribution of hhs by Number of Employed Persons in %

Households by Number of Wage/Salaried Persons

2.7 Information is also collected on number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above in a household based on Usual Principal Status approach. The households are classified into four categories namely no wage/salaried person in the household, 1 wage/salaried person, 2 wage/salaried persons and 3 & more wage/salaried persons in the household.

Table 2.2: Distribution of hhs by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above in %

Sector	None	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons & more
Rural	86.6	10.7	2.3	0.4
Urban	55.4	33.9	9.1	1.6
Rural + Urban	74.9	19.4	4.9	0.9

2.8 It is clearly evident from the Table 2.2 that overall, about 75 percent of the households reported to be having no

wage/salaried person in their households. It shows the high informality in employment situation in Telangana. In rural areas, the situation is still worse when compared to urban areas. It is found from the table that 86.6 percent of the households in rural areas having no wage/salaried person.

2.9 Around 11 percent and 2 percent of the households are estimated to be having 1 person and 2 persons who are wage/salaried in their households respectively in rural sector. In urban areas, about 34 percent of the households have 1 wage/salaried person in their households.
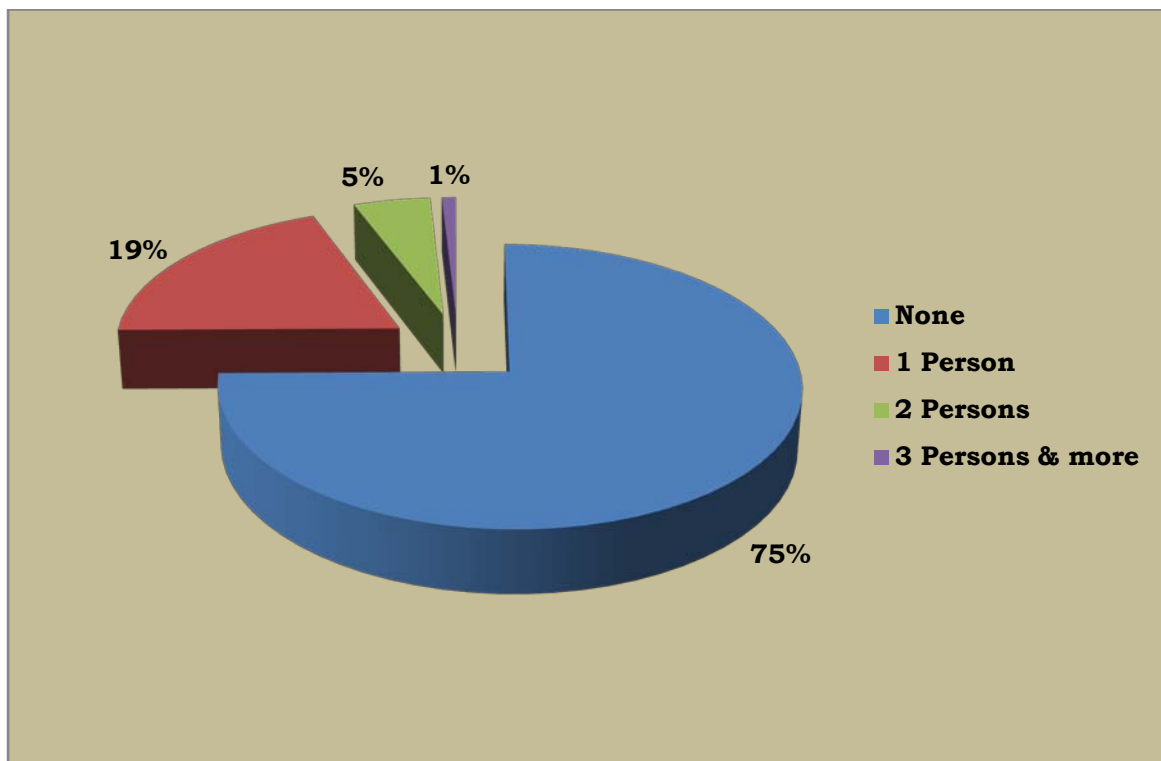
Figure 4: Distribution of hhs by Number of Wage/Salaried Persons aged 15 years & above in %

3. LABOUR FORCE PARAMETERS

3.1 Labour Force indicates the supply of labour and is an important input for production of goods and services. The reliable estimates of labour force at All India/State/District level are

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important for policy and planning purposes. In simple words, Labour Force Participation Rate is the proportion of the working age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or seeking for work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available which can be engaged in the production of goods and services.

Important Concepts of Labour Force:

The basic concepts of Labour Force Parameters are given below:

i) **Labour Force Participation Rate: -** Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons.

$$LFPR = \frac{no.\,of\,employed\,persons + no.\,of\,unemplyed\,persons}{total\,population} \; X\,1000$$

ii) **Worker Population Ratio: -** Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons.

$$WPR = \frac{no.\,of\,employed\,persons}{total\,population} \; X\,1000$$

iii) **Proportion Unemployed: -** Proportion Unemployed (PU) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons.

$$PU = \frac{no.\,of\,unemployed\,persons}{total\,population} \; X\,1000$$

iv) **Unemployment Rate: -** Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the Labour Force (Employed & Unemployed).

$$UR = \frac{no.\,of\,unemployed\,persons}{labour\,force} \; X\,1000$$

Measurement of Labour Force

3.2 In a developing country like India where majority of the workers are employed in the unorganized sector and pursuing multiple activities, estimating labour force and its derivatives is a very complex job. In such cases no single measure is appropriate to estimate the labour force parameters. Broadly, Labour Force parameters may be derived by the following two different approaches.

i) **Usual Principal Status (UPS) Approach:** The major time criterion based on the last 365 days is used to determine the activity pursued by a person under the usual principal status approach. Accordingly, the major time spent by a person (183 days or more) is used to determine whether the person is in the labour force or out of the labour force. A person found unemployed under this approach reflects the chronic unemployment. In the present survey, the usual principal activity status estimates are derived based on a moving reference period of last twelve months. For example, if the household is surveyed in January 2014, then the reference period will be January 2013 to December 2013.

ii) **Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS) Approach:** The second important approach to measure the labour force parameters is the usual principal and subsidiary status approach. This approach is a hybrid one which takes into consideration both the major time criterion and the shorter time period (30 days or more in any economic activity). Thus a person who has worked for even 30 days or more in any economic activity during the reference period during the last 12 months is considered as employed under this hybrid approach. In this approach also, the same reference period as taken in the usual principal status approach is used. This approach is also called as the usual status approach.

3.3 The results of various Labour Force related parameters and its derivatives are compiled based on all the two approaches as mentioned above.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

3.4 The results of all the important parameters in the report are presented in the form of proportions only for the persons aged 15 years & above. According to Usual Principal Status Approach, 659 persons out of 1000 persons are in the labour force at state level after

pooling the Central and State sample. In other words, it implies that 65.9 per cent of the working age population i.e. persons aged 15 years and above is either working or seeking for work at the State level under UPS approach. In the Rural and Urban sectors of the State after pooling the estimates, the LFPR is estimated to be 74.5 per cent and 51.4 per cent respectively. The State level estimates based on pooled sample are presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Labour Force Parameters based on different approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level in %

Sector		UPS			UPSS		
		LFPR	WPR	UR	LFPR	WPR	UR
Rural	Male	81	80	1.2	81.8	80.9	1.1
	Female	67.9	67	1.3	69.4	68.6	1.2
	Person	74.5	73.6	1.3	75.7	74.8	1.1
Urban	Male	72.9	70.1	3.9	73.1	70.4	3.7
	Female	28.5	24.2	15.1	29.2	25	14.3
	Person	51.4	47.8	6.9	51.8	48.4	6.6
Rural+ Urban	Male	78	76.3	2.2	78.5	77	2
	Female	53.5	51.3	4	54.7	52.6	3.8
	Person	65.9	64	2.9	66.8	65	2.7

3.5 The district wise Labour Force Participation Rate under the Usual Principal Status Approach is presented in Figure. The result shows that Labour Force Participation Rate in 8 districts is higher as compared to the overall State level LFPR (659 persons per 1000 persons).
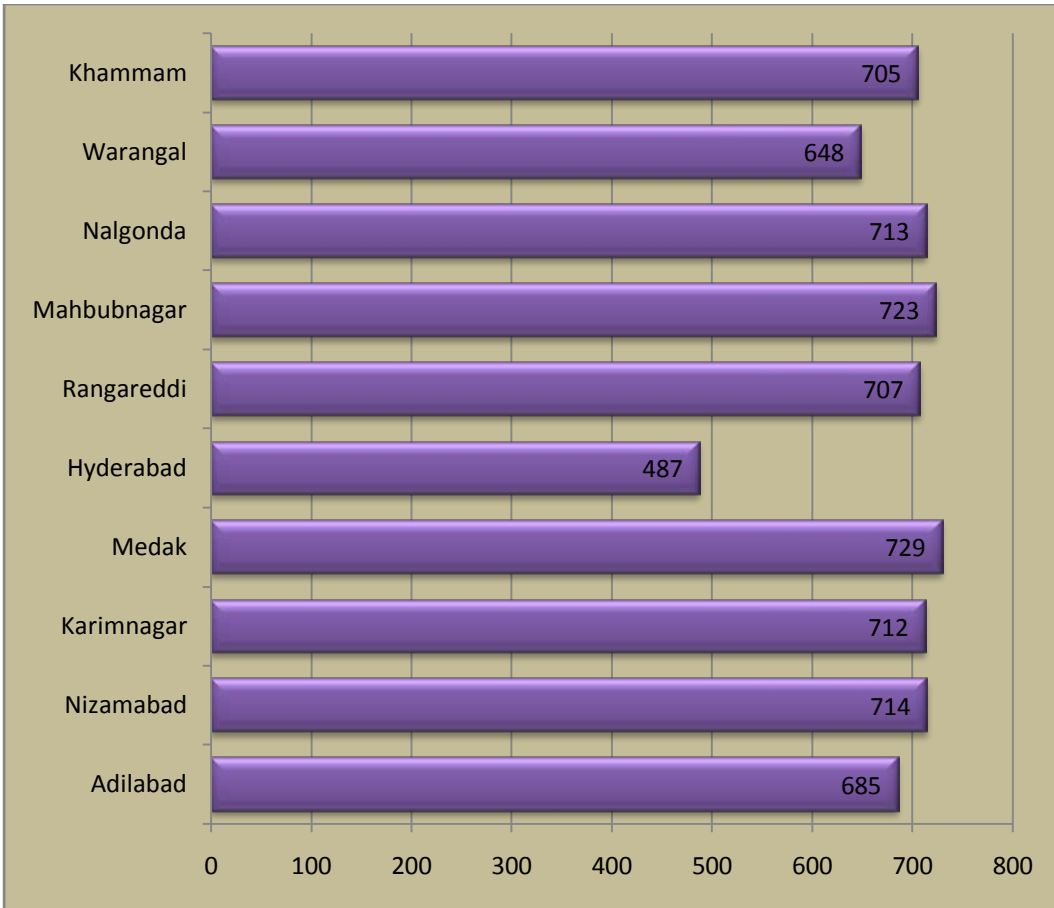
Figure 5: Labour Force Participation Rate under the Usual Principal Status Approach
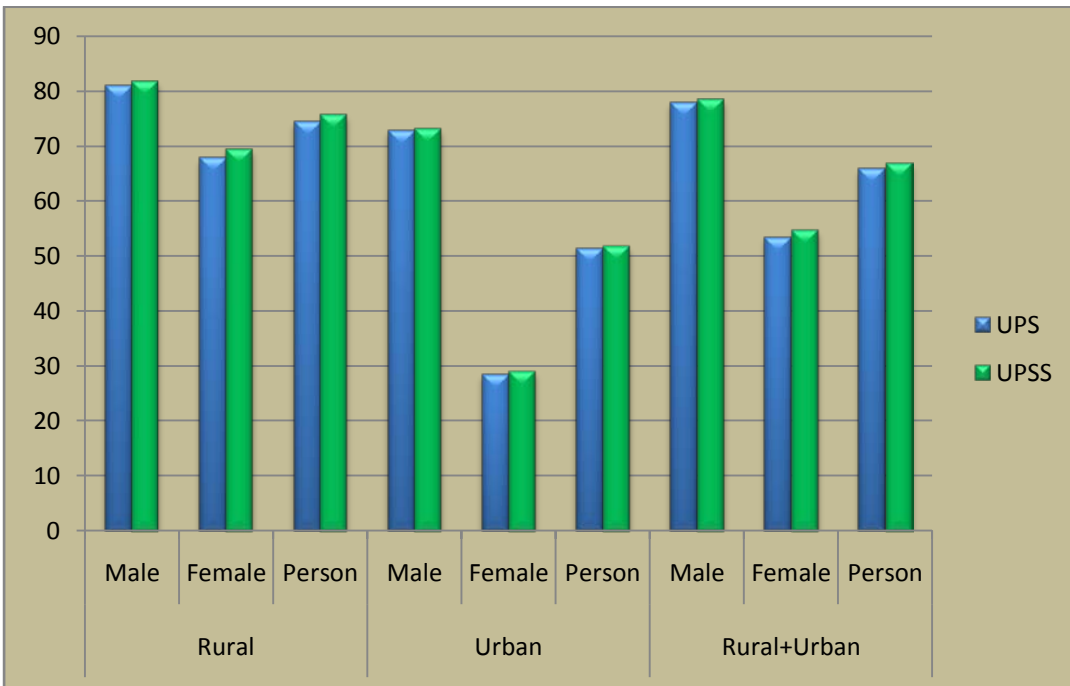
Figure 6: Labour Force Participation Rate under the UPS and UPSS Approaches

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

3.6 Worker Population Ratio indicates the proportion of employed persons or workers in the total population aged 15 years and above. The WPR according to the Usual Principal Status gives the number of persons who have worked for a relatively longer period during the reference period of the survey.

The WPR at State level under the Usual Principal Status approach after pooling the central and state sample is estimated at 64 per cent for persons aged 15 years & above. It is noticed from the table that 76.3 per cent of the male population aged 15 years and above is employed whereas among females the same is about 51 per cent.
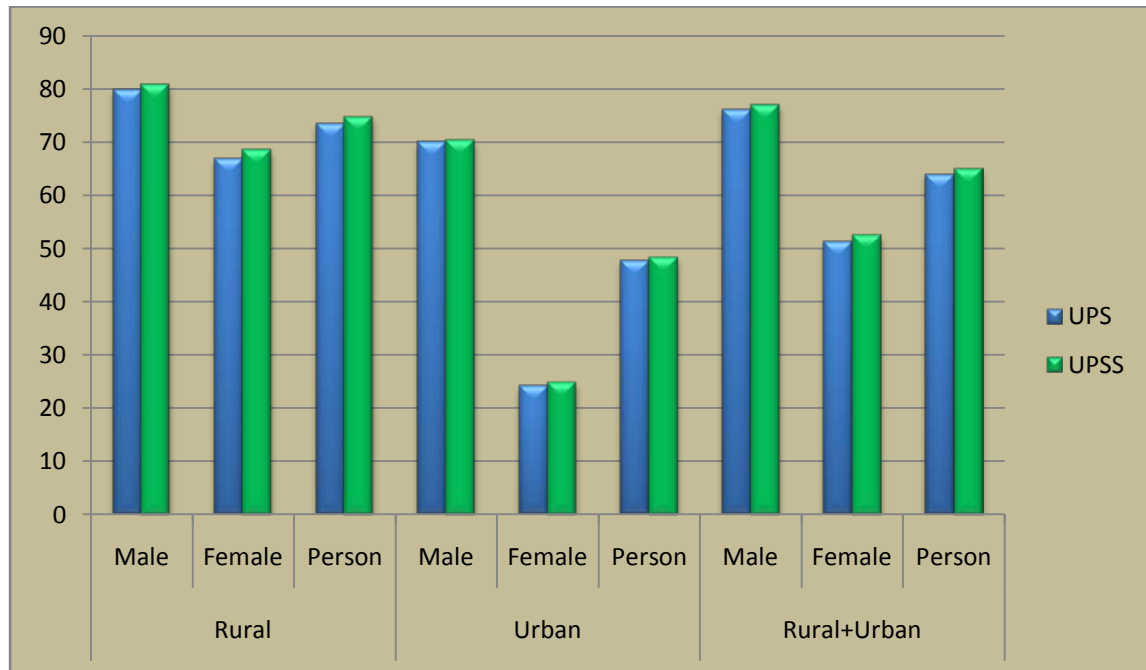
Figure 7: WPR based on UPS and UPSS approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level

3.7 Based on different approaches, Worker Population Ratio is estimated to be 65 per cent under the Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach, whereas under Usual Principal Status Approach, the same is

estimated to be 64 per cent at the State level. In other words based on the Usual Principal Status Approach, 64 per cent of the persons aged 15 years and above are employed in some economic activities at the State level. In

case of rural and urban areas, the corresponding figures are 73.6 percent and 47.8 per cent respectively at the State level.

Unemployment Rate (UR)

3.8 The Unemployment Rate or ratio of unemployed person to the labour force at the State level after pooling the Central and State sample by different approaches to measure unemployment is presented in Table 2.3. Unemployment Rate at State level is estimated to be 2.9 percent based on the Usual Principal Status Approach after pooling the Central and State sample. The Unemployment Rate in rural areas and urban areas are estimated to be 1.3 percent and 6.9 percent respectively.

Table 2.4: Unemployment Rate based on Usual Principal Status Approach (in %)

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	1.2	1.3	1.3
Urban	3.9	15.1	6.9
Rural + Urban	2.2	4	2.9
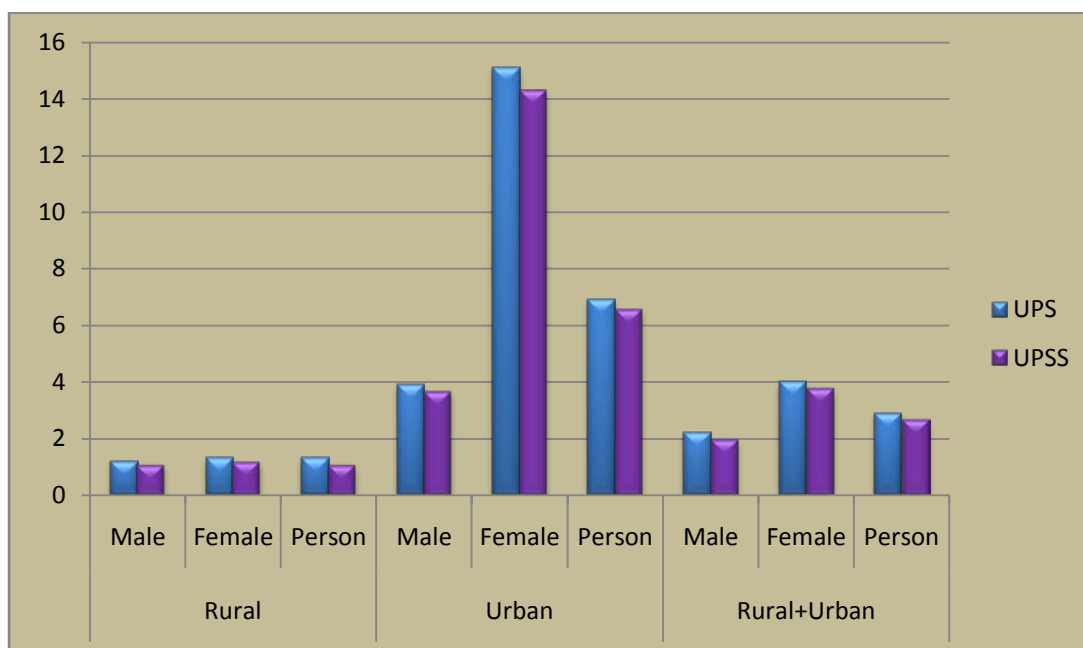
Figure 8: UR based on UPS and UPSS approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level

3.9 While comparing unemployment rate in rural and urban areas, it is seen that in urban areas, the unemployment rate is significantly higher as compared to the rural areas. In case of females, the Unemployment Rate based on all the two approaches is significantly higher as compared to the male counterparts in urban areas. It may be seen from the table, that in urban areas based on all the two approaches, the Unemployment Rate is around 4 per cent for male category whereas for female, the same is around 15 per cent at State level.

4. ACTIVITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS

4.1 Based on economic activities pursued by the employed persons in different reference periods, the persons aged 15 years and above are broadly classified as Self Employed, Wage/Salaried Worker, Contract Workers and Casual Labourers. Under the Usual Principal Status Approach,

the main economic activities pursued by the persons are classified as follows:
i) worked in household enterprise as an own account worker;
ii) worked in household enterprise as an employer;
iii) worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker);
iv) worked as regular salaried/ wage employee;
v) worked as contract worker;
vi) worked as casual wage labour in public works;
vii) worked as casual wage labour in other types of work;

4.2 Under the Usual Principal Status approach, majority of the work force aged 15 years and above are self employed. About 46 per cent of the workers are reported to be self employed followed by 35 per cent employed as casual labour, and 16 per cent as wage/salaried at State level.

4.3 In rural areas, about 49 per cent are reported as self employed, followed by 42 per cent as casual labour and 7.3 per cent

as wage/salaried earners. The distribution of employed persons among different economic activities under the UPSS is found to be almost similar to the UPS approach and is as shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity in %

Sector	Self Employed	Wage/Salaried Employee	Contract Worker	Casual Labour
UPS				
Rural	49	7.3	1.6	42
Urban	37.3	39.8	5.7	17.1
Rural + Urban	45.8	16.3	2.8	35.1
UPSS				
Rural	48.8	7.2	1.6	42.3
Urban	37.7	39.4	5.7	17.2
Rural + Urban	45.8	16.1	2.7	35.4
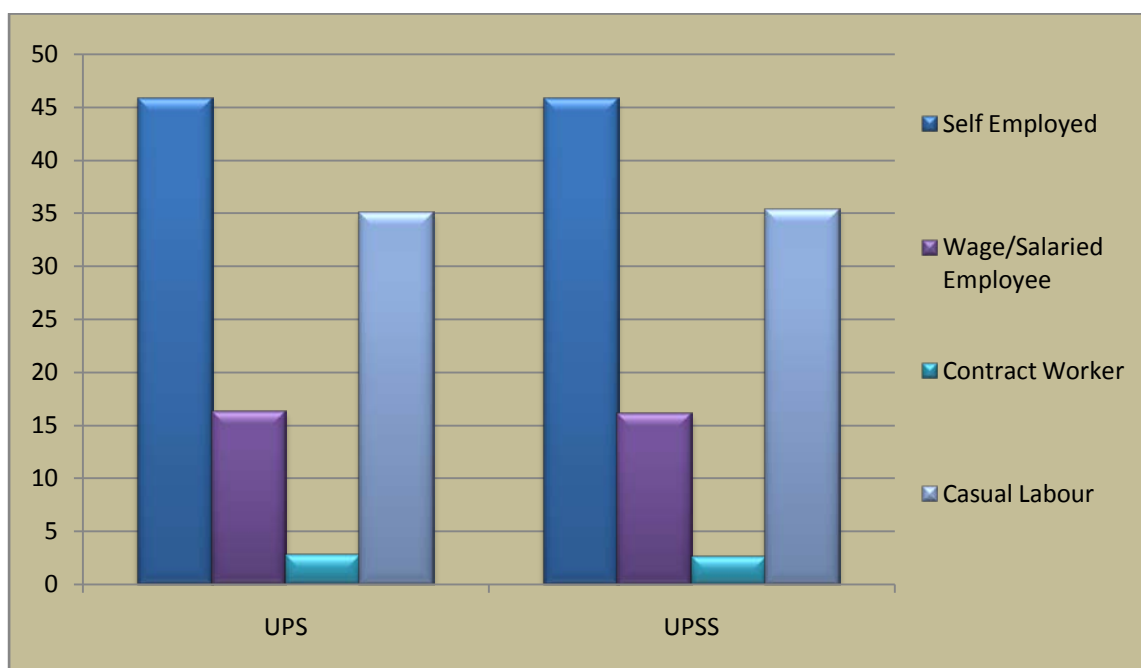
Figure 9: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity

4.4 Figure 10 clearly shows that the self employed category shares about 45 percent of the workforce in both the approaches. The other important categories are casual labour and wage/salaried persons sharing about 35 percent and 16 percent of the work force respectively. It is evident from the results that

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the contract workers share only about 3 percent in both the approaches.

4.5 Underemployment

In order to find out whether the persons available for 12 months during the reference period are fully employed or partially employed, special tables have been generated in this report. The persons who were available for 12 months during the reference period are categorized into following four groups based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status approach.

i) Worked for 12 months or fully employed

ii) Worked for 6-11 months (partially employed)

iii) Worked for 1-5 months (partially employed)

iv) Did not get any work and remained unemployed throughout the year.

Table 2.5: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to UPSS Approach in %

Sector	Worked for 12 months	Worked 6-11 months	Worked 1 to 5 months	Did not get any work
Rural	39.8	58.7	0.1	1.4
Urban	78.7	14.2	0.2	6.9
Rural + Urban	52.5	44.2	0.1	3.2

4.1 Table 2.5 shows that around 53 percent of the workers is found to be employed for all the 12 months. The second important category is workers available for 12 months but actually worked for 6-11 months, shares about 44.2 percent. It is also observed from the table that 3.2 percent of the persons did not get work even for a month during the reference period who were available throughout the year.
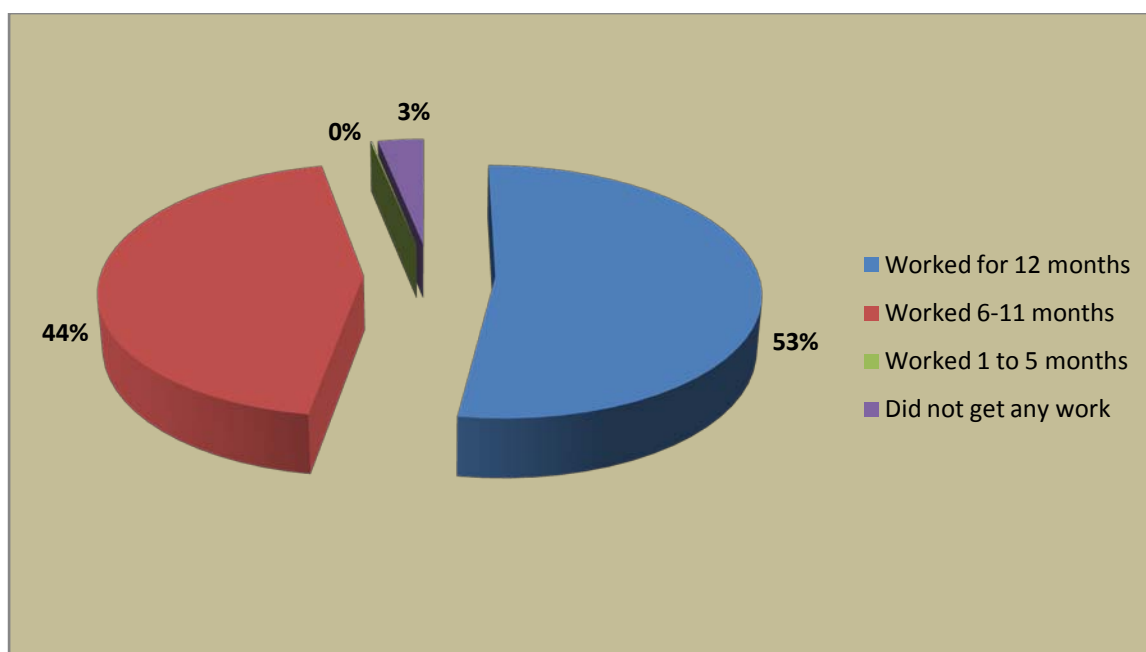
Figure 10: Underemployment in %

5. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

5.1 An age specific labour force indicators provides insight into overall situation facing different age group of population especially in the younger ages. In the forthcoming paragraphs labour force indicators for the youth population is discussed. The results are compiled for the persons aged 15-29 years age group based on UPS and UPSS approaches. The sector wise labour force parameters for the age group 15-29 years are presented in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: LFPR, WPR and UR under UPS & UPSS approaches for persons aged 15-29 years in %

Parameters	UPS			UPSS		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
LFPR	57.6	38.0	50.0	59.7	38.5	51.5
WPR	55.2	31.0	45.8	57.4	31.9	47.5
UR	4.3	18.4	8.4	3.8	17.2	7.7

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5.2 At the State level after pooling the central and state sample, Labour Force Participation rate is estimated to be 50 percent under the Usual Principal Status Approach for the age group 15-29 years. While analyzing the rural and urban LFPR, it is seen that in rural areas, the same is found to be 57.6 percent whereas in urban sector, it is 38 percent.

5.3 The second important parameter is Worker Population Ratio. The ratio of employed persons or Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated as 45.8 percent at state level under the Usual Principal Status Approach. In case of rural areas, the Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 55.2 percent whereas in the urban sector the same is 31 percent. A similar trend is observed in the UPSS approach also.

5.4 The unemployment term refers to the gap between supply and demand of the labour in a given period of time. Based on the survey results, the unemployment rate is estimated to be 8.4 percent for the age group 15-29 years under the Usual Principal Status Approach at state level after pooling the central and state sample. In other words, 84 persons out of 1000 persons aged 15-29 years were available for work but could not find any work under the Usual Principal Status Approach.

5.5 While comparing the results at sector level, it may be seen from the above table, that the unemployment rate in urban areas is higher as compared to the rural areas for the age group 15-29 years in both the approaches. In rural sector, the unemployment rate is found to be 4.3 percent whereas in urban sector, the same is found to be 18.4 percent under UPS approach. District level estimates for the age group 15-29 years are given in Tables 17 to 18.2.

6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

6.1. It is the general notion that a person having vocational training will get employment easily. As vocational training improves the employability of the person through enhancing his/her skill in particular work, it is important to understand how the vocational training helps people in getting job and in which sector. Keeping these things in mind, information is collected on vocational training and presented in the ensuing paragraphs.

Table 2.7: Distribution of persons by broad activity who received vocational training according to UPS Approach in %

Sector	Persons received vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Rural	4.5	89.6	2.7	7.7
Urban	7.1	85.4	4.1	10.4
Rural+Urban	5.5	87.6	3.4	9.0

6.2. Table 2.7 shows that overall it is only 5.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above received vocational training in Telangana both in formal and informal. The proportion is slightly higher in urban areas (7.1 percent) as compared to rural areas (4.5 percent). It is evident from the table that among the trained persons about 88 percent of the people is found to be employed. Around 3 percent of the trained persons are reported as unemployed.

6.3. Table 2.8 presents the distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training by sector wise and employment status wise. It is noticed from the table that 3.6 percent of persons have received/receiving Informal vocational training and formal vocational training shares 1.9 percent. It is also observable that more than 98 percent of the

informally trained persons who are in the labour force are reported to be employed and only 1.3 percent is found to be unemployed.
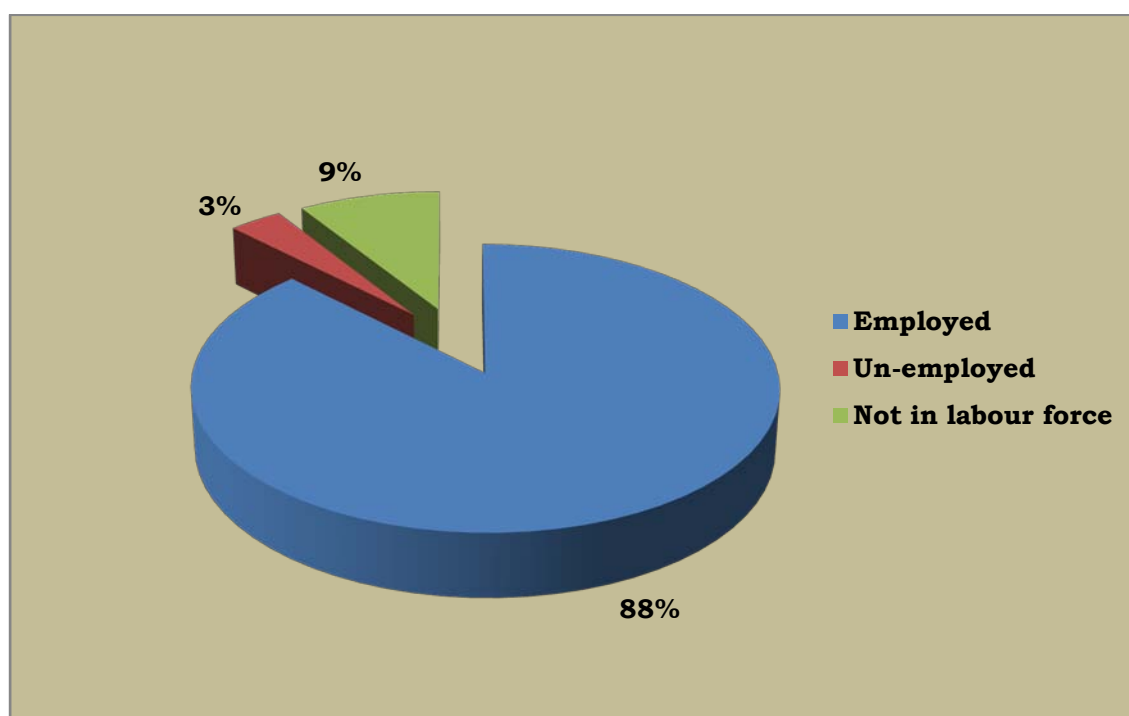
Figure 11: Broad status of persons who received vocational training in %

Table 2.8: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training by main activity pursued at State level in %

Sector	Persons received/ receiving vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons who are in labour force	
		Employed	Un-employed
Formal	1.9	90.9	9.1
Informal	3.6	98.7	1.3

6.4. Among the persons who received vocational training and employed, about 48 percent are reported to be self employed followed by wage/salaried employees (35.1 percent), casual worker (12.7 percent) and contract worker (4 percent). The proportion of wage/salaried employees is higher in urban areas (45.9 percent) as compared to rural areas (25.4 percent). It also noticed that the proportion of casual worker among trained

persons is found to be higher in rural areas (18.8 percent) as compared to urban areas (5.9 percent).

Table 2.9: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on UPS approach in %

Sector	Persons received/ receiving vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons who are employed			
		Self Employed	Wage/Salaried Employee	Contract Worker	Casual Worker
Rural	4.5	51.7	25.4	4.1	18.8
Urban	7.1	44.3	45.9	3.9	5.9
Rural +Urban	5.5	48.2	35.1	4.0	12.7
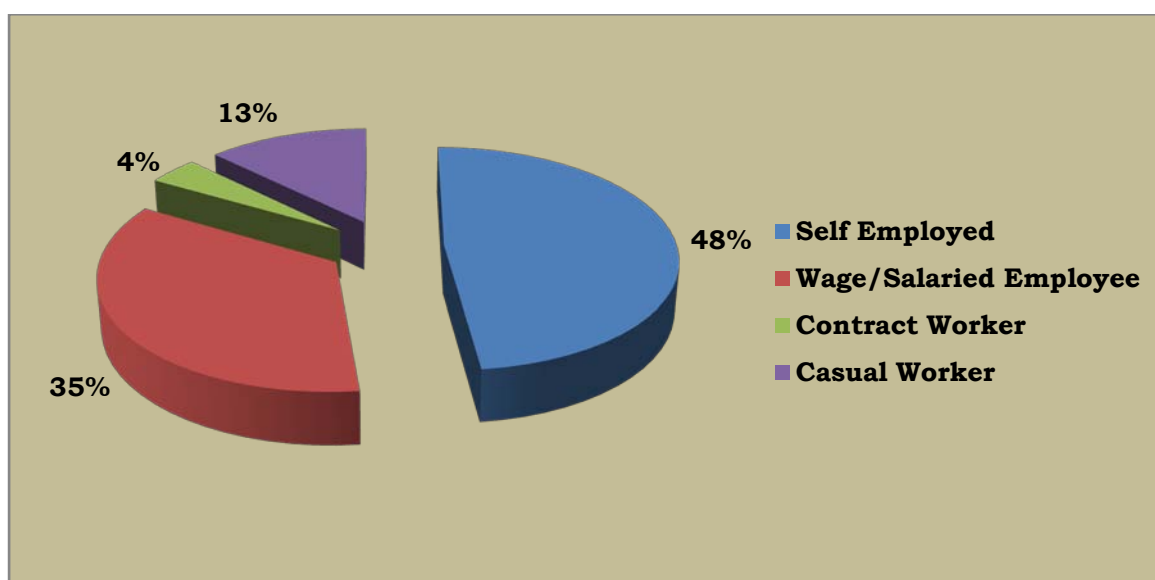
Figure 12: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training based on type of employment in %

7. INDUSTRY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

7.1. Employed persons are further classified based on the economic activity pursued by them in different industry sections. The results are compiled based on National Industrial Classification 2008. The survey results reveal that under UPS approach, majority of the persons are employed in primary sector i.e agriculture, forestry & fishing and mining &

quarrying or Section A & Section B of NIC 2008 classification.

7.2. The second important industrial code which engages more workers is code 6 which comprises wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Transportation and storage, etc shares around 16 percent of the employed persons.

Section Wise details of NIC 2008

Section	Details	Code
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Code 1
Section B	Mining and quarrying	Code 2
Section C	Manufacturing	Code 3
Section D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Code 4
Section E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Code 4
Section F	Construction	Code 5
Section G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Code 6
Section H	Transportation and storage	Code 6
Section I	Accommodation and Food service activities	Code 6
Section J	Information and communication	Code 6
Section K	Financial and insurance activities	Code 7
Section L	Real estate activities	Code 7
Section M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Code 7
Section N	Administrative and support service activities	Code 7
Section O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Code 8
Section P	Education	Code 8
Section Q	Human health and social work activities	Code 8
Section R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Code 8
Section S	Other service activities	Code 8
Section T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	Code 9
Section U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Code 9

Table 2.10: Distribution of Workers in Different Industries

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Code 1	74.2	6.9	55.6
Code 2	0.4	1.2	0.6
Code 3	8.5	16.8	10.8
Code 4	0.4	1.2	0.6
Code 5	3.6	11.6	5.8
Code 6	7.4	37.5	15.7
Code 7	1.0	8.3	3.0
Code 8	4.4	14.7	7.2
Code 9	0.1	1.8	0.5
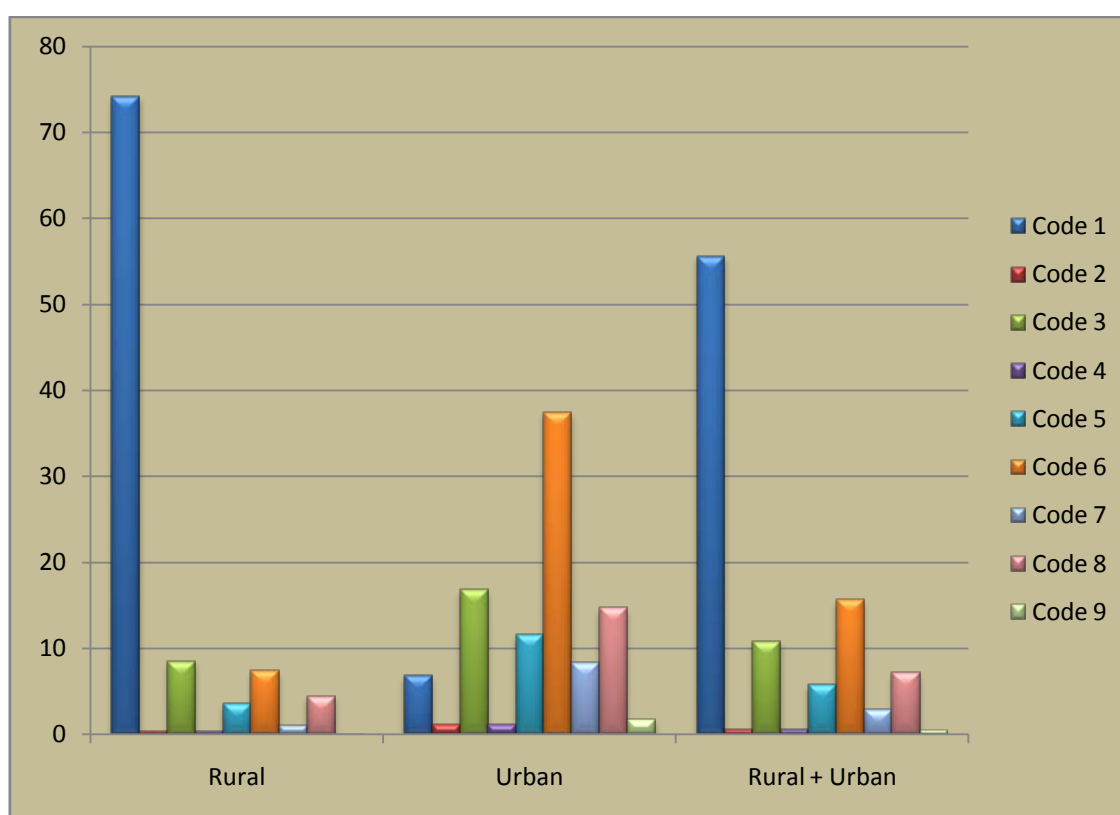
Figure 13: Distribution of Workers in Different Industries

8. EDUCATION WISE CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

8.1. In the present report, persons are also classified based on their educational level with main activity pursued by them during the reference period viz. employed, unemployed and not in labour force. The results are presented under nine heads starting from not literate to post graduation and above level.

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Table 2.8: Distribution for persons by main activity & educational classification according to UPS approach in %

Sl. No.	Education Classification	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force
1	Not literate	77.9	0.2	21.9
2	Below Primary	80.0	0.1	19.9
3	Primary	77.6	0.5	21.9
4	Middle	65.8	1.0	33.1
5	Secondary	53.4	1.2	45.4
6	Higher secondary	39.3	1.6	59.1
7	Diploma/ certificate	49.1	6.0	44.9
8	Graduate	52.1	7.3	40.6
9	Post graduate & above	67.0	10.4	22.6
	Overall	64.0	1.9	34.1

8.2. It is clearly evident from the table that the unemployment rate is increasing as the education level rises. In case of Post graduation and above level, the unemployment rate is significantly high at 13.4 per cent. Among the persons who are with graduation level, the unemployment rate is found to be 12.3 percent.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Important concepts and definitions used in the survey and relevant to this report are explained below.

1.1   House: Every structure, tent or other place of shelter, etc. which is used primarily for residential use is considered as a house for the present survey.

1.2   Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). The members of a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage to one another. The following examples may be useful while determining the group of persons to be considered as households:

(a)   In case a hostel is listed, it will constitute a single household.

(b)   Inmates of hotel, lodging and boarding house etc. will also constitute a single household.

(c)   In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household in which he or she resides.

(d)   A resident employee, or domestic servant or a paying guest will be considered as a member of the household in which he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family if the period of stay is six month or above.

(e)   In case a member of a family (say a son or a daughter of the head of family) stays elsewhere like in hostel for studies or for any other reason for major part of the year, he/she will not be considered as a member of his/her parents household.

1.3 Household size: The number of members normally residing in a household is its size.

1.4 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: i) economic activity and ii) non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services which adds value to the national product is considered as an economic activity. Further the economic activities have two parts namely i) market activities and ii) non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. On the other hand non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

1.5 Thus the term 'economic activity' under the fourth Annual Employment and Unemployment survey includes:

i. All the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production

of goods and services for exchange,

ii. Of the non-market activities,

a) All the activities relating to the primary sector which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption.

b) The activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labour or a supervisor.

1.6 Activity status: It is the activity in which a person is engaged during the reference period, which in turn decides the person's participation in economic and /or non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the

following three statuses during a reference period:

i. Working or engaged in economic activity (work);

ii. Not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' in case the 'work' is available and

iii. Neither engaged in any economic activity (work) nor available for 'work'.

1.7 Activity statuses mentioned against sl. no. (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last s1.no. (iii) is associated with 'not being in the labour force'. Being in labour force is further categorized into two parts (i) employed and unemployed.

1.8 The three broad activity statuses have been further sub-divided into the following categories as listed below:

i. working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):

   a) worked as an own-account worker (self-employed);

   b) employer (self-employed);

   c) worked in household enterprise as 'helper' (unpaid family worker);

   d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee other than contract worker;

   e) worked as contract worker;

   f) worked as casual wage labour in public works;

   g) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works;

ii. not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed);

iii. neither working nor available for work (not in labour force)

   i) attended educational institution;

   ii) attended domestic duties;

   iii) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc;

   iv) not able to work due to disability;

   v) Others (prostitutes, beggars, etc.);

1.9 The various concepts like, 'workers', 'unemployed', labour force, out of labour force are as explained below:

1.10 Workers (or employed): Persons who during the reference period are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to their economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work, for reasons of illness, injury or other physical

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disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household, farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers.

1.11 Seeking or available for work (or unemployed): Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

1.12 Labour force: Persons who are either 'working' (employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or both during a major part of the reference period, constitute the labour force.

1.13 Out of labour force: Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the major part of

the reference period are considered to be 'out of the labour force'. The persons under this category includes students, persons engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, beggars, prostitutes, etc.

1.14 It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as self-employed, regular salaried/wage employee and casual wage labour. The details of these categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

1.15 Self-employed: Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are considered as self-employed. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (i.e., regarding how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e. regarding market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out operation. The fee or remuneration received by them consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In other words, their

remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are produced.

1.16 The self-employed persons may again be categorized into the following groups:

i) **Own-account workers:** The self-employed persons, who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprises without hiring any labour are called as own account workers. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.

ii) **Employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprises by hiring labour are considered as the employers.

iii) **Helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons, mostly family members, who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.17 Regular salaried/wage employee other than contract workers: Persons working in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular salaried/wage employees. The category not only includes persons getting time-rate wage but also persons receiving piece-rate wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

1.18 Worked on contract basis: As per the definition of contract worker, a worker is deemed to be employed as contract worker when he/she is hired in connection with the work of an establishment by or through a contractor. Contract workmen are indirect employees; persons who are hired, supervised and remunerated by a contractor who, in turn, is compensated by the establishment. For the purpose

of present survey, in addition to the above mentioned category of workers, the term contract workers includes workers whose work are governed by a contract agreement either in writing or oral directly by the establishment. More precisely, the workers hired by the establishment directly for a specific job and for a specified period will also be categorized under the contract category of workers.

1.19 Casual wage labour: A person casually engaged in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually in the rural areas, a type of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in 'public works' activities. 'Public works' are those activities which are sponsored by the Government or local bodies for construction of roads, digging of ponds, etc. as relief measures (like flood relief, drought relief, famine relief, etc.) and also under various employment generation schemes under poverty alleviation programmes.

1.20 Different approaches for determining activity status: The persons surveyed can be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There could be three reference periods viz. (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three reference periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as usual principal status, current weekly status and current daily status. The activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of one year is known as the usual principal activity status of the person, that determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 week is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person and the activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of one day is known as the current daily status (CDS) of the person. In this report, the labour force related parameters are estimated for a reference period of one year.

1.21 Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the last completed twelve months from the date of survey. The

activity in which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the reference period is considered as the usual principal activity of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'.

1.22 For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but available for work and/or seeking work is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent during the period in the labour force. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

1.23 Subsidiary economic activity status: A person whose usual principal status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some other economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, subsidiary activity will be determined on the basis of relatively longer time spent criterion.

SAMPLING DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Introduction

Labour Bureau has been entrusted with the task of conducting Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys in the country. The objective of this annual survey is to regularly make available the basic inputs on labour force related parameters to facilitate policy formulation/review. The first such Annual Household Employment-Unemployment survey for the period 2009-10 was conducted during the year 2010. Till so far three such surveys have been conducted and thereon reports released. The present one is the Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey in the series.

2.4 In the current survey, a moving reference period is used to determine the usual status activity of the persons. The survey has been conducted in all the States/UTs by covering all the districts in the country. The field work of the present survey was launched in January, 2014 and completed in majority of the States/UTs by June, 2014. A

sample of about 1.36 lakh household schedules has been covered during the survey in 36 States/UTs.

2.5 Sample Design: A stratified multi-stage sample design has been adopted for the Fourth Annual Household Employment-Unemployment Survey. The first stage units (FSU) for rural sector are the 2011 census villages in all the States/UTs, except Kerala State, where panchayat wards are the FSUs. In case of urban sector, the latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for the period 2007-12 prepared by National Sample Survey Office are the First stage units.

2.6 Stratification: Each district of a State/UT has been divided into two strata: i) rural stratum comprising of all the rural areas of the district and ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district.

2.7 Sample Size: In all 36 States/UTs, a total sample of

12598 First Stage Units (FSUs) is allocated at All India level keeping in view the resource availability and other logistics. Broadly considering the population proportion, a sample of 7270 FSUs is allocated to rural sector in all the 36 States/UTs, while rest 5328 FSUs are allocated in the urban sector. While allocating the sample, additional weight age is given to the urban sector as compared to rural sector; so that the urban areas are not under represented in the survey on the basis of proportional allocation, with the condition that in major states the total sample size in urban sector does not exceed that of the rural sector.

2.8 Allocation of Sample to States/UTs: Distribution of total number of sample FSUs in rural sector among the States/UTs is done in proportion to their respective rural population as per 2011 census, subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT. For urban sector, the sample FSUs are allocated among the 36 States/UTs in proportion to the UFS blocks for the period 2007-12. A minimum sample size in a State/UT is allocated at 16 FSUs with a

minimum of 8 each in rural and urban areas.

2.9 Allocation of State/UT level rural and Urban Stratum sample to districts: The State/UT level rural/ urban sample is further distributed among its districts in proportion to rural/ urban population/urban frame survey blocks. A minimum of 16 FSUs are allocated to each State/UT for rural and urban areas combined. Stratum level sample is adjusted to multiple of 4 FSUs with a minimum sample size of 4 FSUs in a stratum. In case of some North Eastern States and UTs a marginal increase in sample size is done due to their under representation in overall sample because of their lower population.

2.10 Selection of FSUs: For the rural stratum, the village lists based on 2011 census frame are taken in the same order and the required sample is drawn by using circular systematic sampling technique with probability proportional to size (size being the population of the village as per Census 2011). In case of urban stratum, the UFS blocks are arranged in ascending order based on the town variable. After

arranging UFS blocks, sample is drawn by circular systematic sampling. This arrangement is done to ensure that most of the towns are represented in the sample. In both, the rural and the urban strata, samples are drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.11   Criteria for hamlet group/sub block formation: Large FSUs having approximate present population of 1200 or more are divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups'(hg) in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks'(sb) in the urban sector as stated below.

Approximate present population of the sample village/ urban block	No. of hg/sb to be formed (d)
Less than 1200 (no hamlet-group/sub block)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599 ....and so on	6

2.12 For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except Dehradun plains, Nainital Plains, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet groups are formed as follows:

Approximate present population of the sample village/ block	No. of hgs/ sbs to be formed (d)
Less than 600 (no hamlet-groups/sub blocks)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
...........................and so on	

2.13 Selection of hamlet groups/sub blocks: In case of large village/UFS block wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks have been formed, two hamlet-groups /sub-blocks are selected. The procedure to select the hg/sb is as follows:

i) The hg/sb with maximum percentage share of population will always be selected and termed as hg/sb 1.

ii) Second hg/sb will be selected from the remaining hgs/sbs by simple random sampling and termed as hg/sb 2.

Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks is formed in a sample FSU, it is ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. The FSU without hg/sb formation will be treated as sample hg/sb number 1.

2.14 Listing of households: After determining the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks i.e. areas to be considered for listing, all the households in that area will be listed (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local people). The hamlet-group/ sub-block with sample hg/sb number 1 will be listed first and that with sample hg/sb number 2 will be listed next.

Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households:

2.15 For canvassing the schedules, all the households listed in selected FSU/ hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks are to be stratified into four second stage strata (SSS) as given below:

The second-stage-strata in the rural and urban stratum will be formed based on the number of persons in a household aged 15 years and above. The four second-stage-strata (SSS) in the rural and urban strata are formed in the following order:

2.16 Allocation of households: The number of households to be surveyed (h) in each second stage stratum in the sample FSUs is as follows:

Second Stage Strata (SSS)	No. of members in the household aged 15 years & above
SSS1	1
SSS2	2-3
SSS3	4-5
SSS4	6 & more

SSS	without hg/sb formation		with hg/sb formation in both rural & urban strata	
	Rural	Urban	hg1/sb1	hg2/sb2
h1	1	1	1	1
h2	2	3	2	2
h3	4	4	2	2
h4	3	2	1	1
Total	**10**	**10**	**6**	**6**

2.17 Selection of Households: From each Second Stage Strata the sample households are selected by simple random sampling without replacement.

2.18 Shortfall of households to be compensated: Shortfall of households in the frame of any particular SSS will be compensated from the same SSS of the other hg/sb or from the other SSS of the same or other hg/sb where additional household(s) are available. The procedure is as follows:

Step 1: Allocate the required number of households to each SSS wherever possible and identify the SSS having shortfall.

Step 2: In case of hg/sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb, if available. Otherwise, go to Step 3.

Step 3: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order of SSS 1, SSS 2, SSS 3 & SSS 4 and compensate.

2.19   The table given below may be useful for deciding the SSS from which the compensation is to be made.

SSS having shortfall	priority order of SSS for compensation
1	2, 3, 4
2	1, 3, 4
3	1, 2, 4
4	1, 2, 3

2.20 If there is hg/sb formation, for each SSS as per priority order, compensation may be made from the hg/sb where shortfall occurs, failing which from other hg/sb and so on.

2.21 For example, if shortfall is in SSS 3 of hg/sb 1, first try to compensate from SSS3 of hg/sb 2, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 2 of hg/ sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 4 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 4 of hg/ sb 2.

Estimation Procedure

t = subscript for t-th stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m =1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU (village/panchayat ward/ UFS block)

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/hg/sb (j = 1,2,3,4)

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

D* = 1 if D = 1

   = D-1 for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any urban stratum

Z = total size of a rural stratum

z = size of selected sample village

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed in a stratum

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

$\widehat{X}$, $\widehat{Y}$ = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$ytmidjk$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th stratum.

Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum in a district (rural & urban)
Listing Schedule 'A'
Rural stratum: For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{z_i} \{y_{i1} + D_i^* \, y_{i2}\}$$

Where y_{i1}, y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in hg's 1 & 2 of the i-th FSU respectively.

Urban Stratum: For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic in the urban stratum of a district.

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{y_{i1} + D_i^* \, y_{i2}\}$$

Where y_{i1}, y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in sub-blocks 1 & 2 of i-th FSU respectively.

Schedule 'B': (Employment – Unemployment Survey Schedule)
Estimation formula for a rural stratum in a district:

Rural:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left\{ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right\}$$

Estimation formula for an urban stratum in a District:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left\{ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right\}$$

Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum ($\hat{Y}_t$) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{2} \widehat{Y_{tm}}$$

Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate $\hat{Y}$ at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates $\hat{Y}_t$ over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ All-India.

Table (1): Number of villages/UFS blocks allocated and actually surveyed for each district of Telangana

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	Number of villages/UFS blocks			Actual number of villages/UFS		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	32	24	56	32	24	56
2	Nizamabad	32	16	48	31	16	47
3	Karimnagar	48	24	72	47	24	71
4	Medak	40	16	56	40	16	56
5	Hyderabad		208	208	0	208	208
6	Rangareddi	24	16	40	24	16	40
7	Mahbubnagar	56	16	72	56	16	72
8	Nalgonda	48	16	64	48	16	64
9	Warangal	40	32	72	40	32	72
10	Khammam	32	16	48	30	15	45
	Overall	**352**	**384**	**736**	**348**	**383**	**731**

Table (2): Number of households and persons surveyed for each district of Telangana

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	Number of households			Number of persons		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	372	240	612	1709	1102	2811
2	Nizamabad	364	160	524	1712	830	2542
3	Karimnagar	562	240	802	2330	1116	3446
4	Medak	468	160	628	2264	765	3029
5	Hyderabad	0	2071	2071	0	9713	9713
6	Rangareddi	284	160	444	1327	699	2026
7	Mahbubnagar	658	160	818	3193	797	3990
8	Nalgonda	570	161	731	2478	688	3166
9	Warangal	478	320	798	2025	1408	3433
10	Khammam	340	150	490	1450	652	2102
	Overall	**4096**	**3822**	**7918**	**18488**	**17770**	**36258**

1

Table (3): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by members aged 15 years & above

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by members aged 15 years and above			
		upto 1 member	2-3 members	4-5 members	6 & above members
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	52	618	276	54
2	Nizamabad	45	567	309	80
3	Karimnagar	78	612	266	43
4	Medak	40	550	311	99
5	Hyderabad	28	649	277	47
6	Rangareddi	52	592	281	75
7	Mahbubnagar	81	548	277	94
8	Nalgonda	71	597	265	67
9	Warangal	64	611	282	43
10	Khammam	88	632	250	31
	Overall	**58**	**605**	**277**	**60**

Table (4): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) benefited from employment generating schemes for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households benefited from				
		MGNREGA	PMEGA	SGSY	SJSRY	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	448	3	4	-	6
2	Nizamabad	546	0	-	-	1
3	Karimnagar	504	-	26	-	22
4	Medak	483	3	-	-	1
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	1
6	Rangareddi	343	6	9	-	5
7	Mahbubnagar	508	-	0	-	4
8	Nalgonda	561	1	0	-	1
9	Warangal	448	-	-	-	1
10	Khammam	409	-	-	-	-
	Overall	**481**	**1**	**5**	**-**	**4**

Table (5): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed				
		None	1 person	2 persosn	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	41	278	457	115	108
2	Nizamabad	23	167	504	163	143
3	Karimnagar	66	192	505	144	93
4	Medak	22	207	456	117	198
5	Hyderabad	61	637	237	49	15
6	Rangareddi	50	256	414	128	151
7	Mahbubnagar	20	240	402	170	168
8	Nalgonda	41	230	468	151	111
9	Warangal	60	303	442	110	85
10	Khammam	47	296	408	175	74
	Overall	**46**	**324**	**407**	**124**	**100**

Table (5.1): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed				
		None	1 person	2 persosn	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	26	164	545	128	139
2	Nizamabad	18	106	546	163	167
3	Karimnagar	74	154	520	153	99
4	Medak	18	144	472	126	239
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddi	44	178	434	156	188
7	Mahbubnagar	14	186	433	180	187
8	Nalgonda	38	179	486	167	130
9	Warangal	50	233	482	126	110
10	Khammam	35	218	446	214	88
	Overall	**37**	**176**	**484**	**159**	**144**

Table (5.2): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed				
		None	1 person	2 persosn	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	85	603	210	79	23
2	Nizamabad	41	430	323	163	43
3	Karimnagar	33	357	440	105	65
4	Medak	36	459	394	80	31
5	Hyderabad	61	637	237	49	15
6	Rangareddi	68	471	361	50	51
7	Mahbubnagar	51	509	250	119	71
8	Nalgonda	54	452	388	80	27
9	Warangal	91	509	324	63	13
10	Khammam	82	527	298	61	32
	Overall	**62**	**567**	**279**	**65**	**26**

Table (6): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	853	112	33	2
2	Nizamabad	823	125	45	8
3	Karimnagar	901	84	12	3
4	Medak	779	163	41	17
5	Hyderabad	486	379	115	20
6	Rangareddi	744	184	64	8
7	Mahbubnagar	810	152	32	6
8	Nalgonda	837	137	24	1
9	Warangal	779	187	29	5
10	Khammam	781	186	27	5
	Overall	**749**	**194**	**49**	**9**

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Table (6.1): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	908	63	28	0
2	Nizamabad	870	92	38	0
3	Karimnagar	939	51	7	3
4	Medak	801	143	37	19
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddi	827	123	46	4
7	Mahbubnagar	841	129	26	5
8	Nalgonda	866	118	14	1
9	Warangal	862	115	18	6
10	Khammam	848	134	18	-
	Overall	**866**	**107**	**23**	**4**

Table (6.2): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	696	251	46	7
2	Nizamabad	617	266	78	39
3	Karimnagar	740	221	34	5
4	Medak	690	244	58	8
5	Hyderabad	486	379	115	20
6	Rangareddi	518	350	111	21
7	Mahbubnagar	657	269	63	11
8	Nalgonda	711	220	67	2
9	Warangal	532	399	64	5
10	Khammam	584	340	54	21
	Overall	**554**	**339**	**91**	**16**

Table (7): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	821	711	768	709	191	456	791	570	685
2	Nizamabad	824	684	750	766	338	561	812	623	714
3	Karimnagar	762	711	736	748	477	619	759	666	712
4	Medak	842	703	774	728	316	534	820	633	729
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	720	234	487	720	234	487
6	Rangareddi	841	672	761	732	355	548	814	589	707
7	Mahbubnagar	815	657	739	810	427	625	814	624	723
8	Nalgonda	792	693	743	765	383	572	787	638	713
9	Warangal	778	616	699	694	300	498	757	535	648
10	Khammam	857	670	763	744	330	534	829	583	705
	Overall	**810**	**679**	**745**	**729**	**285**	**514**	**780**	**535**	**659**

Table (7.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	807	687	749	683	183	439	774	550	666
2	Nizamabad	816	679	743	707	312	518	793	613	700
3	Karimnagar	746	701	723	718	465	597	740	656	698
4	Medak	822	703	763	718	298	520	802	629	718
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	689	168	439	689	168	439
6	Rangareddi	825	658	746	709	329	524	796	573	689
7	Mahbubnagar	806	654	733	790	421	612	804	620	715
8	Nalgonda	789	675	732	749	375	561	782	622	702
9	Warangal	775	611	694	665	281	474	747	527	639
10	Khammam	853	666	759	718	313	512	819	576	696
	Overall	**800**	**670**	**736**	**701**	**242**	**478**	**763**	**513**	**640**

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Table (7.2) : Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15   years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	18	34	25	36	39	37	22	34	27
2	Nizamabad	10	8	9	77	77	77	23	15	19
3	Karimnagar	21	14	17	40	25	34	25	15	20
4	Medak	24	1	13	14	57	26	22	6	15
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	42	282	98	42	282	98
6	Rangareddi	20	20	20	32	73	45	22	28	25
7	Mahbubnagar	11	5	8	25	12	21	13	6	10
8	Nalgonda	4	26	14	21	20	21	7	25	15
9	Warangal	5	8	6	41	64	48	13	16	14
10	Khammam	4	6	5	35	54	41	11	13	12
	Overall	**12**	**13**	**13**	**39**	**151**	**69**	**22**	**40**	**29**

Table (7.3): Proportion Unemployed (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	14	24	19	25	7	17	17	20	18
2	Nizamabad	8	6	7	59	26	43	19	9	14
3	Karimnagar	16	10	13	30	12	21	19	10	14
4	Medak	20	0	10	10	18	14	18	4	11
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	30	66	48	30	66	48
6	Rangareddi	17	13	15	23	26	24	18	17	17
7	Mahbubnagar	9	3	6	20	5	13	10	3	7
8	Nalgonda	3	18	10	16	8	12	5	16	11
9	Warangal	4	5	4	29	19	24	10	9	9
10	Khammam	4	4	4	26	18	22	9	7	8
	Overall	**10**	**9**	**9**	**29**	**43**	**36**	**17**	**21**	**19**

Table (8): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	822	711	768	712	208	467	793	575	688
2	Nizamabad	824	685	751	766	338	561	812	623	714
3	Karimnagar	795	746	770	764	506	641	788	700	744
4	Medak	843	717	781	728	333	542	821	647	736
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	720	238	488	720	238	488
6	Rangareddi	841	682	766	732	398	569	814	608	716
7	Mahbubnagar	822	688	758	810	435	629	820	652	739
8	Nalgonda	798	702	750	765	383	572	792	645	719
9	Warangal	786	628	709	695	304	501	763	545	656
10	Khammam	860	677	768	744	330	534	831	589	709
	Overall	**818**	**694**	**757**	**731**	**292**	**518**	**785**	**547**	**668**

Table (8.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	807	687	749	687	201	450	775	555	669
2	Nizamabad	816	680	744	707	313	519	793	614	700
3	Karimnagar	781	737	759	735	494	620	771	691	731
4	Medak	824	716	771	718	315	529	803	644	725
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	691	173	442	691	173	442
6	Rangareddi	827	669	752	721	376	553	800	593	701
7	Mahbubnagar	815	685	752	790	429	616	811	648	733
8	Nalgonda	795	684	740	749	375	561	787	629	709
9	Warangal	785	623	705	670	287	480	756	537	648
10	Khammam	856	675	765	723	313	514	823	582	701
	Overall	**809**	**686**	**748**	**704**	**250**	**484**	**770**	**526**	**650**

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Table (8.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	17	34	25	36	36	36	22	34	27
2	Nizamabad	10	8	9	77	72	76	23	14	19
3	Karimnagar	17	11	14	38	24	33	21	13	17
4	Medak	22	1	12	14	54	25	21	6	14
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	40	272	95	40	272	95
6	Rangareddi	17	20	18	15	56	29	17	26	20
7	Mahbubnagar	9	5	7	25	12	21	11	5	9
8	Nalgonda	3	26	13	21	20	21	6	25	14
9	Warangal	2	8	4	36	55	42	9	15	12
10	Khammam	4	4	4	28	54	36	10	11	10
	Overall	**11**	**12**	**11**	**37**	**143**	**66**	**20**	**38**	**27**

Table (8.3): Proportion Unemployed (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	14	24	19	25	7	17	17	20	18
2	Nizamabad	8	6	7	59	24	43	19	9	14
3	Karimnagar	14	8	11	29	12	21	17	9	13
4	Medak	19	0	10	10	18	14	17	4	10
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	29	65	46	29	65	46
6	Rangareddi	14	13	14	11	22	17	14	16	15
7	Mahbubnagar	7	3	5	20	5	13	9	3	6
8	Nalgonda	2	18	10	16	8	12	5	16	10
9	Warangal	1	5	3	25	17	21	7	8	8
10	Khammam	4	2	3	21	18	19	8	6	7
	Overall	**9**	**8**	**9**	**27**	**42**	**34**	**15**	**21**	**18**

Table (9): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	489	91	14	405
2	Nizamabad	424	104	16	456
3	Karimnagar	497	57	47	399
4	Medak	613	125	62	200
5	Hyderabad	346	508	60	86
6	Rangareddi	513	158	15	313
7	Mahbubnagar	437	102	13	447
8	Nalgonda	454	89	10	447
9	Warangal	473	139	6	383
10	Khammam	419	132	16	433 -
	Overall	**458**	**163**	**28**	**351**

Table (9.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	515	53	8	423
2	Nizamabad	431	69	12	488
3	Karimnagar	488	35	31	446
4	Medak	652	107	37	204
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddi	580	97	19	304
7	Mahbubnagar	432	82	13	473
8	Nalgonda	444	67	11	479
9	Warangal	508	81	2	409
10	Khammam	441	80	12	467 -
	Overall	**490**	**73**	**16**	**420**

Table (9.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	367	268	43	322
2	Nizamabad	380	311	41	268
3	Karimnagar	540	163	125	171
4	Medak	366	239	221	174
5	Hyderabad	346	508	60	86
6	Rangareddi	238	413	-	349
7	Mahbubnagar	476	250	10	264
8	Nalgonda	517	228	7	248
9	Warangal	322	386	22	271
10	Khammam	325	360	31	284
					-
	Overall	**373**	**398**	**57**	**171**

Table (10): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	489	91	14	406
2	Nizamabad	423	104	16	457
3	Karimnagar	494	55	46	405
4	Medak	612	124	61	203
5	Hyderabad	349	504	60	87
6	Rangareddi	517	157	16	311
7	Mahbubnagar	432	100	13	455
8	Nalgonda	453	89	10	448
9	Warangal	471	138	6	384
10	Khammam	419	131	16	434
					-
	Overall	**458**	**161**	**27**	**354**

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Table (10.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	515	53	8	423
2	Nizamabad	431	69	12	488
3	Karimnagar	484	33	31	451
4	Medak	650	106	37	208
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddi	582	98	19	302
7	Mahbubnagar	426	79	13	482
8	Nalgonda	443	66	10	481
9	Warangal	506	82	2	410
10	Khammam	441	79	12	468
					-
	Overall	**488**	**72**	**16**	**423**

Table (10.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	371	262	42	324
2	Nizamabad	379	311	41	269
3	Karimnagar	539	158	122	181
4	Medak	376	235	218	171
5	Hyderabad	349	504	60	87
6	Rangareddi	260	391	2	346
7	Mahbubnagar	480	248	10	262
8	Nalgonda	517	228	7	248
9	Warangal	319	382	24	275
10	Khammam	326	358	34	282
					-
	Overall	**377**	**394**	**57**	**172**

Table (11): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	4
1	Adilabad	39.4	57.3	-	3.3
2	Nizamabad	43.2	54.9	0	1.9
3	Karimnagar	30.8	66.6	0.2	2.3
4	Medak	54.6	43.1	0.1	2.2
5	Hyderabad	85.7	4.8	0.1	9.4
6	Rangareddi	55.1	42.3	0.4	2.2
7	Mahbubnagar	41.2	57.6	0.1	1.1
8	Nalgonda	58.8	39.6	0	1.5
9	Warangal	49	49.3	0.3	1.4
10	Khammam	33	65.7	0.1	1.3
	Overall	**52.5**	**44.2**	**0.1**	**3.2**

Table (11.1): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	4
1	Adilabad	29.7	67.1	-	3.2
2	Nizamabad	38.3	60.7	-	0.9
3	Karimnagar	24.9	73.2	0.2	1.7
4	Medak	50	47.9	0.2	1.9
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddi	51.8	46.1	0.2	2
7	Mahbubnagar	35.3	63.7	0.2	0.8
8	Nalgonda	55	43.5	0.1	1.4
9	Warangal	41.7	57.4	0.2	0.6
10	Khammam	28.1	71.4	-	0.4
	Overall	**39.8**	**58.7**	**0.1**	**1.4**

Table (11.2): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	4
1	Adilabad	76.9	19.1	-	4
2	Nizamabad	69.9	22.4	0.1	7.6
3	Karimnagar	58.9	35.8	0.1	5.2
4	Medak	79.3	17.2	-	3.5
5	Hyderabad	85.7	4.8	0.1	9.4
6	Rangareddi	67.8	27.5	1.5	3.1
7	Mahbubnagar	78.9	18.7	-	2.4
8	Nalgonda	81.1	16.8	-	2.1
9	Warangal	71.5	24.1	0.7	3.7
10	Khammam	49.8	45.9	0.3	4.1
	Overall	**78.7**	**14.2**	**0.2**	**6.9**

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Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	45	896	27	77
Urban	71	854	41	104
Rural + Urban	**55**	**876**	**34**	**90**

Adilabad

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	20	887	90	23
Urban	23	788	43	169
Rural + Urban	**21**	**858**	**76**	**67**

Nizamabad

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	35	999	-	1
Urban	121	899	43	57
Rural + Urban	**52**	**954**	**20**	**26**

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Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Karimnagar

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	59	889	50	61
Urban	157	911	20	69
Rural + Urban	**79**	**898**	**38**	**64**

Medak

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10	900	-	100
Urban	17	758	95	147
Rural + Urban	**11**	**860**	**27**	**114**

Hyderabad

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	-	-	-	-
Urban	51	894	32	74
Rural + Urban	**51**	**894**	**32**	**74**

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Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

<div align="right">Rangareddi</div>

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	59	945	39	15
Urban	18	377	94	530
Rural + Urban	**49**	**890**	**45**	**65**

<div align="right">Mahbubnagar</div>

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	26	813	4	182
Urban	37	832	68	100
Rural + Urban	**27**	**817**	**17**	**166**

<div align="right">Nalgonda</div>

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	95	910	16	74
Urban	197	911	37	52
Rural + Urban	**113**	**911**	**22**	**67**

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Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	46	869	25	106
Urban	117	679	31	290
Rural + Urban	**64**	**781**	**28**	**191**

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	40	854	36	110
Urban	116	783	106	111
Rural + Urban	**59**	**819**	**71**	**110**

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	823	1	176
2	Below Primary	885	-	115
3	Primary	876	-	124
4	Middle	762	5	232
5	Secondary	649	4	346
6	Higher secondary	449	5	546
7	Diploma/ certificate	459	57	483
8	Graduate	474	90	436
9	Post graduate & above	661	82	257
	Overall	**736**	**9**	**255**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	509	7	483
2	Below Primary	575	4	421
3	Primary	518	19	463
4	Middle	492	18	490
5	Secondary	408	21	571
6	Higher secondary	337	27	636
7	Diploma/ certificate	522	62	416
8	Graduate	544	65	391
9	Post graduate & above	673	111	216
	Overall	**478**	**36**	**486**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	779	2	219
2	Below Primary	800	1	199
3	Primary	776	5	219
4	Middle	658	10	331
5	Secondary	534	12	454
6	Higher secondary	393	16	591
7	Diploma/ certificate	491	60	449
8	Graduate	521	73	406
9	Post graduate & above	670	104	226
	Overall	**640**	**19**	**341**

Table 13.1: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

<div align="right">**Adilabad**</div>

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	849	3	149
2	Below Primary	916	-	84
3	Primary	939	-	61
4	Middle	699	18	283
5	Secondary	528	16	456
6	Higher secondary	421	2	577
7	Diploma/ certificate	964	-	36
8	Graduate	366	211	423
9	Post graduate & above	367	483	150
	Overall	**749**	**19**	**232**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	504	-	496
2	Below Primary	350	-	650
3	Primary	569	-	431
4	Middle	489	-	511
5	Secondary	344	2	654
6	Higher secondary	342	17	641
7	Diploma/ certificate	493	201	306
8	Graduate	446	25	529
9	Post graduate & above	501	208	291
	Overall	**439**	**17**	**544**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	789	2	209
2	Below Primary	792	-	208
3	Primary	841	-	159
4	Middle	654	14	332
5	Secondary	467	11	521
6	Higher secondary	382	9	609
7	Diploma/ certificate	905	25	70
8	Graduate	406	119	476
9	Post graduate & above	456	301	244
	Overall	**666**	**18**	**315**

Table 13.2: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Nizamabad

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	804	-	196
2	Below Primary	956	-	44
3	Primary	974	-	26
4	Middle	894	-	106
5	Secondary	664	14	323
6	Higher secondary	467	-	533
7	Diploma/ certificate	485	27	489
8	Graduate	420	45	535
9	Post graduate & above	764	94	142
	Overall	**743**	**7**	**250**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	524	4	471
2	Below Primary	561	-	439
3	Primary	570	-	430
4	Middle	568	18	414
5	Secondary	490	32	477
6	Higher secondary	408	5	587
7	Diploma/ certificate	492	209	299
8	Graduate	537	137	327
9	Post graduate & above	810	43	147
	Overall	**518**	**43**	**439**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	779	0	220
2	Below Primary	903	-	97
3	Primary	920	-	80
4	Middle	811	5	184
5	Secondary	621	18	361
6	Higher secondary	449	2	549
7	Diploma/ certificate	487	86	427
8	Graduate	462	79	459
9	Post graduate & above	783	73	144
	Overall	**700**	**14**	**286**

Table 13.3: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Karimnagar

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	790	-	210
2	Below Primary	920	-	80
3	Primary	925	-	75
4	Middle	867	24	109
5	Secondary	657	3	340
6	Higher secondary	441	13	546
7	Diploma/ certificate	387	45	569
8	Graduate	273	121	605
9	Post graduate & above	523	100	378
	Overall	**723**	**13**	**264**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	658	-	342
2	Below Primary	890	-	110
3	Primary	759	-	241
4	Middle	702	-	298
5	Secondary	536	8	456
6	Higher secondary	504	-	496
7	Diploma/ certificate	339	34	627
8	Graduate	498	76	426
9	Post graduate & above	504	208	288
	Overall	**597**	**21**	**381**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	776	-	224
2	Below Primary	914	-	86
3	Primary	896	-	104
4	Middle	826	18	156
5	Secondary	624	5	371
6	Higher secondary	458	10	532
7	Diploma/ certificate	372	41	587
8	Graduate	354	105	541
9	Post graduate & above	516	140	344
	Overall	**698**	**14**	**288**

Table 13.4: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Medak

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	853	-	147
2	Below Primary	737	-	263
3	Primary	916	-	84
4	Middle	737	3	261
5	Secondary	689	4	307
6	Higher secondary	514	2	484
7	Diploma/ certificate	355	311	335
8	Graduate	525	129	346
9	Post graduate & above	797	79	124
	Overall	**763**	**10**	**226**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	581	-	419
2	Below Primary	624	-	376
3	Primary	487	18	495
4	Middle	504	-	496
5	Secondary	505	-	495
6	Higher secondary	484	-	516
7	Diploma/ certificate	488	-	512
8	Graduate	493	81	426
9	Post graduate & above	597	55	348
	Overall	**520**	**14**	**466**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	828	-	172
2	Below Primary	719	-	281
3	Primary	855	3	143
4	Middle	695	2	303
5	Secondary	638	3	359
6	Higher secondary	506	1	493
7	Diploma/ certificate	404	196	400
8	Graduate	509	105	386
9	Post graduate & above	717	69	214
	Overall	**718**	**11**	**271**

Table 13.5: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Hyderabad

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	-	-	-
2	Below Primary	-	-	-
3	Primary	-	-	-
4	Middle	-	-	-
5	Secondary	-	-	-
6	Higher secondary	-	-	-
7	Diploma/ certificate	-	-	-
8	Graduate	-	-	-
9	Post graduate & above	-	-	-
	Overall	**-**	**-**	**-**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	333	27	640
2	Below Primary	495	6	499
3	Primary	404	33	563
4	Middle	422	28	549
5	Secondary	353	31	616
6	Higher secondary	290	37	673
7	Diploma/ certificate	572	68	360
8	Graduate	559	67	374
9	Post graduate & above	689	113	199
	Overall	**439**	**48**	**513**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	333	27	640
2	Below Primary	495	6	499
3	Primary	404	33	563
4	Middle	422	28	549
5	Secondary	353	31	616
6	Higher secondary	290	37	673
7	Diploma/ certificate	572	68	360
8	Graduate	559	67	374
9	Post graduate & above	689	113	199
	Overall	**439**	**48**	**513**

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Table 13.6: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

<div align="right">Rangareddi</div>

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	792	14	194
2	Below Primary	854	-	146
3	Primary	840	-	160
4	Middle	811	1	189
5	Secondary	698	7	295
6	Higher secondary	421	33	546
7	Diploma/ certificate	674	-	326
8	Graduate	539	108	353
9	Post graduate & above	975	12	13
	Overall	**746**	**15**	**239**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	521	-	479
2	Below Primary	753	-	247
3	Primary	852	-	148
4	Middle	664	2	334
5	Secondary	413	33	554
6	Higher secondary	330	-	670
7	Diploma/ certificate	693	40	267
8	Graduate	538	57	405
9	Post graduate & above	465	109	426
	Overall	**524**	**24**	**452**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	758	12	229
2	Below Primary	829	-	171
3	Primary	841	-	159
4	Middle	769	1	230
5	Secondary	618	14	367
6	Higher secondary	387	21	592
7	Diploma/ certificate	686	25	289
8	Graduate	538	78	384
9	Post graduate & above	689	66	245
	Overall	**689**	**17**	**293**

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Table 13.7: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

<div align="right">

Mahbubnagar

</div>

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	808	-	192
2	Below Primary	888	-	112
3	Primary	870	-	130
4	Middle	690	4	306
5	Secondary	660	-	340
6	Higher secondary	516	10	474
7	Diploma/ certificate	323	5	672
8	Graduate	573	61	366
9	Post graduate & above	395	145	460
	Overall	**733**	**6**	**261**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	750	-	250
2	Below Primary	517	-	483
3	Primary	549	-	451
4	Middle	603	12	385
5	Secondary	570	6	424
6	Higher secondary	437	32	530
7	Diploma/ certificate	447	-	553
8	Graduate	683	29	288
9	Post graduate & above	624	38	338
	Overall	**612**	**13**	**375**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	804	-	196
2	Below Primary	867	-	133
3	Primary	836	-	164
4	Middle	676	5	318
5	Secondary	640	1	358
6	Higher secondary	502	14	484
7	Diploma/ certificate	353	4	643
8	Graduate	604	52	344
9	Post graduate & above	526	84	390
	Overall	**715**	**7**	**277**

Table 13.8: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Nalgonda

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	827	0	173
2	Below Primary	990	-	10
3	Primary	800	-	200
4	Middle	740	-	260
5	Secondary	680	0	320
6	Higher secondary	419	-	581
7	Diploma/ certificate	300	119	581
8	Graduate	512	106	381
9	Post graduate & above	654	20	326
	Overall	**732**	**10**	**257**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	583	-	417
2	Below Primary	642	-	358
3	Primary	711	-	289
4	Middle	659	21	320
5	Secondary	569	-	431
6	Higher secondary	490	-	510
7	Diploma/ certificate	376	-	624
8	Graduate	469	25	505
9	Post graduate & above	632	118	250
	Overall	**561**	**12**	**428**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	805	0	195
2	Below Primary	959	-	41
3	Primary	792	-	208
4	Middle	717	6	277
5	Secondary	656	0	344
6	Higher secondary	437	-	563
7	Diploma/ certificate	333	67	600
8	Graduate	501	85	415
9	Post graduate & above	648	48	304
	Overall	**702**	**11**	**287**

Table 13.9: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

<div align="right">

Warangal

</div>

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	825	-	175
2	Below Primary	754	-	246
3	Primary	821	-	179
4	Middle	723	-	277
5	Secondary	623	4	373
6	Higher secondary	446	-	554
7	Diploma/ certificate	435	-	565
8	Graduate	462	41	497
9	Post graduate & above	676	50	273
	Overall	**694**	**4**	**301**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	488	-	512
2	Below Primary	545	12	443
3	Primary	556	9	435
4	Middle	547	-	453
5	Secondary	369	3	628
6	Higher secondary	337	38	625
7	Diploma/ certificate	631	-	369
8	Graduate	539	65	396
9	Post graduate & above	619	96	284
	Overall	**474**	**24**	**502**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	780	-	220
2	Below Primary	717	2	281
3	Primary	770	2	229
4	Middle	664	-	336
5	Secondary	541	3	456
6	Higher secondary	416	11	574
7	Diploma/ certificate	486	-	514
8	Graduate	492	51	458
9	Post graduate & above	640	79	280
	Overall	**639**	**9**	**352**

Table 13.10: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Khammam

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	862	-	138
2	Below Primary	852	-	148
3	Primary	872	-	128
4	Middle	767	-	233
5	Secondary	579	-	421
6	Higher secondary	344	-	656
7	Diploma/ certificate	335	85	581
8	Graduate	632	63	305
9	Post graduate & above	891	25	84
	Overall	**759**	**4**	**237**

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	515	-	485
2	Below Primary	661	-	339
3	Primary	894	-	106
4	Middle	359	13	628
5	Secondary	545	-	455
6	Higher secondary	360	14	626
7	Diploma/ certificate	389	94	516
8	Graduate	442	61	497
9	Post graduate & above	869	76	55
	Overall	**512**	**22**	**466**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	826	-	174
2	Below Primary	793	-	207
3	Primary	874	-	126
4	Middle	656	4	340
5	Secondary	564	-	436
6	Higher secondary	348	4	648
7	Diploma/ certificate	369	91	541
8	Graduate	527	62	411
9	Post graduate & above	877	57	66
	Overall	**696**	**8**	**295**

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Table (14): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5
Formal				
1	01	4	796	204
2	02	1	858	142
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	1	835	165
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	3	938	62
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	1	961	39
10	10	2	1000	-
11	11	0	1000	-
12	12	-	-	-
13	13	0	-	-
14	14	1	970	30
15	15	0	950	50
16	99	6	897	103
	All	**19**	**909**	**91**
Informal				
1	01	1	992	7
2	02	2	995	5
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	6	948	48
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	1	983	17
7	07	1	927	71
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	1	1000	-
10	10	10	1000	-
11	11	1	929	68
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	1	1000	-
14	14	0	1000	-
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	10	1000	-
	All	**36**	**987**	**13**

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

Table (14.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level

Rural

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5
Formal				
1	01	2	757	243
2	02	0	447	553
3	03	-	-	-
4	04	0	1000	-
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	3	937	63
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	0	1000	-
10	10	1	1000	-
11	11	0	1000	-
12	12	-	-	-
13	13	0	-	-
14	14	0	666	334
15	15	0	967	33
16	99	5	910	90
	All	**14**	**909**	**91**
Informal				
1	01	1	986	14
2	02	2	1000	-
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	5	970	30
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	2	981	19
7	07	1	1000	-
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	0	1000	-
10	10	9	1000	-
11	11	1	1000	-
12	12	1	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	0	1000	-
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	9	1000	-
	All	**31**	**994**	**6**

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

Table (14.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level

Urban

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5
Formal				
1	01	7	816	184
2	02	1	1000	-
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	1	761	239
5	05	-	-	-
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	3	940	60
8	08	1	1000	-
9	09	3	949	51
10	10	3	1000	-
11	11	0	1000	-
12	12	-	-	-
13	13	-	-	-
14	14	1	978	22
15	15	1	935	65
16	99	7	880	120
	All	**27**	**909**	**91**
Informal				
1	01	1	1000	-
2	02	2	988	12
3	03	1	1000	-
4	04	8	922	78
5	05	1	1000	-
6	06	1	1000	-
7	07	1	745	255
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	1	1000	-
10	10	12	1000	-
11	11	1	789	211
12	12	-	-	-
13	13	1	1000	-
14	14	0	1000	-
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	13	1000	-
	All	**44**	**978**	**22**

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

Table (15): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/ receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	21	382	519	7	92
2	Nizamabad	52	458	174	119	249
3	Karimnagar	79	601	89	118	192
4	Medak	11	194	617	63	126
5	Hyderabad	51	378	585	22	15
6	Rangareddi	49	613	282	-	105
7	Mahbubnagar	27	457	322	55	166
8	Nalgonda	113	510	298	9	183
9	Warangal	64	543	406	2	48
10	Khammam	59	394	483	17	105
	Overall	**55**	**482**	**351**	**40**	**127**

Table (15.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/ receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	20	339	530	9	122
2	Nizamabad	35	485	71	160	284
3	Karimnagar	59	614	60	77	248
4	Medak	10	258	609	60	73
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddi	59	617	274	-	109
7	Mahbubnagar	26	517	304	64	115
8	Nalgonda	95	480	276	12	231
9	Warangal	46	614	317	3	66
10	Khammam	40	380	391	31	198
	Overall	**45**	**517**	**254**	**41**	**188**

Table (15.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/ receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	23	498	490	-	12
2	Nizamabad	121	423	313	63	202
3	Karimnagar	157	582	132	177	108
4	Medak	17	-	639	73	288
5	Hyderabad	51	378	585	22	15
6	Rangareddi	18	523	477	-	-
7	Mahbubnagar	37	214	395	22	370
8	Nalgonda	197	579	347	2	72
9	Warangal	117	439	539	-	22
10	Khammam	116	411	586	2	2
	Overall	**71**	**443**	**459**	**39**	**59**

Table (16): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Formal						
1	01	4	193	762	21	-
2	02	1	58	942	-	-
3	03	0	-	1000	-	-
4	04	1	570	219	-	-
5	05	0	-	1000	-	-
6	06	0	928	72	-	-
7	07	3	299	679	7	-
8	08	0	-	865	135	-
9	09	1	137	780	84	-
10	10	2	309	648	17	-
11	11	0	514	486	-	-
12	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	13	0	-	-	-	-
14	14	1	143	832	-	-
15	15	0	25	734	-	-
16	99	6	225	711	33	-
	All	**19**	**226**	**715**	**27**	**-**
Informal						
1	01	1	349	608	1	-
2	02	2	233	123	53	-
3	03	0	173	557	-	-
4	04	6	814	21	43	-
5	05	0	497	461	42	-
6	06	1	750	-	-	-
7	07	1	689	237	44	-
8	08	0	554	184	262	-
9	09	1	273	700	20	-
10	10	10	556	268	74	103
11	11	1	857	26	117	-
12	12	0	843	157	-	-
13	13	1	348	124	53	-
14	14	0	453	308	238	-
15	15	1	209	656	-	-
16	99	10	596	162	17	226
	All	**36**	**589**	**199**	**45**	**167**

Table (16.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level

Rural

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Formal						
1	01	2	435	433	61	-
2	02	0	-	1000	-	-
3	03	-	-	-	-	-
4	04	0	1000	-	-	-
5	05	0	-	1000	-	-
6	06	0	1000	-	-	-
7	07	3	277	700	-	-
8	08	0	-	741	259	-
9	09	0	87	553	360	-
10	10	1	514	421	-	-
11	11	0	-	1000	-	-
12	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	13	0	-	-	-	-
14	14	0	509	491	-	-
15	15	0	51	450	-	-
16	99	5	344	562	42	-
	All	**14**	**331**	**568**	**45**	**-**
Informal						
1	01	1	620	322	1	-
2	02	2	62	-	37	-
3	03	0	239	-	-	-
4	04	5	923	-	-	-
5	05	0	737	-	263	-
6	06	2	706	-	-	-
7	07	1	777	223	-	-
8	08	0	-	-	1000	-
9	09	0	88	912	-	-
10	10	9	519	206	99	177
11	11	1	934	-	66	-
12	12	1	843	157	-	-
13	13	0	245	-	-	-
14	14	0	-	1000	-	-
15	15	1	190	723	-	-
16	99	9	508	156	1	334
	All	**31**	**581**	**146**	**39**	**234**

Table (16.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level

Urban

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Formal						
1	01	7	74	924	2	-
2	02	1	66	934	-	-
3	03	0	-	1000	-	-
4	04	1	319	347	-	-
5	05	-	-	-	-	-
6	06	0	792	208	-	-
7	07	3	340	638	22	-
8	08	1	-	1000	-	-
9	09	3	152	848	-	-
10	10	3	168	803	29	-
11	11	0	735	265	-	-
12	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	13	-	-	-	-	-
14	14	1	136	838	-	-
15	15	1	-	1000	-	-
16	99	7	69	904	21	-
	All	**27**	**136**	**842**	**12**	**-**
Informal						
1	01	1	-	977	-	-
2	02	2	463	289	75	-
3	03	1	137	863	-	-
4	04	8	679	48	97	-
5	05	1	468	516	16	-
6	06	1	1000	-	-	-
7	07	1	397	285	188	-
8	08	0	751	249	-	-
9	09	1	333	631	27	-
10	10	12	607	354	39	-
11	11	1	664	91	246	-
12	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	13	1	408	198	84	-
14	14	0	594	93	312	-
15	15	1	224	600	-	-
16	99	13	690	167	34	-
	All	**44**	**598**	**266**	**53**	**-**

Table (17): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	604	862	308	543	524	777
2	Nizamabad	587	840	488	611	566	798
3	Karimnagar	562	830	453	741	536	813
4	Medak	633	853	306	680	568	821
5	Hyderabad	-	-	375	557	375	557
6	Rangareddi	663	815	405	626	597	767
7	Mahbubnagar	600	821	408	738	574	808
8	Nalgonda	554	850	372	719	518	829
9	Warangal	488	831	313	607	445	773
10	Khammam	550	864	422	608	512	805
	Overall	**576**	**840**	**380**	**599**	**500**	**753**

Table (17.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	561	857	263	543	480	774
2	Nizamabad	568	840	391	604	530	797
3	Karimnagar	526	830	409	736	498	813
4	Medak	606	852	273	679	539	820
5	Hyderabad	-	-	287	535	287	535
6	Rangareddi	624	812	349	619	554	763
7	Mahbubnagar	584	821	387	729	557	807
8	Nalgonda	525	850	353	712	491	828
9	Warangal	478	830	254	604	423	771
10	Khammam	539	864	374	604	491	804
	Overall	**552**	**839**	**310**	**585**	**458**	**748**

Table (17.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	73	5	145	0	84	5
2	Nizamabad	33	-	198	11	63	2
3	Karimnagar	65	-	96	7	71	1
4	Medak	43	1	109	2	50	1
5	Hyderabad	-	-	237	39	237	39
6	Rangareddi	58	3	138	12	72	5
7	Mahbubnagar	27	-	51	12	30	2
8	Nalgonda	52	0	51	9	52	1
9	Warangal	20	1	189	5	49	2
10	Khammam	20	0	114	7	43	1
	Overall	**43**	**1**	**184**	**23**	**84**	**7**

Table (18): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status and Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	604	863	313	557	526	781
2	Nizamabad	588	840	488	611	567	798
3	Karimnagar	636	842	491	751	602	825
4	Medak	638	861	306	693	572	831
5	Hyderabad	-	-	377	559	377	559
6	Rangareddi	672	817	436	642	612	772
7	Mahbubnagar	630	833	417	738	601	819
8	Nalgonda	570	852	372	719	530	831
9	Warangal	503	837	314	610	457	779
10	Khammam	559	868	422	608	519	808
	Overall	**597**	**846**	**385**	**603**	**515**	**758**

Table (18.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status and Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	561	858	268	557	482	778
2	Nizamabad	569	840	393	604	531	797
3	Karimnagar	605	842	448	746	568	825
4	Medak	613	860	273	692	545	830
5	Hyderabad	-	-	291	537	291	537
6	Rangareddi	634	817	403	634	575	770
7	Mahbubnagar	616	833	396	730	586	817
8	Nalgonda	542	852	353	712	505	830
9	Warangal	495	837	264	607	438	778
10	Khammam	550	868	380	604	500	807
	Overall	**574**	**846**	**319**	**589**	**475**	**753**

Table (18.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status and Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	73	5	143	0	84	5
2	Nizamabad	33	-	194	11	63	2
3	Karimnagar	50	-	87	6	57	1
4	Medak	40	1	109	2	47	1
5	Hyderabad	-	-	228	38	228	38
6	Rangareddi	57	1	76	12	61	3
7	Mahbubnagar	22	-	50	12	25	2
8	Nalgonda	49	0	51	9	49	1
9	Warangal	16	-	161	5	41	1
10	Khammam	16	0	99	7	36	1
	Overall	**38**	**1**	**172**	**23**	**77**	**7**

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Table (19): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the age group 15 years & above								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	Adilabad	626	20	100	2	67	114	8	63	-
2	Nizamabad	551	-	210	5	36	110	11	75	3
3	Karimnagar	597	9	185	6	39	102	14	48	1
4	Medak	691	3	113	3	41	88	15	45	-
5	Hyderabad	10	1	143	12	103	436	119	151	25
6	Rangareddi	546	1	109	13	82	168	14	61	7
7	Mahbubnagar	712	0	68	1	50	97	15	56	0
8	Nalgonda	657	2	78	3	86	99	22	51	2
9	Warangal	687	15	39	12	32	127	19	66	4
10	Khammam	667	15	42	7	34	134	20	77	5
	Overall	**556**	**6**	**108**	**6**	**58**	**157**	**30**	**72**	**5**

Table (19.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the age group 15 years & above								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	Adilabad	739	11	90	-	53	67	4	35	-
2	Nizamabad	631	-	210	4	19	70	6	57	4
3	Karimnagar	702	7	144	6	26	68	13	34	0
4	Medak	768	3	86	2	29	67	4	40	-
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddi	642	-	74	13	67	145	7	46	5
7	Mahbubnagar	784	0	57	0	41	62	11	44	0
8	Nalgonda	751	2	67	2	70	52	11	44	-
9	Warangal	818	6	29	10	9	76	17	35	-
10	Khammam	781	6	28	1	15	97	11	61	0
	Overall	**742**	**4**	**85**	**4**	**36**	**74**	**10**	**44**	**1**

Table (19.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the age group 15 years & above								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	Adilabad	97	60	145	14	132	334	25	193	-
2	Nizamabad	69	-	209	8	141	349	42	182	-
3	Karimnagar	92	18	382	4	101	261	18	119	5
4	Medak	204	3	281	10	113	224	86	78	-
5	Hyderabad	10	1	143	12	103	436	119	151	25
6	Rangareddi	147	5	252	10	143	264	40	120	18
7	Mahbubnagar	203	-	146	3	115	346	43	145	-
8	Nalgonda	78	1	150	6	184	384	89	95	13
9	Warangal	122	52	82	18	132	349	27	199	19
10	Khammam	168	54	102	30	116	294	63	148	25
	Overall	**69**	**12**	**168**	**12**	**116**	**375**	**83**	**147**	**18**

………….about the Labour Bureau

An apex organization for providing data base at the national level for policy formulation, evaluation and research, the Labour Bureau in the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment is the epicenter of all activities involving planning, collection and dissemination of data on various facets of Labour which forms a sound basis for decision making in the Government, industry and by various other user organizations/individuals. Labour Bureau is a store house of important economic indicators like the Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial and agricultural workers, wage rates, industrial relations, socio-economic conditions in un-organized sector, evaluation and review of working of labour legislations in the country and the like. Labour Bureau has been providing an uninterrupted service to the national and international fora like ILO for the last fifty years. Today, it has assumed an important role in the labour matters and has acquired an un-disputed and indispensible status in the field of labour statistics. Equipped with the expertise of conducting surveys at the national/regional level in diverse fields and in providing in-depth analysis, the organization continues in its pursuit of excellence.