

Gaps in Education & the World of Work: A Gender Perspective

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Shashi Bala



V.V. Giri National Labour Institute

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Abbreviations Used

Abbreviation	Full Form
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AISHE	All India Survey of Higher Education
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BArch	Bachelor of Architecture
BBA	Bachelor of Business Administration
BCA	Bachelor of Computer Application
BCom	Bachelor of Commerce
BE	Bachelor of Engineering
BEEd	Bachelor of Education
BFA	Bachelor of Fine Arts
BFAD	Bachelor of Fashion & Apparel Design
BHMCT	Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology
BIET	Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering & Technology
BPharm	Bachelor of Pharmacy
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BSc	Bachelor of Science
BTech	Bachelor of Technology
CGPA	Cumulative Grade Point Average
CITS	Craft Instructors Training Scheme
COPA	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant
CTS	Craftsmen Training Scheme
Delhi NCR	Delhi National Council Region
DGE&T	Directorate General of Employment & Training
DTP	Desk Top Publishing
EFA	Education for All
GBU	Gautam Budhha University
GCE	Global Campaign for Education
GNIDA	Greater NOIDA Industrial Development Authority
HBTL, Kanpur	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur

Abbreviation	Full Form
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HRD	Human Resource & Development
HSS	Humanities and Social Sciences
IBM	International Business Machines
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IET, Lucknow	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow
INC	Indian Nursing Council
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information and Technology
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
KNIT, Sultanpur	Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LJG	Law Justice Governance
LLB	Bachelor of Laws
MA	Master of Arts
MAM	Masters in Applied Management
MArch	Master of Architecture
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
MCA	Master of Computer Application
MCI	Medical Council of India
MCom	Master of Commerce
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ME	Master of Education
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource and Development
MoL&E	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPharm	Masters of Pharmacy
MPhil	Master in Philosophy
MSc	Master of Science
MTech	Master of Technology

Abbreviation	Full Form
NCT of Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi
NCTE	National Council for Teacher Education
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training
NOIDA	New Okhla Industrial Development Authority
NSDA	National Skill Development Agency
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NUEPA	National University of Educational Planning and Administration
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institutes
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPD	Out Patient Department
PG	Post Graduation
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
RVTI	Regional Vocational Training Institutes
SC	Schedule Castes
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
ST	Schedule Tribes
TCS	Tata Consultancy Services
UGC	University Grants Commission
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGEI	United Nations Girls' Education Initiative
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UPTU	Uttar Pradesh Technical University
VSAS	Vocational Studies and Applied Sciences

Preface

Education is of great importance from social, economic as well as personal point of view. Youth can play a vital role in nation building and educated youth with significant skill can contribute efficiently towards economic development of any country. At personal level, education imparts self-confidence, self-motivation, carefulness, and the desire and ability to set personal goals for the future. Job and work not only helps in earning income for fulfilling the basic human needs, but also builds self-esteem, social security and dignity.

According to the population Census of 2011, in India, the sex ratio was around 940 females per 1000 of males. The sex ratio in 2011 shows an upward trend from the census 2001 data, when the sex ratio was around 930 of females per 1000 of males. Thus women constitute almost half of the population of India. Empowering this half of the population becomes a pre-condition for the overall development of the country, as India is poised to emerge as one of the most developed nations by 2020. According to the 2011 Census the female literacy rate is found to be 65.46% as against the male literary rate 82.14%, Gender equality and women empowerment is one of the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). India has already achieved gender parity at primary level education, at the secondary level it is close to achieve gender parity, but at the tertiary level it is unlikely to achieve gender parity very soon. It has always been a constant endeavour of the Department of Education to frame different schemes and projects to ensure increasing participation and enrolment of women (MHRD, 2013-14).

Across the world, the challenge is also to ensure that educated youth are prepared for and able to contribute to the economy and society. The development of graduates with relevant attributes, skills and knowledge has placed graduate employability at the centre of the education agenda. The present Indian education system suffers from an inverse pyramid structure, where the top is heavy and the bottom is weak. Thus focusing the basic education alone is not enough and employability should be promoted through availability of good-quality education as a foundation for future training and a close match between supply of skill according to the needs of enterprises and labour markets.

The present study is an effort towards finding the importance of education for any nation and its individuals, both men and women. It also attempts to find out the mismatch between the education and employment situation, from both the pass out students and employers point of view in a gender

perspective. The study was conducted in NCT of Delhi and the state of Uttar Pradesh.

This report has been designed in four chapters. Chapter-One principally gives a brief idea about the importance of education in economic development, sustainable development, nation building, self-development, safeguarding health, population control, enhancing gender parity, importance of women's education, importance of vocational and technical education and role of inclusive education. It also brings out the significance of employment for development of an economy, decent living, achieving social security, building self-confidence, benefitting youth, reducing gender gap and mainly combating various evils of unemployment. The Objectives of the study, Research methodology has also been examined in this chapter.

Chapter-Two deals with the findings of the field survey. To find out the mismatch between education and employment various educational institutes, coaching and training institutes and various organisations were surveyed in two districts of NCT of Delhi, and two districts of Uttar Pradesh. Findings are based on the response given by the sample students, educational institutions, placement cells, pass out students and employees, various employers and organisations, coaching centers and employment exchange in the respective areas of the study. Data on enrolment pattern, nature of employability, mismatch between education and jobs, reasons for mismatch between education and jobs, minimum and maximum age for first jobs, time gap to get the job on completion of education and other important findings are presented in tabular and graphical form in this section.

Chapter-Three reviews certain educational institutes having good practices in promoting inclusive education, skill development and employment.

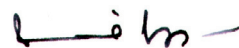
The summary, findings and recommendations are discussed in Chapter-Four. Highest enrolment was among general caste, followed by other backward castes, schedule castes, and schedule tribes. In all the regions of study, the total female enrolment was found to be lower than male enrolment at an aggregate as well as stream wise. It is only west Delhi, where the female enrolment in general education is higher than the male enrolment. This may be attributed to the reason that west Delhi is comparatively more urban in nature and the perception that the males prefer career through technical education, so they are less expected to pursue study in general education. The female enrolment in technical and vocational education was found lower than the male enrolment in all the districts under the study. Number of males finding job through placement cell was also found higher than that of the female in North East

Delhi and Lucknow Sub-division. In west Delhi, the number of females placed through placement cell is higher than the male as in this area more numbers of colleges are of nursing and teachers training institutions, and in these institutions the female enrolment was also found to be higher than their male counterparts.

In the survey, it was observed that proportionately higher percentage of males are found engaged in permanent type of jobs while their females counterparts were engaged in casual and contractual type of job. The main reason was the kinds of responsibilities expected from the females them by family and society as well lack of affirmative policies at work place. For both female and male it was observed that there is variation in the nature of educational qualification they werereceived and the job or work they were engaged in. They stated that family constraints as the main reason for this variation. It was found that the time gap between education and job was more in case of males than females and more females joined job during their study. The main reason is social and family responsibility pattern. It was observed that number of female employees was lower than the male employees in most of the organisations studied here. While analysing the salary structure it was found that there is significant differences in salary as we move upwards in the hierarchy.

To tackle the evil of unemployment and to meet the requirement of employers, increasing number of institutions should encourage placement of students and should have placement cells. There should also be transparency of data related to caste and gender. The placement cell concept is still restricted to urban areas. The institutes in rural area should encourage placement of students by forming placement cells and special initiative for placement of girl students should be undertaken by the institutions. Many of the institutions don't keep track record of their students once they pass out from the institutions. Survey should be conducted by the educational institutions to keep track of employability and whereabouts of the students. Girls often choose the courses which are reflection of their societal responsibilities and hesitate to get enrolled in new courses. For encouraging the girls to get enrolled in diversified courses, time to time counselling of parents and students are required.

I hope the study would be beneficial for the researchers, the policy makers, the academicians and thinkers, who can contribute towards successful handling the challenging issue of growing educated youth problem in India.



Manish Kumar Gupta

Director General

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Shashi Bala

CHAPTER-I

GAPS IN EDUCATION & THE WORLD OF WORK: A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Education is a fundamental requirement for enhancing overall quality of individual and societal life. It is an important determinant of national productivity and development of national human resources. Education, linked to the world of work, is essential for obtaining benefit from opportunities emerging from different sectors of the economy. The relationship between human development and economic growth is interrelated. Hence, the Government of India is committed to provide quality education. It has taken several initiatives for main streaming this concern. A nation's future, to a great extent, depends on its educated people. Providing employment opportunities to educated youth, according to their qualifications is very important for the nation's economic, social and political growth and development. Hence it is necessary to analyse the importance of quality of education and employment opportunities in an economy. Ensuring equal access to employment and income opportunities for all those women and men who are available for work and have the skills and knowledge to be gainfully employed, is not only a human right, but also vital for economic growth, poverty reduction and social progress. Jobs are not only about earning income for survival and living, but also a source of self esteem, social standing, as well as human security and dignity. With this background in view, the present study has made an attempt to examine the importance of education and employment in an economy.

1.2 IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION: AN OVERVIEW

Education for All (EFA) is a global commitment to provide quality basic education to all children. EFA was launched at the World Conference on Education for All in 2000. Education for All is also the goal 2 of the eight internationally agreed upon goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). According to UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics) database in 2012, of the 762 million primary school age children, 57 million were not in school and of this 53 percent were girls. The main reasons of these children staying out of school and out of class rooms are lack of funding for quality basic education to help them overcome the barriers to school such as tuition fees, disabilities, lack of sanitation, poorly qualified teachers and most importantly poverty, unwillingness and ignorance of the families of these children.

Education is important for the development of individual, society as well as economy of a nation. Education is a basic human right and a significant factor for the development of children, communities and countries. It is an important factor for nation building. Education is intrinsically linked to all development goals, like, increasing chances of employment, supporting gender empowerment, improving child health and maternal health, reducing hunger, fighting the spread of HIV/AIDs, diseases, poverty, spurring economic growth, and building peace. Some major importances of education are discussed below.

1.2.1 Role of Education in Economic Development

Education is considered to have a strong correlation with social and economic development. In the modern era, global economy is very much dependent on the advanced technology, where considerable emphasis is placed on the contribution made by human resources or human capital towards economic growth. The principle is that the relative contribution of every individual to the economic growth depends on their human capital – the education, knowledge, skills, competencies and other attributes that are relevant to economic activity. But when this human power is uneducated, unskilled, inefficient and inexperienced, instead of contributing positively towards growth and progress of the economy, it pulls back the county. Thus developing the skills and knowledge of the labour force is regarded as a key strategy for promoting national economic growth. Looking at the macro-economic level, a number of researchers across the globe, have looked specifically on the effect of literacy on the economic growth. For example, Green and Riddell (2012) found that both literacy and schooling influence individuals' earnings. Sum (1999) also found independent contributions of adult literacy and educational attainment on individuals' employment and earnings.

1.2.2 Role of Education in Sustainable Development

The United Nations declared 2005 to 2014 as the “Decade of Education for Sustainable Development” and it emphasised that “education for sustainable development is not an option but a priority”. From the second half of 20th century a growing concern about impact of human society and economic development on the natural environment has been felt and the concept of sustainable development emerged. The concept of sustainable development was defined in 1987 by the Brundtland Commission (formally the World Commission on Environment and Development) as ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’.

According to UNESCO, “education for sustainable development means application of trans-disciplinary educational methods and approaches to develop an ethic for lifelong learning; fostering human needs that are compatible with sustainable use of natural resources and the needs of the planet; and nurtures a sense of global solidarity”. Economic development is necessary and also a normal process, but often it leads to over-exploitation of natural resources. One way to cultivate the mindset of the youth towards sustainable development is by encouraging sustainable lifestyles through Education. Education can motivate the youth and make them aware about the benefits of sustainable development, fostering peace, fighting against global warming, reducing inequalities, fighting against poverty, fighting against the marginalisation of women and girls. If an economy is not achieving these, then its process of development cannot be viewed as sustainable development.

1.2.3 Role of Education in Nation Building

Education means acquiring knowledge and skills that are accepted and required by the society. Nation building means the implementation of processes that are geared towards recomposing and strengthening the nation’s institutions so that they can reflect the wishes, needs and aspirations of the wider society, along with making it competitive with other country and economy. Thus education paves the path for nation building. Education shapes the attitudes and behaviours of individuals. Education enlightens people and it is a prerequisite to nation building. When people are more enlightened they are expected to refrain from practices that may hamper or endanger the nation building efforts. The educated people are expected to be more responsive and responsible and law abiding citizens. A nation’s growth and development to a great extent depends on the effectiveness of its institutions. In this context each nation requires separate division or bureaucracy in the field of education at national level. It is education that imparts the necessary knowledge and understanding in a human being and gives the nation the best and competent human resources. Nation building demands contribution from one and all. More educated population in a country means more democratic participation. Education helps accepting divergences and differences, leading to brotherhood among the people. Education creates professionals, like, teachers, doctors, technicians, bureaucrats, etc. They are very much necessary for the smooth running of any nation.

1.2.4 Role of Education in Self Development

Learning process of a human being starts from birth and continues throughout the life. In this context education plays a very significant role.

The whole life of education is far more than the acquisition of knowledge. Education is wisdom and creates self esteem. Education helps in overall development of a person. It builds confidence and helps in both personal and professional development of a person. Personal development is a continuous process and formal education is an important part of personal development. Education enables a person to take better decision about his or her future. It helps in achieving the goals and targets set by a person. Often education provides better opportunities for earning making a person economically independent.

1.2.5 Role of Education in Safeguarding Health

Education plays an important role in improving the health of the people. It is well known that education leads to better jobs and higher incomes. Research also shows that better-educated individuals live longer, healthier lives than those with less education, and their children are more likely to thrive. Education widens the outlook towards health issues and health care. Education increases awareness among the people. HIV/AIDS infection rates are halved among young people who finish primary school. If every child received a complete primary education, at least million new cases of HIV could be prevented in a decade (London GCE, 2014). Education simply improves health because it results in greater resources, including access to health care. A large part of the association between education and health is causal. Causal effects of education on health would call for education subsidies only to the extent there is a market failure and individuals are investing at suboptimal levels; otherwise, individuals would base their education decisions on the health benefits along with the financial benefits (Cutler & Muney, 2006).

1.2.6 Role of Education in Population Control

The world's population is increasing very fast. The concern is now how we are going to meet everyone's needs with the earth's slowly diminishing resources. Earth's population hit 2 billion in 1927, 3 billion in 1959, 4 billion in 1974, 5 billion in 1987, 6 billion in 1998 and now 7 billion in 2011. The UN estimates that it will reach 8 billion by 2025. These numbers may vary depending on various factors such as mortality rates, access to birth control, disease outbreaks and other factors. Effective control of the population is vital for the growth of a nation, development of the economy and equal distribution of resources among all people. Education is essential for effective population control because awareness among people is a must for birth control measures and family planning. Education makes people realise the benefits of having small families. Women's education plays an important role in birth control. Women in developing countries may lack

access to contraceptives, but education can be the starting point so that they can make decisions for themselves regarding reproduction.

1.2.7 Role of Education in Enhancing Gender Parity

Education, to a great extent, helps in reducing the persistent gender inequality prevailing in any society. Education for women is a basic corner stone of women empowerment. Education provides confidence and builds self esteem in women. An educated woman can take better decision about her life, her health, her family, her children and her future. Educated women are more aware about their social, economic and political rights, and they can fight against the prevailing gender inequalities in the society. Keeping in view the importance of education in reducing gender inequalities, the Education for All (EFA) Dakar Goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), were adopted in 2000 and these have placed emphasis on the promotion of gender equality and empowering women through education. In most of the countries, the Governments regards education as an important tool to empower women; and have undertaken various steps. But still miles to go in this regard. Recognising the opportunities provided for girls' education, UNICEF supports governments in the reduction of gender disparities through interventions at national, local and community levels aimed at empowering girls. Through the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI), the rights of girls are emphasised and help countries achieve gender equality in education. It also empowers girls by supporting life skills-based education and emphasis on the role of child friendly schools to promote gender equality in the classroom by providing an overall gender-sensitive environment conducive to learning at all levels.

1.2.8 Role of Women Education

Education provides economic and personal empowerment to women and girls which allow them to make healthier choices for themselves and their families. Providing education to girls helps break the cycle of poverty: educated women are less likely to marry early and against their will; less likely to die in childbirth; more likely to have healthy babies; and are more likely to send their children to school. When all children have access to a quality education, rooted in human rights and gender equality, it creates a ripple effect of opportunity which influences generations to come. Benefits of girls' education include not only the reduction of HIV/AIDS, but reduction of poverty, improvement of the health of women and their children, delay of marriage, reduction of female genital mutilation, and increase in self-confidence and decision-making power (UNFPA, 2004). On an average, for a girl in a poor country, each additional year of education

beyond grades three or four will lead to 20 percent higher wages and a 10 percent decrease in the risk of her own children dying of preventable causes (Herz and Sperling, 2004).

Various initiatives have been undertaken by different international organisation as well as government of various countries towards girls' education and women empowerment. Goals 2 and 3 of the Millennium Development Goal emphasise on universal primary education and promoting gender equality and women empowerment by 2015. Despite various initiatives, girls continue to suffer severe disadvantage and exclusion in education systems throughout their lives. According to the Millennium Development Goal:

- The global number of out-of-school children has fallen considerably since 1990, although the pace of improvement has been insufficient to achieve universal primary enrolment by 2015. Currently, 57 million children of primary school age are estimated to be out of school, down from 100 million in 2000. Of these, 33 million are in sub-Saharan Africa, and more than half (55 percent) are girls.
- The primary school net enrolment rate in the developing regions has reached an estimated 91 percent in 2015, up from 83 percent in 2000.
- The number of out-of-school children of primary school age worldwide has fallen by almost half, to an estimated 57 million in 2015, from 100 million in 2000.
- Between 1990 and 2012, the number of children enrolled in primary school in sub-Saharan Africa more than doubled, from 62 to 149 million.
- In the developing regions, children in the poorest households are four times as likely to be out of school as those in the richest households.
- The literacy rate among youth aged 15 to 24 has increased globally from 83 percent to 91 percent between 1990 and 2015.

There are various barriers to girls' education throughout the world, ranging from supply-side constraints, negative social norms, limited economic resources, etc. In many countries the major hindrances in the path of girls education are preference for the sons, early marriage of girls, expensive schools believing that education is not compulsory and girls have too many other roles at home to do, government schools are very few and far, lack of motivation and encouragement towards education of girls, failure of schools to protect the basic rights and dignity of girls, etc.

1.2.9 Role of Inclusive Education

Every child is unique and different. They have different abilities, learn in different ways and at different paces and have differences in acquiring

knowledge. Inclusive education refers to an academic system that allows special education being included in the mainstream education. As education is the fundamental right of all children, everyone should get equal opportunity of getting education, irrespective of the differences in the learning ability.

Benefits of inclusive education include an opportunity for special-need students to learn team work skills while heightening their sense of belonging to the society and economy. Inclusive education fulfills the dreams of the families that their children can lead a regular and normal life like others. It helps children to develop a positive understanding of themselves and others. When children attend classes that reflect the similarities and differences of people in the real world, they learn to appreciate and accept diversity. Respect for each other and understanding with each other grows when children of differing abilities come together and learn together and school is the most important platform for this. By inclusive education children learn important academic skills and become self dependent in future.

1.2.10 Role of Vocational and Technical Education

Vocational education is defined as training for a specific vocation in industry or agriculture or trade. It is a course of study which prepares individuals for jobs that are based on manual or practical activities. Vocational education is traditionally non-academic in nature and is totally related to specific trade, occupation or vocation. Since it is vocation based, it is called vocational education. Initially vocational education was focused on specific trades such as automobile mechanic, plumber, welder, etc; and these were considered as activities done by lower social classes. But in the real sense vocational education is closely related with age old training facilities in different streams and specialisations.

Technical education is considered to prepare students for jobs by providing them education in applied science and modern technology. It emphasises the understanding and practical application of basic principles of science and mathematics, rather than the attainment of proficiency in manual skills that is mainly done in vocational education. The objective of technical education is the preparation of graduates for occupations that are classed above the skilled crafts but below the scientific or engineering professions. So technical education is ranked somewhere between scientific education and vocational education. Technical occupations are vital in a wide range of fields, including engineering, agriculture, computers, data processing, web designing, environmental and resource management, graphic arts and industrial design, health and medicines and many more.

In this regard, technical educational curricula are also correspondingly specialised over a broad range.

With the development and advancement of labor market, there is increasing demand for trained, skilled and specialised persons i.e., those having more practical knowledge rather theoretical knowledge. In this context, the demand for vocational and technical education increases. In many developing countries there is huge demand for trained manpower and lack of adequate resources for proper development of technical education facility, in those countries vocational education works as a middle way.

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF EMPLOYMENT: AN OVERVIEW

Not everything is free in this world. All the necessary and basic items needed for the survival of a human being requires money. Even education which is the key element to a successful life, is not free. Thus to earn money to have a decent living with self respect, every man and woman should have a means to earn livelihood. Employment is important from individual, social and economic point of view. Ensuring equal access to employment and income opportunities for all those women and men who are available for work and have the skills and knowledge to be gainfully employed, is not only a human right, but also for economic growth, poverty reduction and social progress. Jobs are not only about earning income for survival and living, but also a source of self-esteem, social standing, as well as human security and dignity. In this context importance of education can be viewed in terms of the following concepts.

1.3.1 Role of Employment in Development of an Economy

Employed persons are an asset to society and economy. They contribute positively towards the growth of the economy. Employment generates income not only to the person working but also to the organisation he or she is associated with. In turn, the organisation and the employee individually pay taxes to its government, thus generating income for the country and adding to the national income of the country. This income of the country is again spent by the government for the benefit of the people, such as infrastructure development, housing, education, health, etc. In most of the countries employment generation is considered as the sole weapon for poverty reduction. Whether individuals are subsistence farmers or salaried workers or self-employed entrepreneurs, people derive most of their income from work. This basic fact means that the level of employment, the quality of jobs, and the access which the people have to decent earnings opportunities, will be crucial determinants of poverty reduction. Thus the governments of low income countries and the vast majority of national

development strategies look to employment generation as a major channel for poverty reduction.

1.3.2 Role of Employment in Decent Living

Employment is important to lead a normal and decent life, which includes three healthy meals a day, a roof over one's head, basic minimum education, medical facility when required and other things such as clothes, shoes, etc. These are the basic things a person wishes to provide to his or her family. In order to provide good quality education to children, a person needs to be employed first. Employment is important for a person's well-being. Employment and income mean a lifestyle with value, choice and empowerment.

1.3.3 Role of Employment in Achieving Social Security

Social security is a concept enshrined in Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states, "Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realisation, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organisation and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality." Social security means access to sufficient resources for food, shelter, health care facility and well-being of the population. When a person is employed, he/she is entitled to various social security initiatives undertaken by the government. Social Security protects not just the subscriber but also his/her entire family by giving benefit packages in financial security and health care. Social Security schemes are designed to guarantee at least long-term sustenance to families when the earning member retires, dies or suffers a disability. Thus the main strength of the Social Security system is that it acts as a facilitator - it helps people to plan their own future through insurance and assistance. The success of Social Security schemes however requires the active support and involvement of employees and employers. On the other hand when an individual is employed and earns, he or she personally can ensure social security for himself or herself as well as his or her family. An earning individual can save for his or her old age as well as for meeting unforeseen situations in life.

1.3.4 Role of Employment in Building Self-Confidence

Work often boosts a person's morale and integrity. It also gives the person self-confidence especially while socialising with other people. It is often seen that people associate their job positions as their titles when introducing themselves to strangers. An employed person has the ability to enhance and develop his or her skills and learn moral values such as

teamwork and cooperation. Employment provides an individual with an opportunity to maximise self-determination, choice, control, and independence. Employment provides competencies with opportunities to maintain skills and learn new ones. It helps in the expansion and integration of relationships and social connections in the community.

1.3.5 Role of Employment for the Benefit of Youth

Young people enrich an organisation and an economy with energy, talent, positivity and creativity. Young women and men are important contributors as productive workers, entrepreneurs, consumers, members of civil society and agents of change around the whole world. Young people lay down the foundation of tomorrow's economy. Employment of youth is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Employment of a person does not only mean earning salary, but it also means a bond between an organisation and an individual, a beginning of the ability of an individual to envision a carrier path ahead, an appreciation for the value of education, a boost in self-confidence and an off-ramp from all the ill effects of unemployment. According to the Youth Employment Programme "Access to productive and decent work is the best way young people can realise their aspirations, improve their living conditions and actively participate in society. Decent work for young people provides them with significant benefits in terms of increased wealth, a commitment to democracy, security and political stability. It strengthens economies."

Thus from all the points of view, employment of youth is important for the society, for the economy, as well as individually for the concerned person. The cohesiveness of entire communities is bound up in economic development, in education and in the creation of job opportunities for all those who can work, especially youth. In this era of a globalised economy and an information age, where capital and labour is so mobile, no country can afford to undervalue or waste its human resources (Anderson, 2005).

1.3.6 Role of Employment in Reducing Gender Gap

Gender gap refers to differences between men and women, as reflected in social, political, intellectual, cultural, or economic attainments or attitudes. In most of the countries gender inequality is found in many forms like access to education, basic facility, health care facility, economic freedom and decision making, employment opportunities, ownership and inheritance, political freedom and participation and so on. Women's economic empowerment through active participation in employment is a powerful means for availing demographic dividend in any country. Unleashing women's talent and creative potential in the workplace

provide significant economic gains not only for a woman herself, but also for organisation, economy and society as a whole. When women are economically empowered they can take better decision for themselves and their family, and women can be empowered economically only when they are employed in any paid jobs and earn a decent amount of income.

1.3.7 Combating the Evils of Unemployment

Growing unemployment in a country, especially youth unemployment has deep negative consequences as well as burdens on the concerned person, the economy as well as the society.

1.3.7.1 Burden of Unemployment on the Person Concerned

Unemployment brings with it despair, unhappiness and anguish. It forces people to live their lives in a way they do not wish to. Unemployment affects mental health of an individual. It may lead to low self-confidence, feeling unworthy, depression and hopelessness and at an extreme, suicide. These issues may often lead to general health issues. Unemployment leads to tension at home, like quarrels and arguments. Person who are unemployed often do not have trust on the administration and the government which may lead to political instability. Often the unemployed persons to meet their survival needs, indulge, crime and violence.

1.3.7.2 Burden of Unemployment on the Economy

In many countries the government has to pay the unemployed some benefits. This puts additional financial burden on the economy. In this scenario the nation has to bear the burden twice, in terms loss of income and decreased production due to unemployment and additional cost incurred for paying the unemployed persons some benefits. Increased unemployment in any economy shows decrease in spending and aggregate demand and if this continues for long time, then it may lead to recession in an economy. Employed person divides their income between consumption expenditure and saving expenditure. But when an individual is unemployed, he or she cannot even think about savings. If such scenario is chronic then there will be no saving in the economy and this will affect capital accumulation.

1.3.7.3 Burden of Unemployment on the Society

Unemployment affects not just the person himself/herself but also his/her family and in the long run, the society. Unemployment also creates discontent and frustration amongst the taxpaying citizens. In order to meet the demands of the unemployment fund, the government many a times may have to increase the taxes thus giving way to restlessness amongst the taxpaying citizens.

In this scenario, when unemployment problems have so many negative consequences on economy and society, the only panacea is employment opportunities for those who are interested to be employed.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The broad objective of the study is to evaluate the employment pattern of the students passing out of different educational institute and to find out from the employers perspective on the required skill and expertise of a pass out student or a new entrant into the job market.

With this background the study specifically intends:

- i. To review the enrolment pattern in education at International level in the Developed and the Developing Countries.
- ii. To review the enrolment pattern in education at state level.
- iii. To review the employability of students pass out during last ten years (permanent, contractual and casual).
- iv. To identify the existing mismatch between education and jobs.
- v. To find out reasons for mismatch between education and jobs.
- vi. To identify gaps in wages for equal work.
- vii. To find out the minimum and maximum age for first jobs.
- viii. To access the time gap to get the job on completion of education.
- ix. To focus on certain institutes having good practises in promoting inclusive education, skill development and employment.

Table 1.1: Main Objectives and Indicators

Sl. No.	Objectives of the Study	Main Indicators
1	To review the enrolment pattern in Education at International level in the Developed and the Developing Countries.	Data on male and female enrolment in different countries, obtained from publication and reports of various international organisation.
2	To review the enrolment pattern in Education at state level.	Data on male and female enrolment in different states and union territories, obtained from All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE). Male and female enrolment pattern in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi obtained from primary survey.

3	To review the employability of students pass out during last ten years.	To look into the nature of job the pass outs are engaged in (permanent, contractual and casual).
4	To identify the existing mismatch between education and jobs.	Comparison between educational background of the students and present job engagement.
5	To find out reasons for mismatch between education and jobs.	Finding out the reasons for mismatch between education and job.
6	To identify gaps in wages for equal work.	Per month salary structure of pass outs/employees.
7	To find out the minimum and maximum age for first jobs.	Minimum age and maximum age of the respondents when they joined their first job.
8	To access the time gap to get the job on completion of education.	Time gap between the last highest qualification achieved and the time when entered into labour market.
9	To focus on certain institutes having good practises in promoting inclusive education, skill development and employment.	Some case studies on those educational institutions which offer special training and courses for employment or placement of students. Some institutions providing skill development trainings.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

The hypotheses of the study are:

- i. Education level is positively related to job performance.
- ii. Highest enrolment is found in general education, but have lowest job opportunities.
- iii. Students enrolled in technical education have more chances of getting employment than the students enrolled in general education.
- iv. There are more employment opportunities for medium skilled technical education.
- v. Youth entering the job market are not efficiently skilled for the concerned job.
- vi. Girls are more enrolled in general education than technical education.
- vii. Most of the girls enrolled in education according to their parent's choice.

1.6 AREA OF STUDY

The study covered all the educational institutions in North East Delhi & West Delhi districts of Delhi NCT and Lucknow and Ikauna Blocks of Lucknow & Shrawasti districts in the state of Uttar Pradesh, which constitute the supply side of the labour market. In the demand side the study focussed on the employers in Delhi NCR (Delhi, NOIDA, Greater NOIDA, Gaziabad, Gurgaon and Faridabad). The study focussed on all the courses above 10th or Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Examination and below Masters Degree examination considering the highest enrolment in these courses. The reasons for focussing on these districts and the courses are discussed in detail in the methodology section. The following educational institutions were covered under field survey:

- General education institutions approved by University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Technical education institutions approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
- Vocational education institutions approved by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), Ministry of skill development and AICTE
- Nursing training institutes approved by Indian Nursing Council (INC)
- Teachers training institutes approved by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)
- Law Colleges approved by BAR council of India
- Medical colleges approved by Medical Council of India (MCI)

1.7 SAMPLE SIZE

Tables 1.2 and 1.3 shows the sample sizes in the respective areas of the study.

Table 1.2: Sample Size (Delhi)

Region	Area	Sample Size
West Delhi District	Educational Institutes	44
	Present Students	124
	Placement Cells	28
	Employment Exchange	1
North East Delhi District	Educational Institutes	7
	Present Students	14
	Placement Cells	5
	Employment Exchange	1
Delhi NCR Region	Pass Out Students	342
	Organisations	144
	Coaching and NSDC Training Centers	38

Table 1.3: Sample Size (Lucknow)

Region	Area	Sample Size
Lucknow Block of Lucknow District	Educational Institutes	45
	Present Students	94
	Placement Cells	41
	Employment Exchange	1
Ikauna Block of Shrawasti District	Educational Institutes	4
	Present Students	10
	Placement Cells	4
	Employment Exchange	1
Lucknow Region	Coaching and NSDC Training Centers	35
	Coaching and NSDC Training Centers	4

1.8 METHODOLOGY

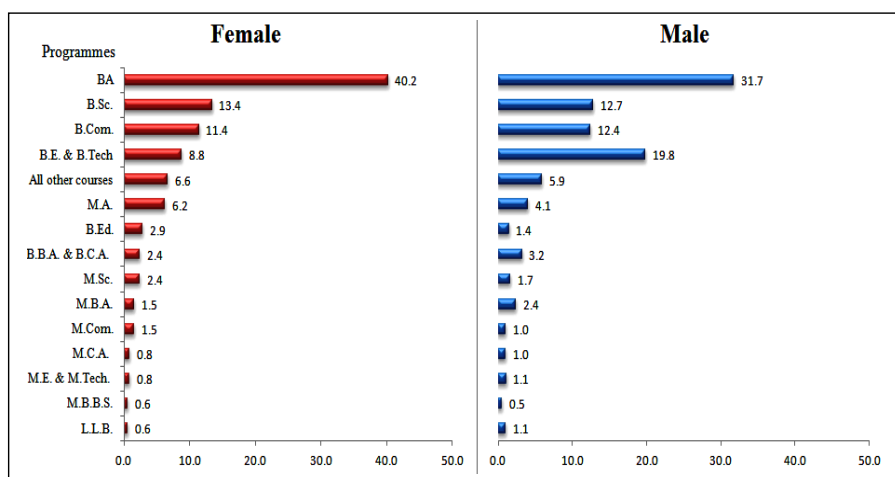
In the present study, both primary and secondary data have been analysed. India has experienced rapid expansion of education in last few years. Despite this, there has been mismatch between the numbers of passed out from different educational institutions in different specialisation in comparison to the capacity of labour market to absorb them. This leads to a situation of unemployment and under employment. Quite often it has puzzled policy makers, economists as well as social thinkers. This study is an attempt to focus on both the sides of labour market. On the supply side, the study attempts to identify attitude and motivation of the youth, i.e. those students who are presently enrolled in educational institutes and also those who have passed-out from different educational institutes. On the demand side, it attempts to examine the changing needs of the labour market in order to identify inconsistencies between education and the labour market.

The secondary data relevant to the concerned area were available from Annual Report of Ministry of Human Resource & Development (HRD), Ministry of Labour & Employment, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE), Census 2011 and the related organisations working on skill development. According to the data obtained from AISHE, highest enrolment in general education was found for both male and female, as presented in Table 1.4 and Figure 1.1. So it is important to look into the employability of these students passing out from general education system. At the same time it also important to examine the three-tier technical education system at the Engineering, Diploma and Certificate levels, as skilled work force is considered as an important corner stone of any nation's development.

Table 1.4: Enrolment Pattern in Different Programmes in Higher Education, 2012- 13(%)

Programme	Percentage of Enrolment	
	Female	Male
BA	40.2	31.7
B.Sc.	13.4	12.7
B. Com.	11.4	12.4
B.E. & B.Tech	8.8	19.8
All other courses	6.6	5.9
M.A.	6.2	4.1
B.Ed.	2.9	1.4
B.B.A. & B.C.A.	2.4	3.2
M.Sc.	2.4	1.7
M.B.A.	1.5	2.4
M.Com.	1.5	1.0
M.C.A.	0.8	1.0
M.E. & M.Tech.	0.8	1.1
M.B.B.S.	0.6	0.5
L.L.B.	0.6	1.1

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2013-14, Annexure-I

Figure 1.1: Enrolment in Different Programmes in Higher Education, 2012-13(%)

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2013-14, Annexure-I

As per AISHE, 2013-14, the highest enrolment was found in Uttar Pradesh. It is relevant to look into the enrolment pattern and employability

of the labour force of the state. Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi are neighboring states and as Delhi is the national capital, migration for education and employment from UP to Delhi is quite common. According to Delhi's Human Development Report 2013, Uttar Pradesh is the state from which the largest share of migrants comes to Delhi, i.e. about 47% of the total migrants in Delhi. Thus it was meaningful to look into these two aspects in a comparative perspective for the relatively underdeveloped state of Uttar Pradesh to that of relatively developed NCT of Delhi.

For identifying the districts for field survey in Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi, the district-wise indicators considered are: number of colleges, enrolment in Under Graduate, PG Diploma, Diploma and Certificate Courses, and Literacy Rates and Labour Force Participation Rate. As of now, Uttar Pradesh has 75 districts after the reorganisation of 71 districts. The NCT of Delhi had 9 districts earlier and now it has 11 districts. But due to the latest data constraint at district level, the study makes use of data from AISHE Annual Report 2011-12 and Census-2011 when UP had 71 districts and NCT of Delhi had 9 districts. AISHE Annual Report 2013-14 data is available, but it doesn't deal with the district level data for the indicators considered in the study. The data relating to the above mentioned indicators are depicted in the following tables.

Table 1.5: District-wise Number of Colleges and Enrolment in Under Graduate, PG Diploma, Diploma and Certificate Courses for NCT of Delhi.

Name of Districts	Number of colleges	Enrolment			
		Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate
Central	19	38063	1525	4128	102
East	13	9805	20	1247	0
New Delhi	25	49412	2479	5830	1475
North	12	270638	614	3320	2412
North East	4	6985	0	306	0
North West	29	29187	173	6199	75
South	27	166300	5165	28955	152
South West	20	22784	709	2197	79
West	35	37620	1080	1369	185

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12, Annexure-III

Table 1.6: District-wise Literacy Rate and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for NCT of Delhi

Districts	Literacy Rate	LFPR
Central	84.45%	54.19
East	86.57%	53.51
New Delhi	86.98%	62.54
North	88.28%	52.71
North East	83.09%	49.19
North West	89.31%	52.58
South	86.85%	53.67
South West	85.14%	55.22
West	88.34%	54.11

Source: Census 2011 Population Enumeration Data, Annexure-V

Table 1.7: District Wise Number of Colleges and Enrolment in Under Graduate, PG Diploma, Diploma and Certificate Courses for Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	No. of colleges	Enrolment			
			Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate
1.	Agra	165	51039	181	1255	3352
2.	Aligarh	83	53796	999	2623	224
3.	Allahabad	214	223199	2255	1561	4542
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	82	6359	0	611	0
5.	Auraiya	36	52264	0	0	400
6.	Azamgarh	121	9935	0	123	1804
7.	Baghpat	62	7108	0	0	50
8.	Bahraich	23	491	0	781	0
9.	Ballia	102	11571	0	1202	2908
10.	Balrampur	11	5855	0	0	70
11.	Banda	27	30303	0	0	2054
12.	Bara Banki	54	4045	0	0	3349
13.	Bareilly	70	42233	384	1642	1508
14.	Basti	45	4559	0	1417	0
15.	Bijnor	55	62034	18	884	1880
16.	Budaun	29	14452	0	555	93
17.	Bulandshahar	69	21019	11	586	146
18.	Chandauli	10	1902	0	289	0

Table continued....

19.	Chitrakoot	19	7307	10	1	606
20.	Deoria	100	5521	0	0	183
21.	Etah	79	17522	25	8	583
22.	Etawah	40	29520	60	156	100
23.	Faizabad	97	3303	330	1137	2609
24.	Farrukhabad	37	33419	93	463	0
25.	Fatehpur	43	39800	0	555	237
26.	Firozabad	66	14133	65	389	288
27.	Gautam Budha Nagar	151	54337	659	1162	90
28.	Ghaziabad	233	58414	128	1898	364
29.	Ghazipur	115	17112	0	540	3272
30.	Gonda	47	541	0	1512	1469
31.	Gorakhpur	121	42196	187	927	551
32.	Hamirpur	20	13553	0	14	0
33.	Hardoi	62	64856	0	457	0
34.	Jalaun	45	37692	0	0	1033
35.	Jaunpur	138	11481	0	270	3677
36.	Jhansi	38	32435	0	704	0

Source: All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE), 2011-12 Table cont....

Annexure-IV**District-wise Number of Colleges and Enrolment in Under Graduate, PG Diploma, Diploma and Certificate Courses for Uttar Pradesh**

Districts	No. of colleges	Enrolment			
		Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	31	27046	59	0	29
Kannauj	36	29297	0	0	2112
Kanpur Dehat	49	44076	0	0	1468
Kanpur Nagar	163	140858	67	1602	1548
Kanshiram Nagar	10	3377	9	0	0
Kaushambi	43	26372	0	114	398
Kheri	21	22314	0	434	2530
Kushinagar	32	1737	0	0	2745
Lalitpur	8	4215	0	0	364
Lucknow	207	87742	2196	5457	2751
Mahamaya Nagar	36	8219	0	48	345
Mahoba	9	5185	0	0	93
Maharajganj	40	1179	0	0	846
Mainpuri	54	28872	21	454	396
Mathura	132	39196	60	933	380
Mau	75	5812	0	591	1078
Meerut	243	44115	36	1286	909
Mirzapur	41	9728	0	774	1062
Moradabad	68	64336	26	4091	567
MuzzafarNagar	74	18511	74	507	200
Pilibhit	12	14625	0	449	200
Pratapgarh	83	14698	0	1530	3169
Rae Bereli	41	42290	0	290	1271
Rampur	13	12057	0	466	210
Saharanpur	90	23475	0	610	358
Sant Kabir Nagar	45	1770	0	0	0
Sant Ravidas Nagar	21	1836	0	0	380
Shahjahanpur	27	24187	63	837	277
Shravasti	6	480	0	0	314
Siddharth Nagar	27	4181	0	0	1062
Sitapur	49	36979	0	171	2788
Sonbhadra	22	2608	0	147	2478
Sultanpur	86	22935	0	1150	400
Unnao	44	33574	107	255	3806
Varanasi	181	58788	767	2585	225

Source: All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE), 2011-12

Annexure-IV

Table 1.8: District Wise Literacy Rate and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Districts	Literacy Rate	LFPR
1.	Agra	71.58%	53.84
2.	Aligarh	67.52%	54.43
3.	Allahabad	72.32%	61.64
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	72.23%	58.00
5.	Auraiya	78.95%	55.65
6.	Azamgarh	70.93%	54.02
7.	Baghpat	72.01%	53.57
8.	Bahraich	49.36%	58.37
9.	Ballia	70.94%	55.54
10.	Balrampur	49.51%	62.16
11.	Banda	66.67%	67.28
12.	Bara Banki	61.75%	62.53
13.	Bareilly	58.49%	54.80
14.	Basti	67.22%	56.71
15.	Bijnor	68.48%	51.28
16.	Budaun	51.29%	53.48
17.	Bulandshahar	68.88%	56.04
18.	Chandauli	71.48%	59.45
19.	Chitrakoot	65.05%	69.37
20.	Deoria	71.13%	51.83
21.	Etah	70.81%	53.73
22.	Etawah	78.41%	55.83
23.	Faizabad	68.73%	58.18
24.	Farrukhabad	69.04%	53.41
25.	Fatehpur	67.43%	67.50
26.	Firozabad	71.92%	52.96
27.	Gautam Budha Nagar	80.12%	56.62
28.	Ghaziabad	78.07%	52.70
29.	Ghazipur	71.78%	59.38
30.	Gonda	58.71%	59.06
31.	Gorakhpur	70.83%	53.98
32.	Hamirpur	68.77%	66.38
33.	Hardoi	64.57%	55.89
34.	Jalaun	71.59%	60.07
35.	Jaunpur	73.75%	55.43
36.	Jhansi	71.55%	65.49

Source: Census 2011 Population Enumeration Data, Annexure-VI Table cont...

**District Wise Literacy Rate and Labour Force Participation
Rate (LFPR) for Uttar Pradesh**

Sl.No.	Districts	Literacy Rate	LFPR
1.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	75.05%	56.24
2.	Kannauj	63.84%	55.17
3.	Kanpur Dehat	72.70%	58.69
4.	Kanpur Nagar	75.78%	55.76
5.	Kanshiram Nagar	79.65%	57.07
6.	Kaushambi	61.02%	69.35
7.	Kheri	61.28%	54.00
8.	Kushinagar	60.56%	55.51
9.	Lalitpur	65.25%	70.87
10.	Lucknow	63.52%	56.86
11.	Mahamaya Nagar	77.29%	53.59
12.	Mahoba	65.27%	67.09
13.	Maharajganj	62.76%	63.57
14.	Mainpuri	75.99%	51.44
15.	Mathura	70.36%	58.03
16.	Mau	73.09%	57.64
17.	Meerut	72.84%	52.22
18.	Mirzapur	68.48%	61.54
19.	Moradabad	56.77%	52.01
20.	MuzzafarNagar	69.12%	52.08
21.	Pilibhit	61.47%	52.32
22.	Pratapgarh	70.09%	58.46
23.	Rae Bereli	67.25%	61.18
24.	Rampur	53.34%	54.30
25.	Saharanpur	70.49%	50.02
26.	Sant Kabir Nagar	66.72%	56.19
27.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	68.97%	54.26
28.	Shahjahanpur	59.54%	53.02
29.	Shravasti	46.74%	63.40
30.	Siddharth Nagar	59.25%	62.00
31.	Sitapur	61.12%	55.80
32.	Sonbhadra	64.03%	67.61
33.	Sultanpur	69.27%	58.08
34.	Unnao	66.37%	60.02
35.	Varanasi	75.60%	56.05

Source: Census 2011 Population Enumeration Data, Annexure-VI

In the above tables seven indicators have been considered for the identification of the districts for both the NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. From Tables 1.5 and 1.6 for the NCT of Delhi, **West Delhi** is consistently found on the top in terms of six indicators out of seven indicators considered, such as number of Colleges, enrolment in Under Graduate courses, enrolment in P.G. Diploma Courses, enrolment in Certificate Courses, literacy rate and Labour Force Participation Rate. The district **North East Delhi** is consistently found at the bottom of all in terms of all the above indicators. In Uttar Pradesh, from Tables 1.7 and 1.8 **Lucknow** was found to be on the top in terms of four indicators out of seven indicators, such as number of Colleges, enrolment in Under Graduate courses, enrolment in P.G. Diploma Courses and enrolment in Diploma Courses. The district **Shrawasti** was found at bottom of all districts, in terms of five indicators out of seven indicators, such as, number of Colleges, enrolment in Under Graduate courses, enrolment in P.G. Diploma Courses, enrolment in Diploma Courses and Literacy rate.

District Profile of West Delhi

- West Delhi has 3 Tehsils, 2 villages and 11 towns, of which most of the areas are urban, with 0.25% of the total population living in rural area and remaining 99.75% living in the urban area. The density of population is 19563 persons per square km. which is higher than the state's average of 11320.
- Literacy rate of West Delhi was 88.34%, in which male and female literacy rate were 91.00% and 82.39% respectively. The literacy rate of the district is found to be higher than the state's average of 86.21%. The male and female literacy rates are 90.94% and 80.76% respectively.
- The overall labour force participation rate in the district is 54.11%, the male labour force participation is 81.55% and the female labour force participation is 22.55%. The labour force participation rates are found to be higher than state's average of 53.18% for total, 80.87% for male and 21.01% for female.

District Profile of North East Delhi

- North East Delhi has 3 Tehsils, 9 villages and 15 towns, of which most of the areas are urban, with 0.96% of the total population living in rural area and remaining 99.04% living in the urban area. The density of population is 36155 persons per square km., which is very high compared to the state's average of 11320.
- Literacy rate in North East Delhi is 83.09%, of which male and female literacy rate are 88.78% and 76.67% respectively. The literacy rate of the district is found to be lower than the state's average of 86.21%. The male and female literacy rates are 90.94% and 80.76% respectively.

- The overall labour force participation rate in the district is 49.19%. The male labour force participation is 79.97% and the female labour force participation is 14.40%. The labour force participation rates are found to be lower than state's average of 53.18% for total, 80.87% for male and 21.01% for female.

District Profile of Lucknow

- Lucknow has 4 Tehsils, 8 Blocks and 807 inhabited villages, with 33.8% of the total population living in rural area and the remaining 66.2% living in the urban area. The density of population is 1816 persons per square km., which is higher compared to the state's average of 829.
- Literacy rate of Lucknow district is 63.5%, and for male and female, the literacy rates are 82.6% and 71.5% respectively. The literacy rate of the district is found to be substantially higher than the state's average of 67.7%, in which the male and female literacy rates are 77.3% and 57.2% respectively.
- The overall labour force participation rate in the district is 56.86%, the male labour force participation is 80.90% and the female labour force participation is 30.65%. Though the average labour force participation rate for Lucknow is found to be same as state's average, male labour force participation is found to be higher than state's average of 79.69% and the female labour force participation is found to be marginally lower than the state's average of 32.09%.

District Profile of Shrawasti

- Shrawasti has 2 Tehsils, 5 Blocks and 541 inhabited villages with 96.5% of the total population living in rural area and the remaining 3.5% living in the urban area. The density of population is 681 persons per square km., which is very low compared to the state's average of 829.
- Literacy rate in Shrawasti is 46.7%, and male and female, the literacy rates are 57.2% and 34.8% respectively. The literacy rate of the district is found to be substantially lower than the state's average of 67.7%, in which the male and female literacy rates placed at 77.3% and 57.2% respectively.
- The overall labour force participation rate in the district is 63.40%. The male labour force participation is 84.13% and the female labour force participation is 40.00%. The labour force participation rates are found to be higher than the state's average of 56.86% for the total, 79.69% for male and 32.09% for female.

According to All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE), higher education is defined as the education, which is obtained after completing

12 years of schooling or equivalent and is of the duration of at least nine months (full time) or after completing 10 years of schooling and is of the duration of 3 years. The education may be of the nature of General or Technical or Vocational education.

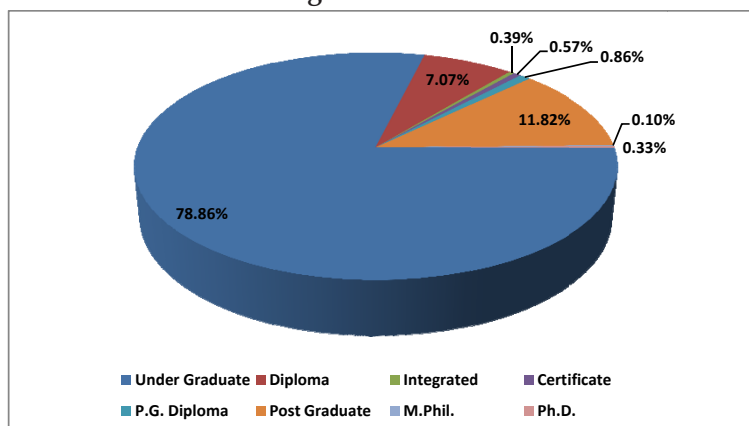
This study is confined to pre-university level of education and it is not considering the post graduate degree level of education and that education which are attained after the graduation level or for which the graduation degree is the minimum qualification. Because in India the enrolment in these courses i.e. Post Graduate, M.Phil. and Ph.D. together constitutes only 12.25% of total enrolment, whereas all the other courses like Bachelors degree, Diploma, Certificate, Integrated and PG Diploma courses constitutes 87.75% of total enrolment, as shown in Table 1.9 and Figure 1.2.

Table 1.9: Enrolments in Different Programmes in Higher Education

Level of Education	Enrolment (in %)	Total (in %)
Under Graduate	78.86	87.75
Integrated	0.39	
Diploma	7.07	
Certificate	0.57	
P.G. Diploma	0.86	
Post Graduate	11.82	12.25
M.Phil.	0.1	
Ph.D.	0.33	
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Survey Higher Education (AISHE) 2013-14, Annexure-II

Figure 1.2: Proportion of Enrolment in different programmes in Higher Education



Source: All India Survey Higher Education (AISHE) 2013-14, Annexure-II

It was felt that it would be not possible to cover the whole districts of Lucknow and Shrawasti under field survey due to time constraint, accessibility issues, etc. In terms of geographical area, Lucknow district is about double in size in comparison to whole NCT of Delhi. Thus the study focussed on block level data for finding out a Tehsil or sub-division within the districts of Lucknow and Shrawasti. Depending on the availability of block level data from Census-2011, the indicators considered for identifying the Tehsils or Sub-division were number of Literates (total, male, female) and Work Force Participation Rate (total, male, Female). The block level data relating to the above indicators are depicted in Tables 1.10 and 1.11 for Lucknow and Shrawasti respectively.

Table 1.10: Block Wise Number of Literates and Work Force Participation Rate for Lucknow

Tehsil / Sub-division	Blocks	Number of Literates			Work Force Participation Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lucknow	Chinhat	86603	49586	37017	71.90	75.79	54.63
	Sarojini Nagar	157067	91455	65612	59.25	62.75	45.27
	Kakori	87584	51511	36043	67.27	72.49	47.84
Mohanlalganj	Mohanlalganj	145193	86894	58299	61.95	66.73	46.99
	Gosainganj	108607	64338	44269	64.45	69.10	49.83
Malihabad	Malihabad	101314	60754	40560	62.50	68.33	43.36
	Mal	93602	56645	36957	65.07	67.97	53.65
Bakshi-ka-talab	Bakshi-ka-Talab	135853	80936	54917	67.32	74.03	45.28

Source: Census-2011 Population Enumeration Data, Annexure-VII

Table 1.11: Block Wise Number of Literates and Work Force Participation Rate for Shrawasti

Tehsil / Sub-division	Blocks	Number of Literates			Work Force Participation Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ikauna	Ekona	89908	57740	32168	62.27	70.11	41.22
	Gilaula	85939	56262	29677	59.72	66.11	42.39
Bhingra	Hariharpur Rani	67677	45333	22344	60.10	68.54	36.27
	Jamunaha	81966	54340	27626	54.58	63.73	30.62
	Sirsiya	76889	51162	25727	51.33	59.43	32.45

Source: Census-2011 Population Enumeration Data, Annexure-VIII

Block level data of the district of Lucknow, showshighest numbers of literates in Sarojini Nagar block and the work force participation rate is

found to be highest for Chinhat block. For the district of Shrawasti, the numbers of literates are found to be highest in Ekona followed by Gilaula block and the work force participation rate is found to be highest in Ekona block. Ekona and Gilaula blocks are in Ikauna tehsil or sub-division. Thus the study conducted field survey in **Lucknow** tehsil of Lucknow district and **Ikauna** tehsil of Shrawasti district.

The institutes covered in the field survey in the concerned area of study are:

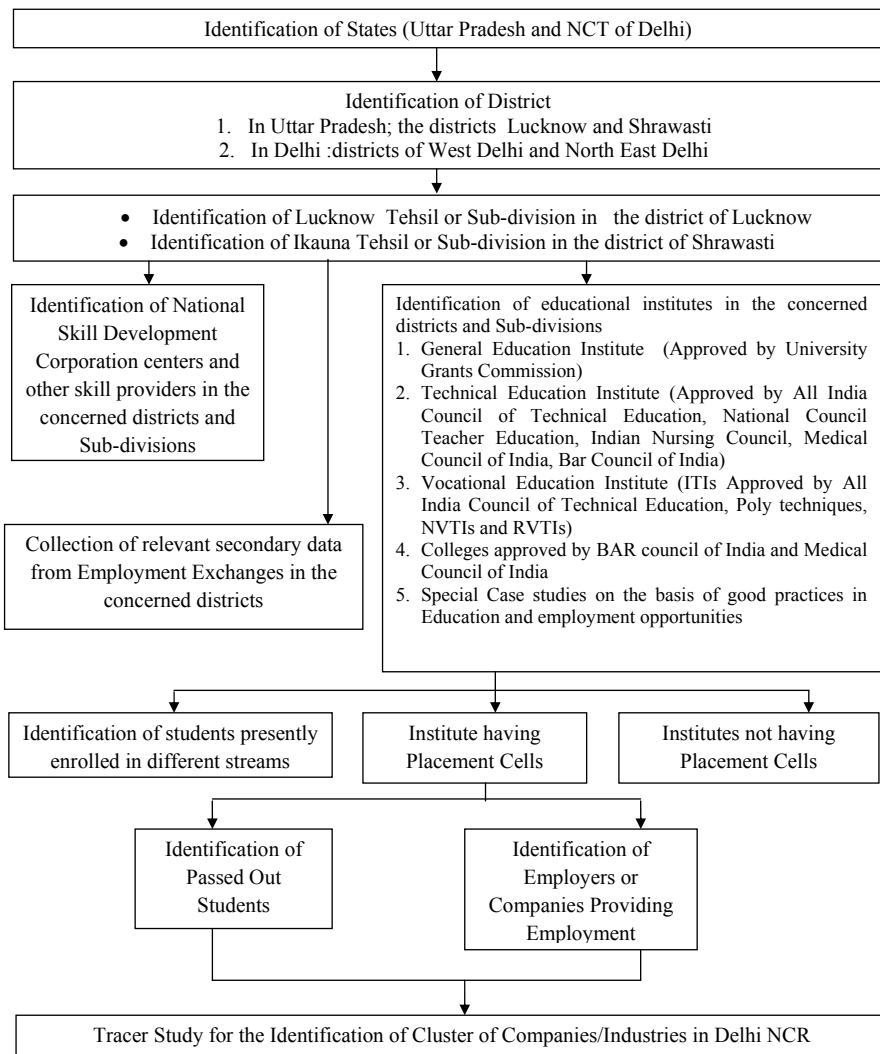
- The general education institutions approved by UGC (University Grants Commission) Act section 2(f) and 12(b) offering bachelors degree in arts, science and commerce.
- According to NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation) classification the technical or professional education can be degree or diploma or certificate courses. For the technical education institutions the study is focussing on AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education) approved Degree awarding institutes, Diploma awarding institutes, Hotel Management institutes, Pharmacy institutes, Architecture institutes, Arts & Crafts institutes, Minority institutes, Women institutes and Institutes operating with foreign collaboration.
- Teachers training institutions recognised by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). Nursing Institutes recognised by Indian Nursing Council (INC) and Institutes under the various ministries.
- According to NSSO, all types of vocational education courses of three months or more are conducted by institutions like Industrial Training Institute (ITI), National Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI), Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI) and Polytechniques, authorised by competent authority. So the study thus focussed on these institutes in the respective areas of the study.
- In addition, the study also examined employability of the students passing from the colleges approved by the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the colleges approved by the BAR Council of India in the districts of the study.

During the field survey it was found that most of the educational institutions are not keeping records about their pass-out students, whether they have had placement cell or not. Since it was difficult to find out the pass-out students, the study intended to conduct tracer study and focussed on the companies in Delhi NCR (National Capital Region) consisting of Delhi, NOIDA, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Greater NOIDA., to view the employer perspective of the labour market. The study identified Delhi region for survey of companies because Delhi being the capital region of the country has more potential for employment than other States. Delhi NCR being a metropolitan city, attraction of youth for employment opportunity is more. Another reason for focussing on Delhi NCR is that

the pass-out students migrate to different regions of country as well as to other countries for pursuing their career and Delhi NCR is such a region where youth from all over the country migrate for job.

The study selected some organisations giving employment to the youth on the basis of probability of absorption and followed stratified random sampling to find out some such organisation in Delhi NCR. The methodology followed for data collection in the study is presented in the form of Flow Chart-1.1. The companies and offices selected on the basis of absorption of students from different streams are mentioned in Flow Chart-1.2.

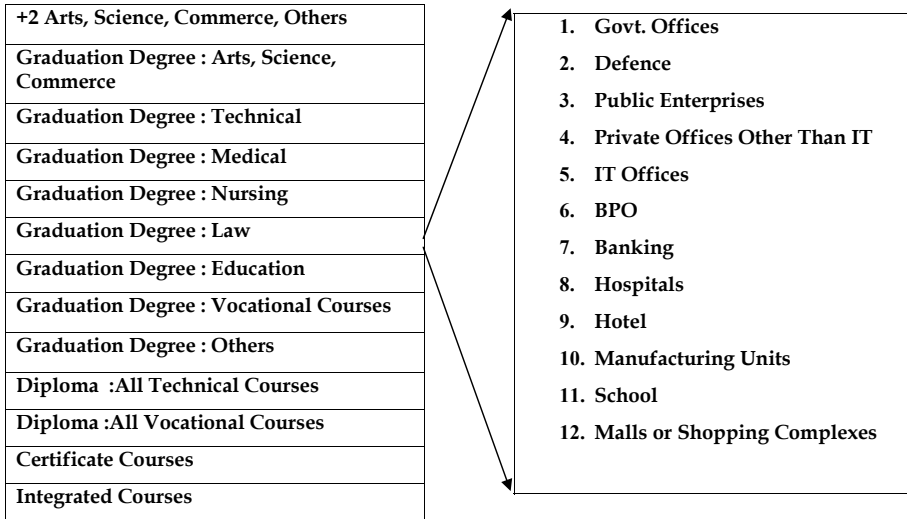
Flow Chart 1.1: Methodology Chart



Flow Chart 1.2 : Courses Covered

COURSES COVERED

**PROBABILITY OF ABSORPTION
IN THE LABOUR MARKET**



* The mapping pattern was through Google search, other search engines (justdial.com, indeed.com, naukri.com etc.), both online web and advertisement in the newspapers.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study intended to examine the education and employment gap of the pass out students from different educational institutes and their current employment status. However, during the field survey, it was found that the educational institutions, having placement cells and not having placements cells, are not keeping any track records of their pass out students. Secondly, as the study looks into gender perspective, it focused on education and employability from women’s point of view and in this regard, tried to obtain data for the both males and females separately. Again it was found that many institutions and organisations did not have data classified for males and females.

CHAPTER - II

FINDINGS ON THE BASIS OF FIELD SURVEY

The present chapter based on a field survey conducted in two districts of NCT of Delhi and two districts of Uttar Pradesh provides summary of major findings of the field research. Uttar Pradesh was chosen for field survey as it has the highest enrolment in 2013-14 (27.3 million). For a comparative study NCT of Delhi was selected as Delhi is relatively developed and is the national capital of the country. Besides, both are neighbouring states. On the basis of variables like number of colleges, enrolment in different levels of education, literacy rate and labour force participation rate, West Delhi and North East Delhi districts were selected for field survey in the NCT of Delhi. Like with the Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow district and the Ikauna sub-division of Shrawasti district were selected from Uttar Pradesh (For details, refer, to Methodology, section-1.8 in Chapter-1).

2.1 DETAILS REGARDING ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS

Table 2.1: Caste-wise Enrolment of Students in the Selected Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Region

Caste	West Delhi	North East Delhi	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow	Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti
General	10615 (63.7%)	4247 (76.6%)	8749 (43.9%)	765 (33.7%)
Other Backward Caste	3085 (18.5%)	413 (7.5%)	7854 (39.4%)	703 (31.0%)
Schedule Tribe	761 (4.6%)	32 (0.6%)	89 (0.4%)	200 (8.8%)
Schedule Caste	2200 (13.2%)	850 (15.3%)	3234 (16.2%)	600 (26.5%)
Total Enrolment	16661 (100.0%)	5542 (100.0%)	19926 (100.0%)	2268 (100.0%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.1: Caste Wise Enrolment of Students in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Region

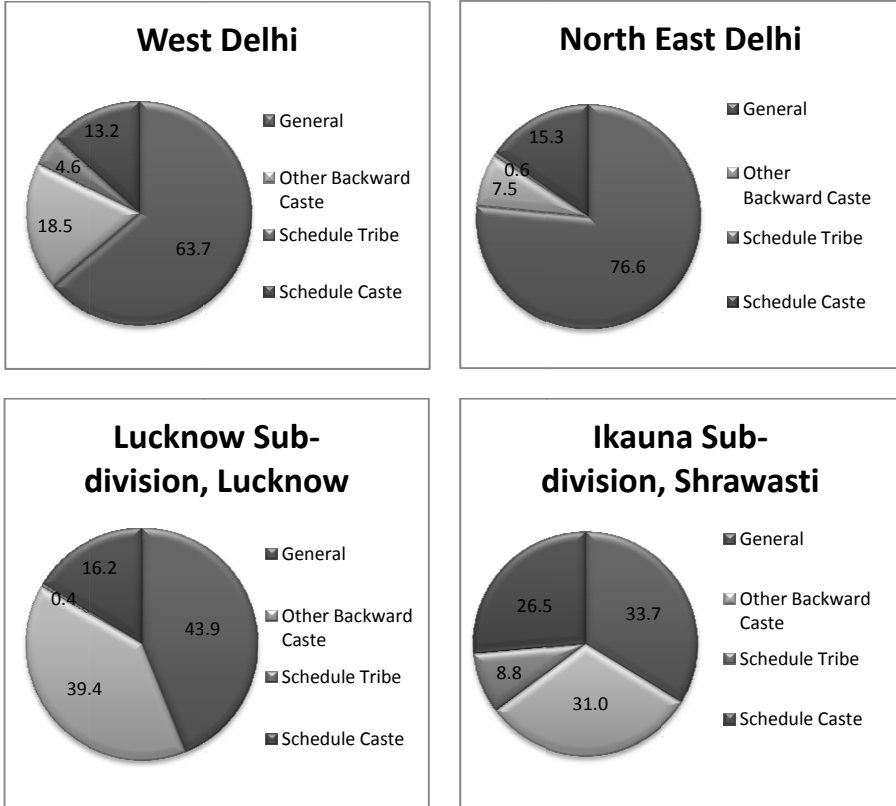


Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show caste-wise enrolment in the areas of the present study. In all the districts highest enrolment was found in general caste, followed by other Backward Caste, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe. Among the districts the percentage of OBC students was found to be maximum in Lucknow. Percentage of ST and SC students is found to be maximum in Ikauna sub-division of Shrawasti. West Delhi while the percentage of SC students was maximum in Lucknow. It is Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow that records highest total enrolment.

Table 2.2: Total Enrolment in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Region

Regions	Total	Male	Female
West Delhi	16661	6825	9836
North East Delhi	5542	4663	879
Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow	19926	13046	6880
Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti	2268	1398	870

Figure 2.2: Total Enrolment in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Region

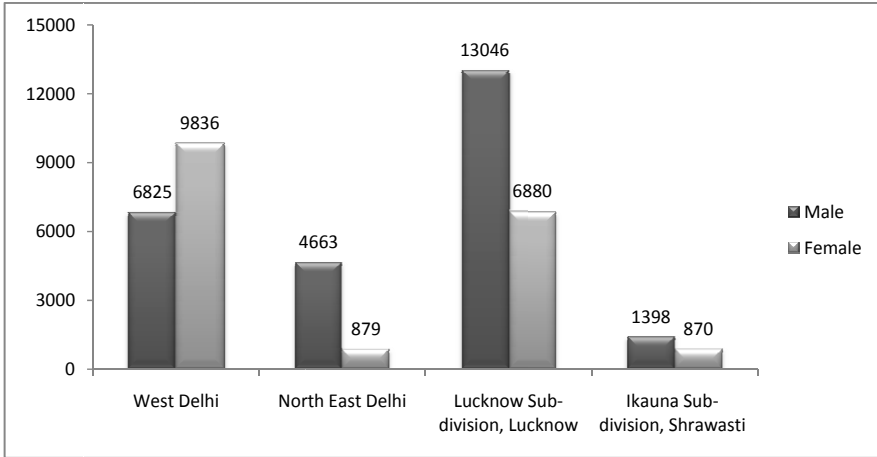


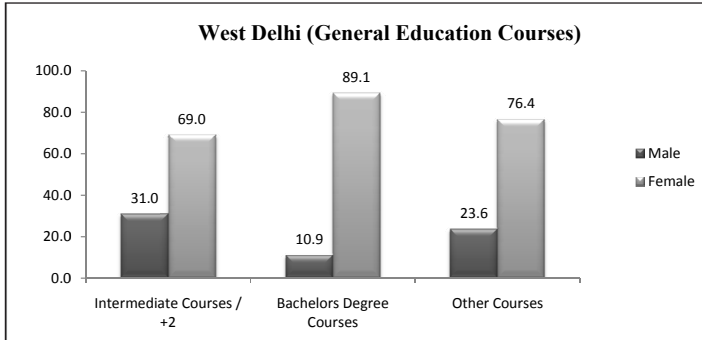
Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2 give details about the total enrolment in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh region of study. It was found that Lucknow Subdivision of Lucknow district has the highest enrolment, followed by West Delhi, North East Delhi and Ikauna Sub-division of Shrawasti. Male enrolment is found to be highest in Lucknow Subdivision of Lucknow district, followed by West Delhi, North East Delhi and Ikauna Sub-division of Shrawasti. Female enrolment is highest in West Delhi, followed by Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow district, North East Delhi and Ikauna sub-division of Shrawasti district. North East Delhi and Ikauna sub-division have almost same number of female enrolment. West Delhi is the only region where female enrolment is higher than male enrolment, the reason for this was found that most of the colleges in this area were either only for women colleges, teachers training colleges or nursing colleges and in these colleges female enrolment is high.

Table 2.3: Enrolment in General Education (Delhi Region)

Courses	West Delhi			North East Delhi		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Intermediate Courses/ +2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree Courses	5997 (100.0%)	1857 (31.0%)	4140 (69.0%)	-	-	-
Other Courses	3512 (100.0%)	384 (10.9%)	3128 (89.1%)	-	-	-
Total	9509 (100.0%)	2241 (23.6%)	7268 (76.4%)	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.3: Enrolment in General Education (Delhi Region)



Enrolment in general education courses are shown in Table 2.3 and Figure 2.3. In North East Delhi no colleges were found to be offering general education, as all the institutes were either offering vocational or technical education courses. In West Delhi female enrolment was found to be higher compare to male enrolment as many general education colleges in this region were only for women colleges.

Table 2.4: Enrolment in General Education (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Courses	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow			Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Intermediate Courses / +2	2957 (100.0%)	1756 (59.4%)	1201 (40.6%)	398 (100.0%)	238 (59.8%)	160 (40.2%)
Bachelors Degree Courses	5099 (100.0%)	2262 (44.4%)	2837 (55.6%)	990 (100.0%)	620 (62.6%)	370 (37.4%)
Other Courses	1371 (100.0%)	837 (61.1%)	534 (38.9%)	-	-	-
Total	9427 (100.0%)	4855 (51.5%)	4572 (48.5%)	1388 (100.0%)	858 (61.8%)	530 (38.2%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.4: Enrolment in General Education (Uttar Pradesh Region)

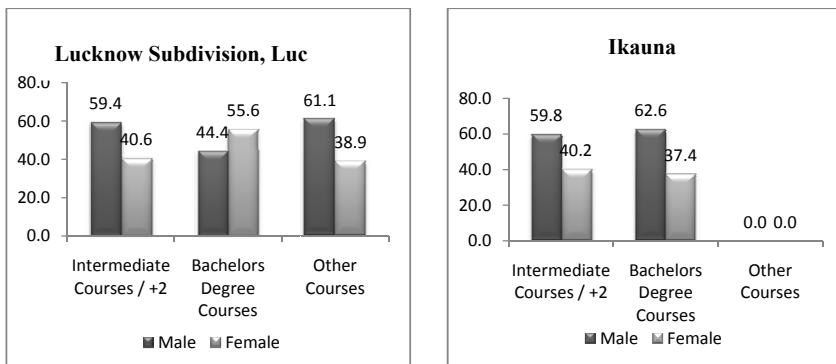


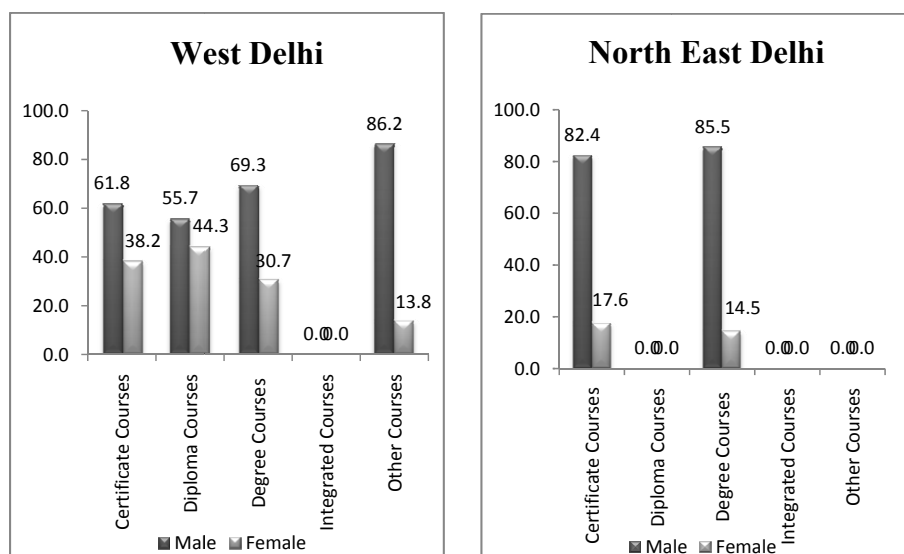
Table 2.4 and Figure 2.4 show general education enrolment in Lucknow and Shrawasti. In both the districts male enrolment was found to be higher compare to the female enrolment.

Table 2.5: Enrolment in Technical Education (Delhi Region)

Courses	West Delhi			North East Delhi		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Certificate Courses	576 (100.0%)	356 (61.8%)	220 (38.2%)	1856 (100.0%)	1529 (82.4%)	327 (17.6%)
Diploma Courses	1516 (100.0%)	845 (55.7%)	671 (44.3%)	-	-	-
Degree Courses	4136 (100.0%)	2866 (69.3%)	1270 (30.7%)	3528 (100.0%)	3015 (85.5%)	513 (14.5%)
Integrated Courses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Courses	116 (100.0%)	100 (86.2%)	16 (13.8%)	-	-	-
Total	6344 (100.0%)	4167 (65.7%)	2177 (34.3%)	5384 (100.0%)	4544 (84.4%)	840 (15.6%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.5: Enrolment in Technical Education (Delhi Region)



Enrolment in technical education courses in Delhi region are shown in Table 2.5 and Figure-2.5. In both the districts female enrolment in technical education is lower compare to the male enrolment. These two districts are included among some of the most developed regions as they are two

districts of NCT of Delhi and national capital. The low level of female enrolment in technical education shows girls still hesitate to pursue a technical career in future and thus are reluctant to get enrolled in technical education.

Table 2.6: Enrolment in Technical Education (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Courses	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow			Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Certificate Courses	174 (100.0%)	162 (93.1%)	12 (6.9%)	-	-	-
Diploma Courses	6260 (100.0%)	5299 (84.6%)	961 (15.4%)	600 (100.0%)	370 (61.7%)	230 (38.3%)
Degree Courses	1213 (100.0%)	1027 (84.7%)	186 (15.3%)	-	-	-
Integrated Courses	969 (100.0%)	722 (74.5%)	247 (25.5%)	-	-	-
Other Courses	100 (100.0%)	78 (78.0%)	22 (22.0%)	-	-	-
Total	8716 (100.0%)	7288 (83.6%)	1428 (16.4%)	600 (100.0%)	370 (61.7%)	230 (38.3%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.6: Enrolment in Technical Education (Uttar Pradesh Region)

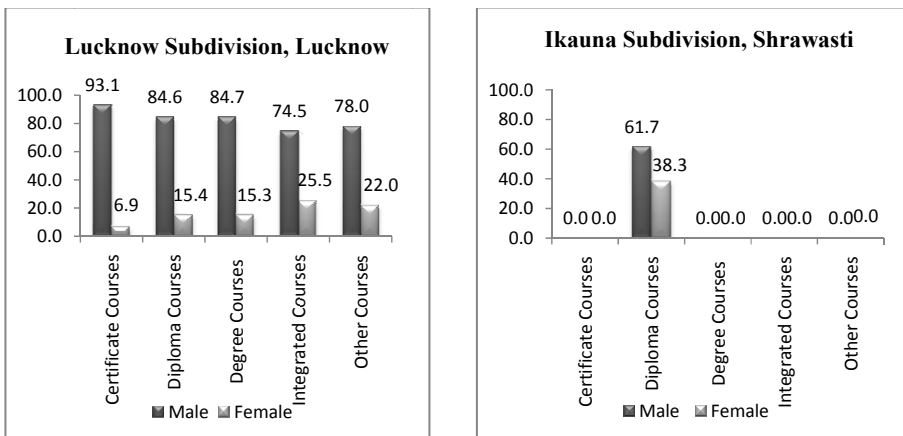


Table 2.6 and Figure 2.6 depict with technical education enrolment in Lucknow and Shrawasti districts of Uttar Pradesh. In both the districts the female enrolment was found to be significantly lower compared to the male enrolment.

Table 2.7: Enrolment in Vocational Education (Delhi Region)

Courses	West Delhi			North East Delhi		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Certificate	144 (100.0%)	86 (59.7%)	58 (40.3%)	158 (100.0%)	119 (75.3%)	39 (24.7%)
Certificate Advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma	664 (100.0%)	417 (62.8%)	247 (37.2%)	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	808 (100.0%)	417 (51.6%)	391 (48.4%)	158 (100.0%)	119 (75.3%)	39 (24.7%)

Source: Field Survey

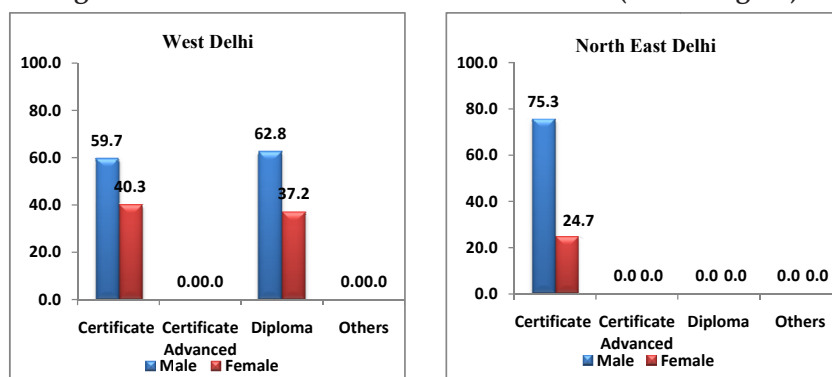
Figure 2.7: Enrolment in Vocational Education (Delhi Region)

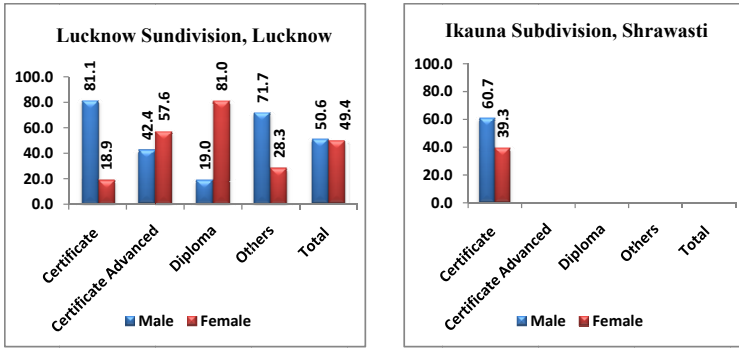
Table 2.7 and Figure 2.7 describe nature of enrolment in vocational education in West and North East Delhi. In both the districts female enrolment in vocational education courses are lower compare to male enrolment. Compare to the North East Delhi the gap in male and female enrolment was found to be low in West Delhi.

Table 2.8: Enrolment in Vocational Education (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Courses	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow			Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Certificate	185 (100.0%)	150 (81.1%)	35 (18.9%)	280 (100.0%)	170 (60.7%)	110 (39.3%)
Certificate Advanced	297 (100.0%)	126 (42.4%)	171 (57.6%)	-	-	-
Diploma	580 (100.0%)	110 (19.0%)	470 (81.0%)	-	-	-
Others	721 (100.0%)	517 (71.7%)	204 (28.3%)	-	-	-
Total	1783 (100.0%)	903 (50.6%)	880 (49.4%)	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.8: Enrolment in Vocational Education (Uttar Pradesh Region)



Enrolment in vocational education courses in Lucknow and Shrawasti districts are shown in Table 2.8 and Figure 2.8. In Shrawasti district no education institutes were found to be imparting vocational education. In Lucknow it was found that female enrolment is lower compare to the male enrolment.

1.2 PLACEMENT DETAILS OF STUDENTS IN THE SELECTED REGIONS OF STUDY

Table 2.9: Percentage of Educational Institutions Having Placement Cell (Delhi Region)

	West Delhi			North East Delhi		
	No. of Institutes	No. of Institutes Having Placement Cell	Separate placement cell for Technical and Non-technical	No. of Institutes	No. of Institutes Having Placement Cell	Separate placement cell for Technical and Non-technical
Numbers	28	13	3	5	4	1
Percentage	100.0%	46.4%	10.7%	100.0%	80.0%	20.0%

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.9: Percentage of Educational Institutions Having Placement Cell (Delhi Region)

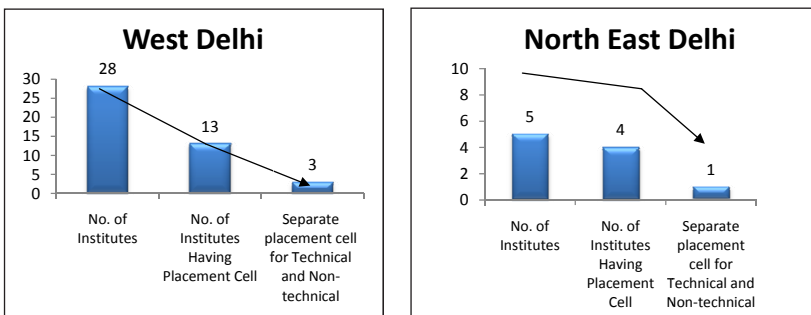


Table 2.9 and Figure 2.9 provide information pertaining to educational institutions having placement cells in Delhi region. In West Delhi district there were 28 educational institutions and of these 13 institutions had placement cell. Thus around 46.4 percent of the institutes had placement cells. Again of these 13 institutes who had placement cells only 3 (10.7%) institutes had separate placement cells for technical and non-technical education courses. Similarly in North East Delhi district there were 5 educational institutions and of these 4 institutions had placement cell. Thus around 80.0 percent of the institutes had placement cells. Again of these 4 institutes who had placement cells only 1 institute had separate placement cell for technical and non-technical education courses. In North East more proportion of institutions had placement cells in comparison to West Delhi, this may be attributed to the reason that 4 colleges in North East Delhi were either technical education or vocational education institutions and one institute is a teachers training institute.

Table 2.10: Percentage of Educational Institutions Having Placement Cell (Uttar Pradesh Region)

	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow			Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti		
	No. of Institutes	No. of Institutes Having Placement Cell	Separate placement cell for Technical and Non-technical students	No. of Institutes	No. of Having Placement Cell	Separate placement cell for Technical and Non-technical students
Numbers	41	11	3	4	0	0
Percentage of Total	100.0%	26.8%	7.3%	100.0%	0%	0%

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.10: Percentage of Educational Institutions Having Placement Cell (Uttar Pradesh Region)

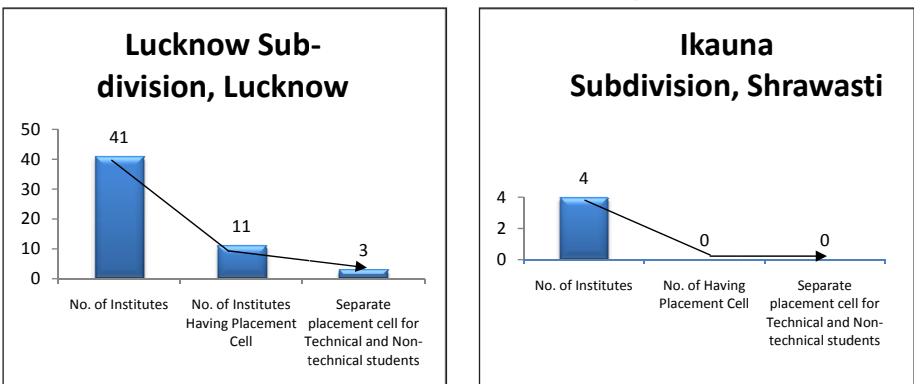


Table 2.10 and Figure 2.10 give detail about educational institutions having placement cells in Uttar Pradesh Region. In Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow district there are 41 educational institutions and of these 11 institutions have placement cell. Thus around 26.8 percent of the institutes have placement cells. Again of these 11 institutes who had placement cells only 3 (7.3%) institutes had separate placement cells for technical and non-technical education courses. In Ikauna sub-division of Shrawasti district there are 4 educational institutions and of these no institutions have placement cell. Shrawasti is comparatively a rural area and educational institutions had not yet incorporated placement cells in their respective institutions for encouraging placement of students.

Table 2.11: Placement of Non-technical and Technical students in the year 2015

Nature of Education	West Delhi			North East Delhi			Lucknow		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Non-Technical	1380	451	929	62	37	25	263	171	92
Technical	1763	888	875	993	842	151	1170	766	404
Total	3143	1339	1804	1055	879	176	1433	937	496

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.11: Placement of Non-technical and Technical students in the year 2015

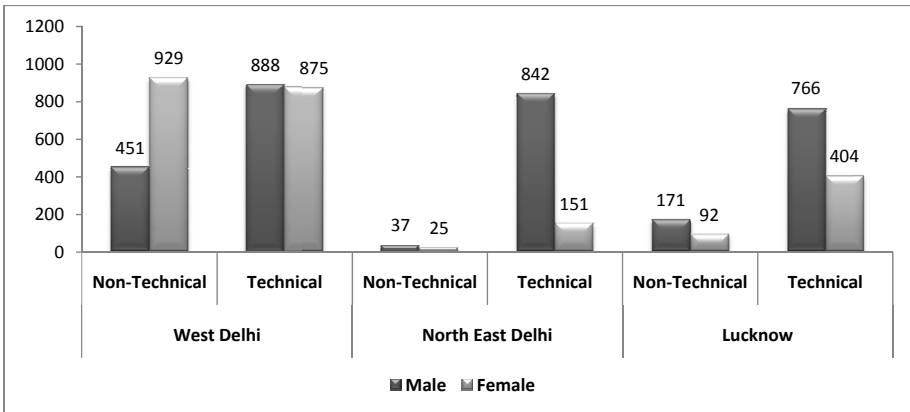


Table 2.11 and Figure 2.11 show the placement details of student for the year 2015 for both technical and non-technical students. It was found that more number of technical education students got placement in comparison to non-technical or general education students. In case of all the areas of study the number of female got placement is less in comparison to male for both technical and non-technical education, only except West Delhi district. In this district more numbers of girls in general education got placement than boys, as in this area female enrolment was found to be higher compare to

male enrolment as many general education colleges in this region were only for women colleges. Thus it can be said that employability of technical education students is higher than general education students and less number of girls are getting placement in comparison to boys through the placement cell.

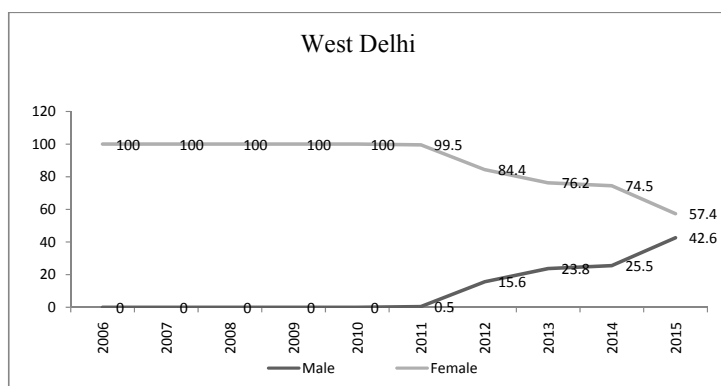
Table 2.12: Record of Placement of Students in Last 10 Years

Year	West Delhi			North East Delhi			Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2006	279 (100%)	-	279	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	143 (100%)	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	232 (100%)	-	232	-	-	-	25 (100%)	15 (60.0%)	10 (40.0%)
2009	312 (100%)	-	312	-	-	-	27 (100%)	17 (63.0%)	10 (37.0%)
2010	220 (100%)	-	220	189 (100%)	127 (67.2%)	62 (32.8%)	540 (100%)	373 (69.1%)	167 (30.9%)
2011	607 (100%)	3 (0.5%)	604 (99.5%)	243 (100%)	167 (68.7%)	76 (31.3%)	727 (100%)	497 (68.4%)	230 (31.7%)
2012	1358 (100%)	212 (15.6%)	1146 (84.4%)	181 (100%)	120 (66.3%)	61 (33.7%)	897 (100%)	649 (72.4%)	248 (27.6%)
2013	1566 (100%)	372 (23.8%)	1194 (76.2%)	914 (100%)	739 (80.9%)	175 (19.1%)	1135 (100%)	748 (65.9%)	387 (34.1%)
2014	2072 (100%)	529 (25.5%)	1543 (75.4%)	713 (100%)	578 (81.1%)	135 (18.9%)	1303 (100%)	876 (67.2%)	427 (32.8%)
2015	3143 (100%)	1339 (42.6%)	1804 (57.4%)	1055 (100%)	879 (83.3%)	176 (16.7%)	1433 (100%)	937 (65.4%)	496 (34.6%)

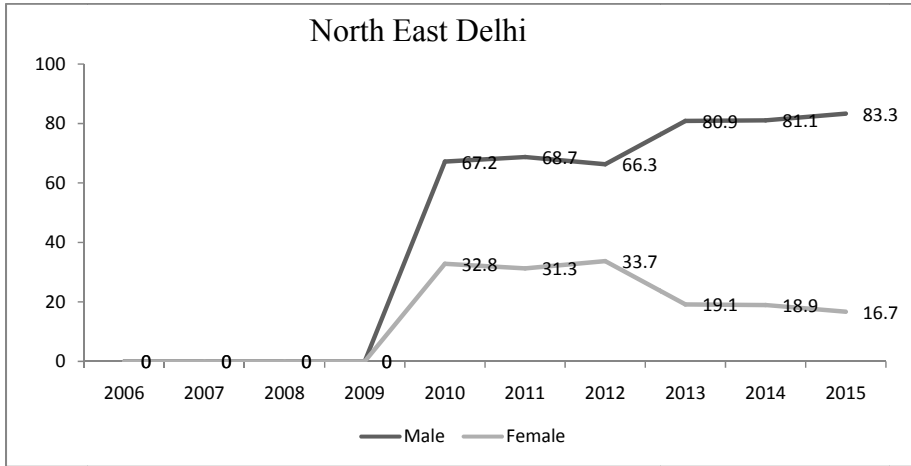
Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.12: Record of Placement of Students in Last 10 Years

(A)



(B)



(C)

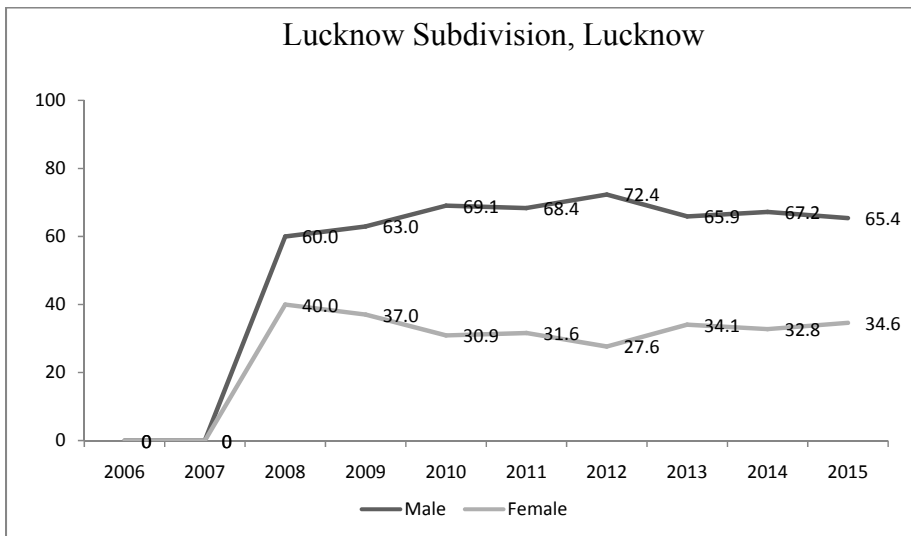


Table 2.12 and Figure 2.12 (A) (B) (C) provide information on placements of students. It was found in West Delhi most of the colleges were offering nursing, teachers training and many were only for women colleges. Therefore, women enrolment was more in these colleges. As a result the placement cell record shows a trend that more female got placement in comparison to male in West Delhi. In north East Delhi in all the years male placement is higher than female placement. In Lucknow also female placement was found to be lower compare to male. For Shrawasti information pertaining to placement of students was not available.

1.3 SPECIAL INITIATIVES BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO ENHANCE EMPLOYABILITY OF STUDENTS

Table 2.13: Educational Institutions Having Tie ups with any Government Initiative for Skill development of the Student (Delhi Region)

Response	West Delhi		North East Delhi	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	3	10.7%	0	0%
No	25	89.3%	5	100.0%
Total	28	100.0%	5	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.13 Educational Institutions Having Tie ups with any Government Initiative for Skill development of the Student (Delhi Region)

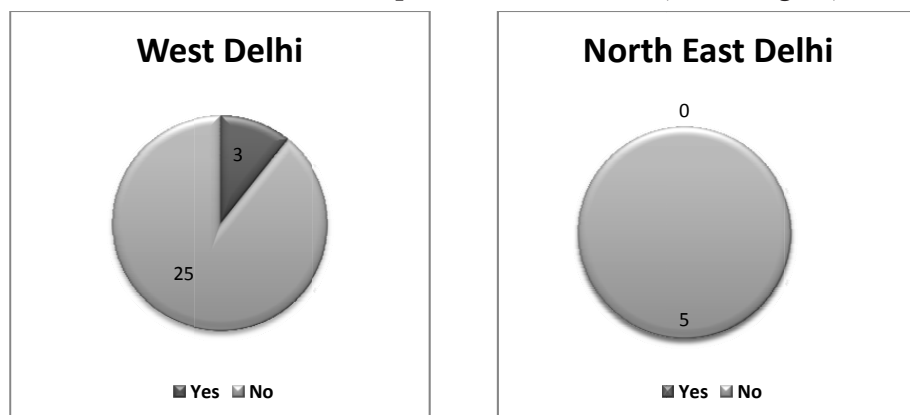


Table 2.13 and Figure 2.13 give detail about number of educational institutions in Delhi region who have incorporated any government initiative for skill development of the students in their institutions. In West Delhi district it was found that out of 28 institutions only 3 institutions had undertaken such initiative constituting only 10.7 percent of total. 89.3 percent had not yet taken any such initiative. In North East Delhi no institutes had undertaken any such skill development initiative.

Table 2.14: Educational Institutions Having Tie ups with Govt. Organisation for Skill development of the Student (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Response	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow		Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	1	2.4%	0	0%
No	40	97.6%	4	100.0%
Total	41	100.0%	4	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.14: Educational Institutions Having Tie ups with Govt. Organisation for Skill development of the Student (Uttar Pradesh Region)

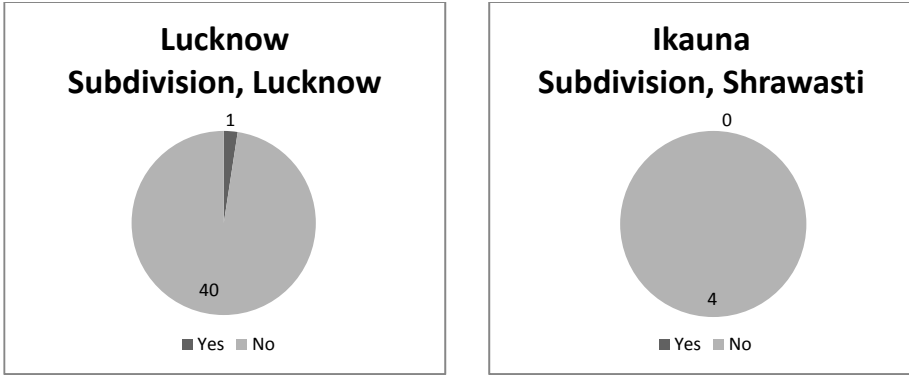


Table 2.14 and Figure 2.14 show the number of educational institutions in Uttar Pradesh region who have incorporated any government initiative for skill development of the students in their institutions. In Lucknow subdivision of Lucknow district it was found that out of 41 institutions only 1 institution had undertaken such initiative constituting only 2.4 percent of total. 97.6 percent had not yet taken any such initiative. In Ikauna subdivision of Shrawasti District no institutes had undertaken any such skill development initiative.

Table 2.15: Training provided by the Educational Institute to Enhance Employability of Students (Delhi Region)

Response	West Delhi		North East Delhi	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes, training is provided	19	67.9	1	20.0
No, training is not provided	9	32.1	4	80.0
Total	28	100.0	5	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.15: Training provided by the Educational Institute to Enhance Employability of Students (Delhi Region)

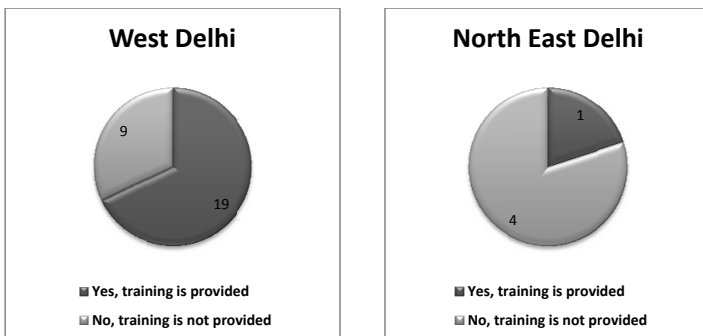


Table 2.15 and Figure 2.15 provide information about proportion of institutes providing training to their students on various fields such as soft skill, computer skill, group discussion and personal interview, etc. for enhancing their competitiveness and employability, other than the courses they are enrolled in West Delhi and North East Delhi. It was found that in West Delhi out of 28 colleges 19 colleges provide training to students, where as 9 colleges don't have any such provision. North East Delhi in terms of educational development is comparatively backward than West Delhi and it was found that only 1 college in North East Delhi have provisions of training and 4 colleges don't have any such provisions.

Table 2.16: Training provided by the Educational Institute to Enhance Employability of Students (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Response	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow		Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes, training is provided	8	19.5	0	0.0
No, training is not provided	33	80.5	4	100.0
Total	41	100.0	4	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.16: Training provided by the Educational Institute to Enhance Employability of Students (Uttar Pradesh Region)

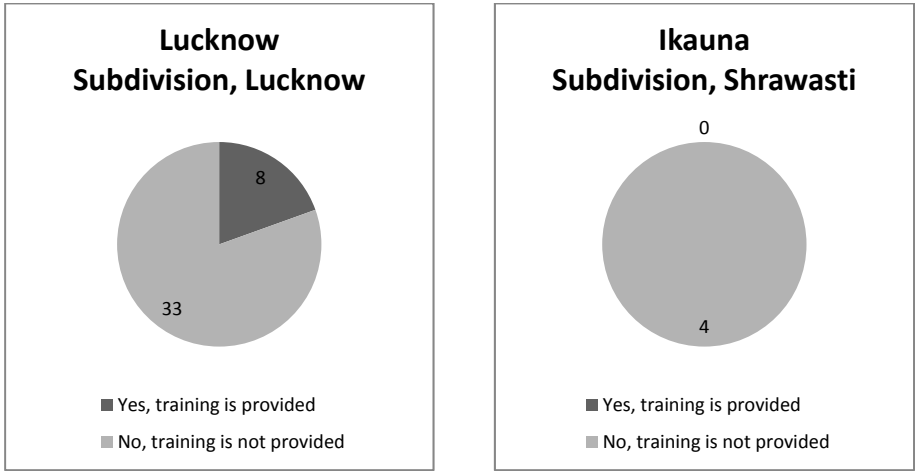


Table 2.16 and Figure 2.16 give details about proportion of institutes providing training to their students on various fields in Uttar Pradesh Region. It was found that in Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow district out of 41 colleges 8 colleges had provision of training of students, where as 33 colleges didn't had any such provision. In Ikauna sub-division of

Shrawasti district no educational institutions were providing any training to their students.

2.4 PRESENT STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

Table 2.17: Reasons behind Receiving Education (Delhi Region)

Reasons	West Delhi			North East Delhi		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
For Employment	94 (75.8%)	40 (83.3%)	54 (71.1%)	11 (78.6%)	8 (88.9%)	3 (60%)
Parent's Satisfaction	17 (13.7%)	5 (10.4%)	12 (15.8%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)
Societal Expectation	10 (8.1%)	2 (4.2%)	8 (10.5%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)
Other Reasons (Self Esteem, Dignity, Self Development)	3 (2.4%)	1 (2.1%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0%)
Total	124 (100%)	48 (100%)	76 (100%)	14 (100%)	9 (100%)	5 (100%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.17: Reasons behind Receiving Education (Delhi Region)

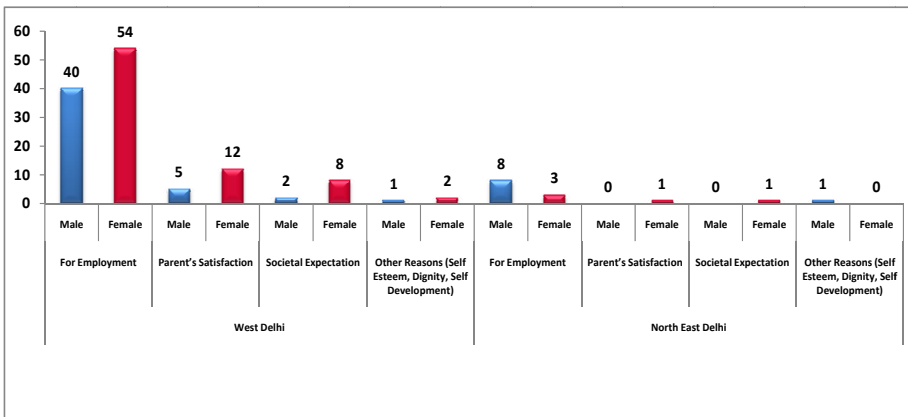


Table 2.17 and Figure 2.17 provide information on various reason or motive of a student behind receiving education. It was found that majority of students pursue education in both the districts for receiving employment or job in future. In West Delhi it was found that the first reason of education is for employment (75.8%) is followed by education for parent's satisfaction (13.7%), societal expectation (8.1%) and education for other reasons like self esteem, dignity, self-development etc. (2.4%). In North East Delhi it was found that the first reason of education is for employment (78.6%) is

followed by education for parent’s satisfaction (7.1%), societal expectation (7.1%) and education for other reasons like self esteem, dignity, self development etc.(7.1%). In a gender perspective it was found that factors like education for parent’s satisfaction and societal expectation affect girls more in comparison to that of boys.

Table 2.18: Reasons behind Receiving Education (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Reasons	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow			Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
For Employment	43 (46.2%)	32 (66.7%)	11 (24.4%)	5 (50.0%)	3 (60.0%)	2 (40%)
Parents Satisfaction	30 (32.3%)	11 (22.9%)	19 (42.2%)	3 (30.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (40%)
Societal Expectation	17 (18.3%)	3 (6.3%)	14 (31.1%)	2 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20%)
Other Reasons (Self Esteem, Dignity, Self Development)	3 (3.2%)	2 (4.2%)	1 (2.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	93 (100.0%)	48 (100%)	45 (100%)	10 (100.0%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.18: Reasons behind Receiving Education (Uttar Pradesh Region)

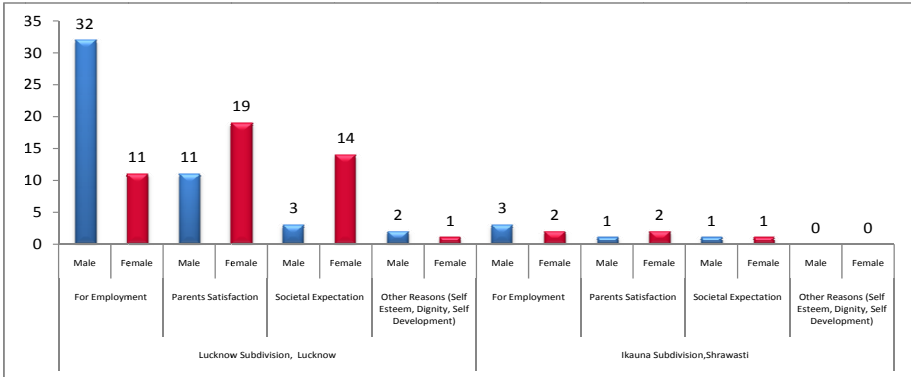


Table 2.18 and Figure 2.18 show various reasons behind a student receiving education. It was found that majority of students pursue education in both the districts for receiving employment or job in future in Uttar Pradesh region. In Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow it was found that the first reason of education is for employment (66.7%) is followed by education for parent’s satisfaction (22.9%), societal expectation (6.3%) and education for other reasons like self esteem, dignity, self development etc. (4.2%). In Ikauna sub-division of Shrawasti it was found that the first reason of

education is for employment (60%) is followed by education for parent's satisfaction (20%) and societal expectation (20%). In a gender perspective it was found that factors like education for parent's satisfaction and societal expectation plays more important role affecting girls education than boys.

Table 2.19: Reasons for Selecting Streams (Delhi Region)

Factors Affecting Selection of Streams	West Delhi			North East Delhi		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Personal Choice	54 (43.5%)	34 (70.8%)	20 (26.3%)	7 (50.0%)	6 (66.7%)	1 (20.0%)
Parents Choice	61 (49.2%)	13 (27.1%)	48 (63.2%)	4 (28.6%)	1 (11.1%)	3 (60.0%)
Others	9 (7.3%)	1 (2.1%)	8 (10.5%)	3 (21.4%)	2 (22.2%)	1 (20.0%)
Total	124 (100%)	48 (100%)	76 (100%)	14 (100%)	9 (100%)	5 (100%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.19: Reasons for Selecting Streams (Delhi Region)

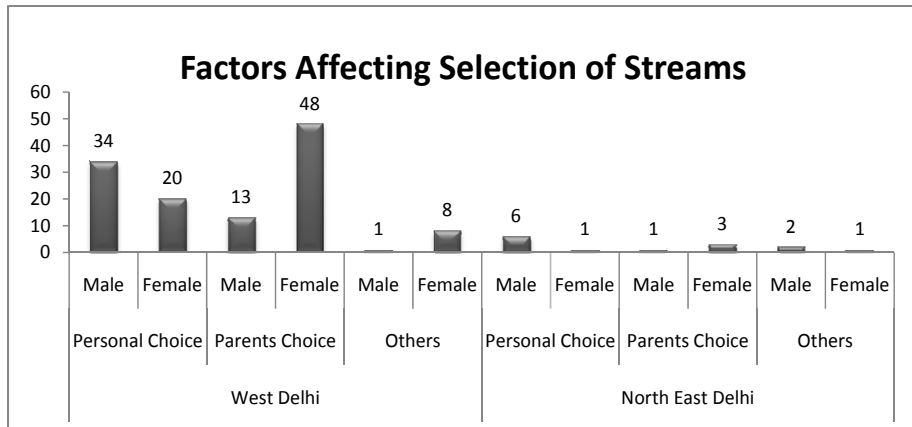


Table 2.19 and Figure 2.19 reveal various factors that affect the decision of students in choosing particular streams or subjects in Delhi region. It was observed that parent's decision is more dominant in case of female than male while choosing streams of education in both the districts. In West Delhi for male students personal choice percentage (70.8%) is more in comparison to other factors, where as in case of female students the percentage of personal choice (26.3%) in choosing a stream is less in comparison to parent's choice percentage (63.2%). In North East Delhi

district same trend is observed where parent’s choice is affecting girls’ decision of choosing streams more in comparison to other factors. This shows girls are not allowed to take decision of their own and majority of them choose streams of education according to their parents.

Table 2.20: Reasons for Selecting Streams (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Factors Affecting Selection of Streams	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow			Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Personal Choice	30 (32.3%)	18 (37.5%)	12 (26.7%)	2 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)
Parents Choice	54 (58.1%)	24 (50.0%)	30 (66.7%)	7 (70.0%)	3 (60.0%)	4 (80.0%)
Others	9 (9.7%)	6 (12.5%)	3 (6.7%)	1 (10.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0%)
Total	93 (100%)	48 (100%)	45 (100%)	10 (100%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.20: Reasons for Selecting Streams (Uttar Pradesh Region)

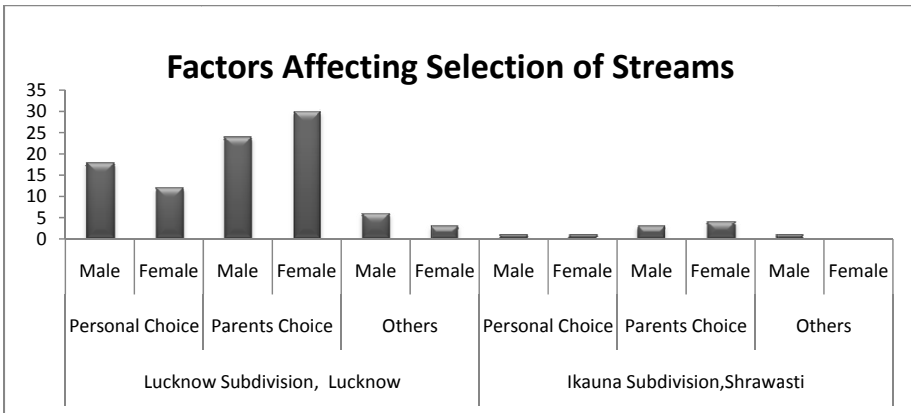


Table 2.20 and Figure 2.20 reveal various factors that affect the decision of students in choosing particular streams or subjects in Uttar Pradesh region. Unlike Delhi region in Uttar Pradesh region parent’s decision is more dominant in case of both male and female students while choosing streams of education in both the regions. In Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow district for male students personal choice percentage (37.5%) is more in comparison to female decision by personal choice (26.7%), but it is less than parents decision (50%) to select stream. In Ikauna sub-division of Shrawasti district also parent’s choice is a more dominant factor than personal choice of the student while choosing the streams of education. This may be attributed to the reason that both the regions of study are

comparatively rural in nature in comparison to Delhi region and thus students have less sovereignty to take decision of their own. If we look into it in gender perspective we can find out that parent's decision is more dominant for girls' student than boys.

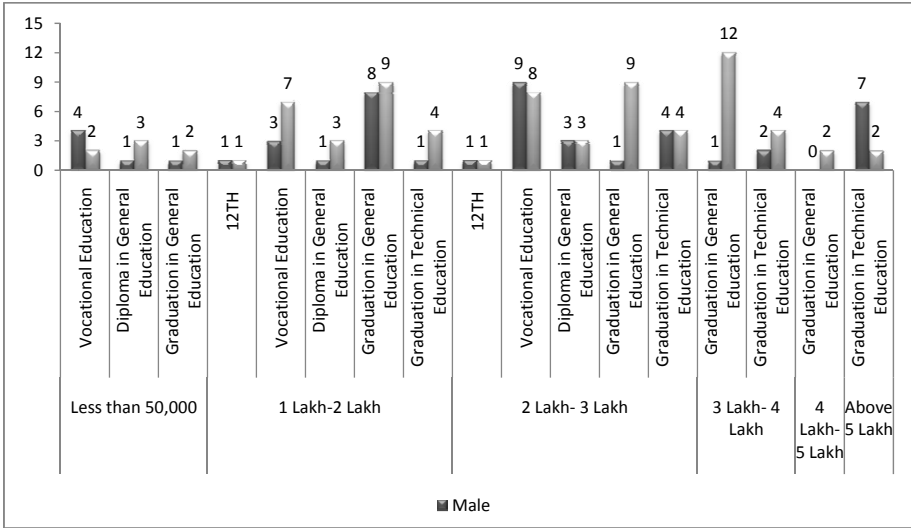
Table 2.21: Economic Background of Students and the Courses or Subjects they are Enrolled (Delhi Region)

Annual Family Income (in Rupees)	Courses Enrolled in	West Delhi		North East Delhi	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 50,000	Vocational Education	4	2	4	2
	Diploma in General Education	1	3		
	Graduation in General Education	1	2		
1 Lakh-2 Lakh	12TH	1	1		
	Vocational Education	3	7	3	2
	Diploma in General Education	1	3		
	Graduation in General Education	8	9		
	Graduation in Technical Education	1	4	1	1
2 Lakh- 3 Lakh	12TH	1	1		
	Vocational Education	9	8		
	Diploma in General Education	3	3		
	Graduation in General Education	1	9		
	Graduation in Technical Education	4	4		
3 Lakh- 4 Lakh	Graduation in General Education	1	12		
	Graduation in Technical Education	2	4		
4 Lakh-5 Lakh	Graduation in General Education	0	2		
	Graduation in Technical Education			1	
Above 5 Lakh	Graduation in Technical Education	7	2		
Total Number of Students		48	76	9	5

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.21: Economic Background of Students and the Courses or Subjects they are Enrolled (Delhi Region)

(A) West Delhi



(B) North East Delhi

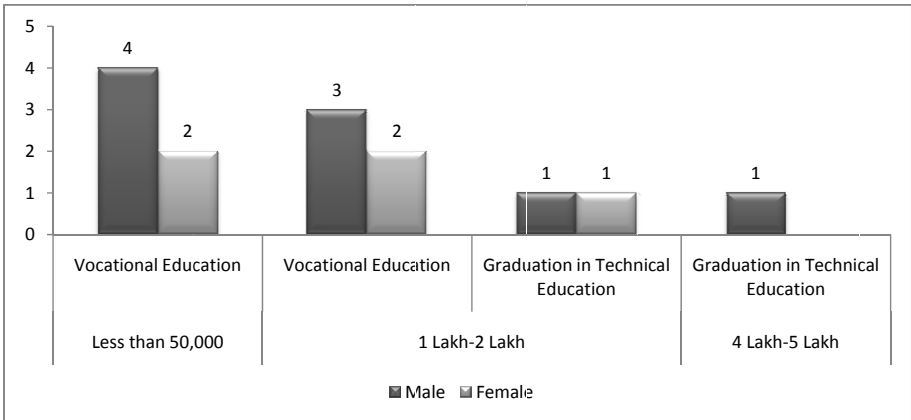
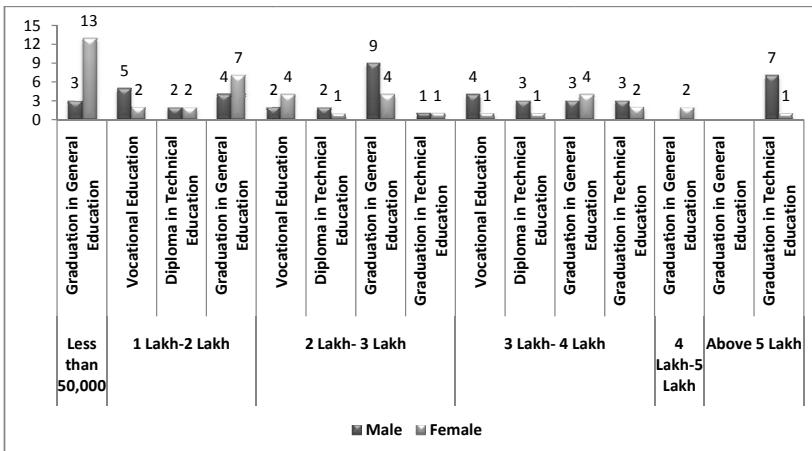


Table 2.21 and Figure 2.21 (A) and (B) give details about the economic background of the students and the courses they are enrolled in. It was found that in Delhi region in both the districts students belonging to lower income family groups have a tendency of getting more enrolled in vocational education courses and students belonging to comparatively more income families get enrolled in graduation degree courses. In gender perspective it was found that females belonging to any income group have a tendency of getting enrolled in graduation level courses in general education than male.

Table 2.22: Economic Background of Students and the Courses or Subjects they are Enrolled (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Annual Family Income (in Rupees)	Course	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow		Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 50,000	Vocational Education			1	1
	Graduation in General Education	3	13	1	0
1 Lakh-2 Lakh	Vocational Education	5	2	1	1
	Diploma in Technical Education	2	2		
	Graduation in General Education	4	7	0	2
2 Lakh- 3 Lakh	Vocational Education	2	4		
	Diploma in Technical Education	2	1		
	Graduation in General Education	9	4	2	1
	Graduation in Technical Education	1	1		
3 Lakh- 4 Lakh	Vocational Education	4	1		
	Diploma in Technical Education	3	1		
	Graduation in General Education	3	4		
	Graduation in Technical Education	3	2		
4 Lakh-5 Lakh	Graduation in General Education		2		
Above 5 Lakh	Graduation in General Education				
	Graduation in Technical Education	7	1		
Total		48	45	5	5

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.22: Economic Background of Students and the Courses or Subjects they are Enrolled (Uttar Pradesh Region)**(A) Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow**

(B) Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti

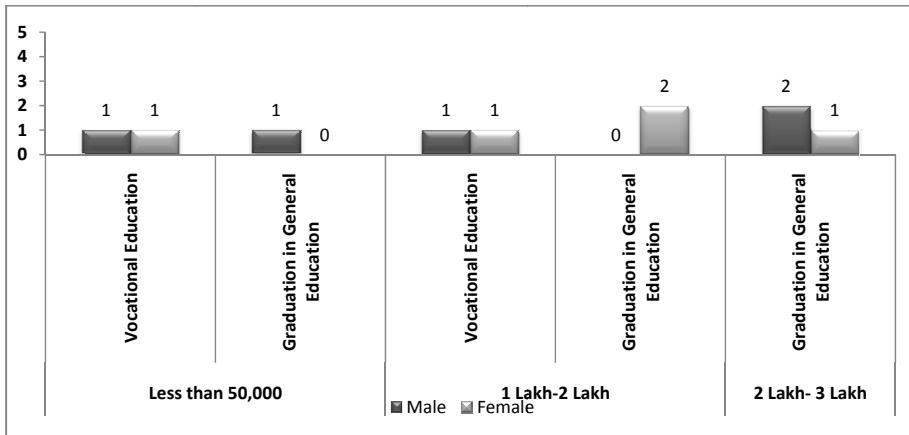


Table 2.22 and Figure 2.22 (A) and (B) reveal about the economic background of the students and the courses they are enrolled in Uttar Pradesh region. Like Delhi region it was found that students belonging to lower income family groups have a tendency of getting more enrolled in vocational education courses and students belonging to comparatively more income families get enrolled in graduation degree courses. In gender perspective it was found that females belonging to any income group have a tendency of getting enrolled in graduation level courses in general education than male.

Table 2.23: Age-wise Enrolment of Students in Different Courses (Delhi Region)

Age Group	Courses	West Delhi		North East Delhi	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
15-17	12TH	1	1		
	Vocational Education			4	2
	Diploma in General Education	2	4		
17-20	12TH	1	1		
	Vocational Education	1	5		
	Diploma in General Education	1	1		
	Graduation in General Education	6	23		
	Graduation in Technical Education	7	8	2	1
20-25	Vocational Education	6	6	3	2
	Diploma in General Education	2	4		
	Graduation in General Education	5	11		
	Graduation in Technical Education	7	6		

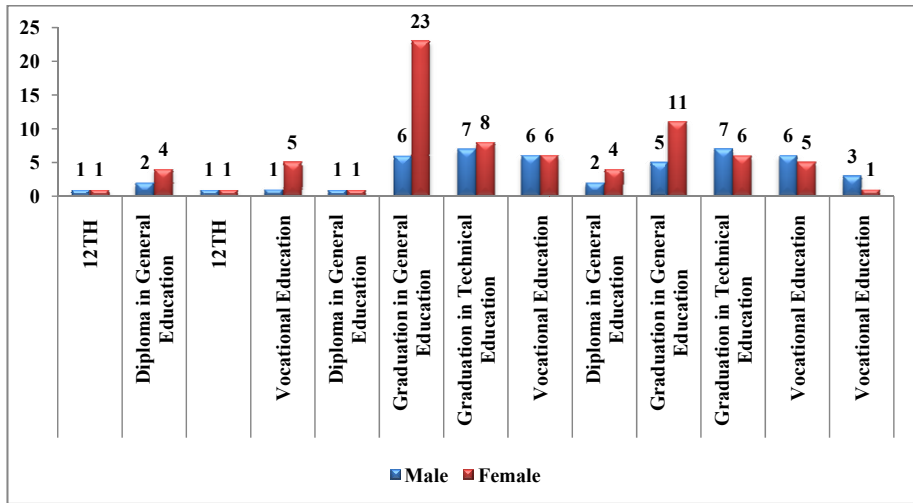
Table continued....

25-30	Vocational Education	6	5		
More than 30 years	Vocational Education	3	1		
Total		48	76	9	5

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.23: Age-wise Enrolment of Students in Different Courses (Delhi Region)

(A) West Delhi



(B) North East Delhi

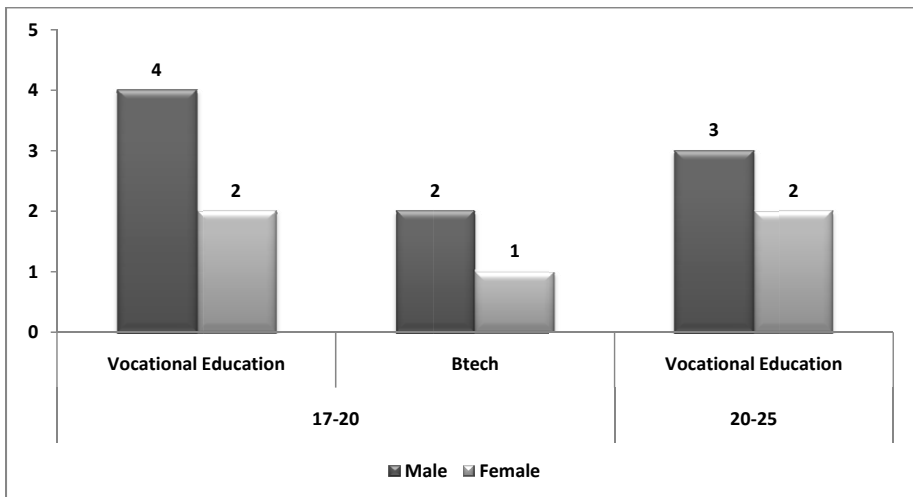


Table 2.23 and Figure 2.23 provide information on age wise enrolment of students in Delhi region. There is no significant and systematic trend

observed in case of age group and enrolment. Roughly it can be observed that higher age group students are enrolled in vocational education courses and in other courses student age group is mostly according to the minimum and maximum age group of that course.

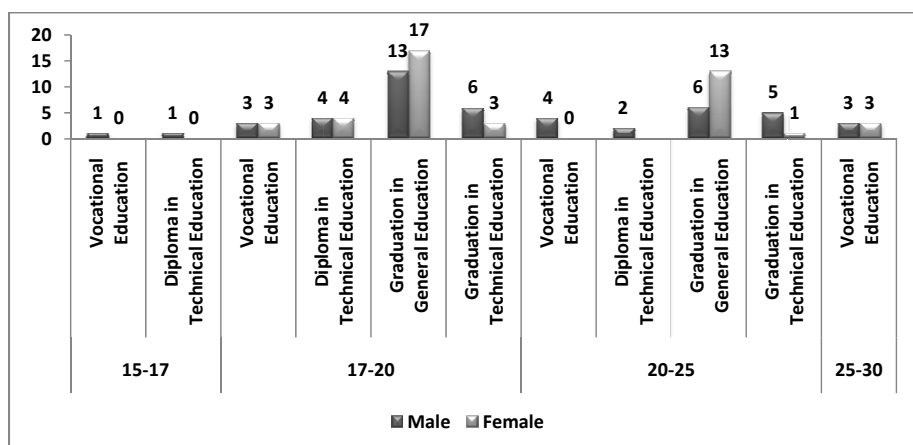
Table 2.24: Age-wise Enrolment of Students in Different Courses (Uttar Pradesh Region)

Age Group	Courses	Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow		Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
15-17	Vocational Education	1	0		
	Diploma in Technical Education	1	0		
17-20	Vocational Education	3	3	1	1
	Diploma in Technical Education	4	4		
	Graduation in General Education	13	17	2	1
	Graduation in Technical Education	6	3		
20-25	Vocational Education	4	0	1	1
	Diploma in Technical Education	2			
	Graduation in General Education	6	13	1	2
	Graduation in Technical Education	5	1		
25-30	Vocational Education	3	3		

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.24: Age-wise Enrolment of Students in Different Courses (Uttar Pradesh Region)

(A) Lucknow Sub-division, Lucknow



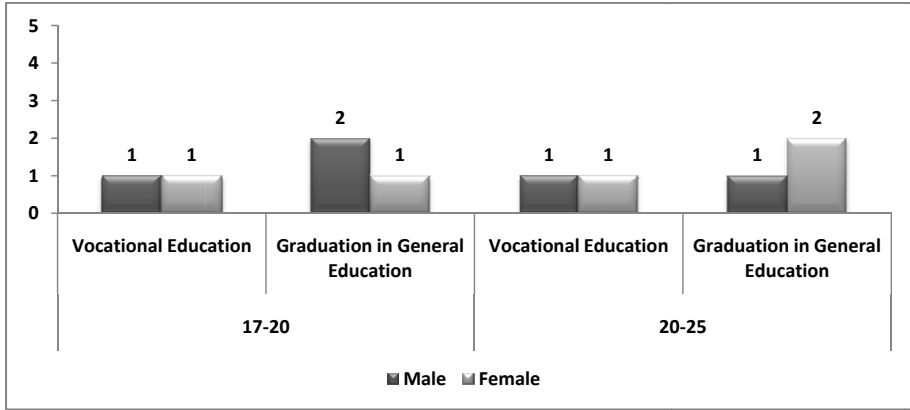
(B) Ikauna Sub-division, Shrawasti

Table 2.24 and Figure 2.24 provide information on age wise enrolment of students in Uttar Pradesh region. Like Delhi region no significant and systematic trend observed in case of age group and enrolment. Roughly it can be observed that higher age group students are enrolled in vocational education courses and in other courses student age group is mostly according to the minimum and maximum age group of that course.

2.5 PASS-OUT STUDENT'S / EMPLOYEE'S PERSPECTIVE

In the present study many pass out students from the educational institutes covered who are employed in many organisations in Delhi NCR, along with employees of various organisations in Delhi NCR were interviewed. The major findings on the basis of their response are given in the following section.

Table 2.25: Nature of Job the Respondents are engaged in

Type of Job	Persons	Male	Female
Permanent	140 (40.9%)	89 (44.7%)	51 (35.6%)
Contractual	73 (21.3%)	38 (19.1%)	35 (24.5%)
Casual	127 (37.1%)	72 (36.2%)	55 (38.5%)
Self Employed	2 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)
Total	342 (100.0%)	199 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)

Source: Field Survey

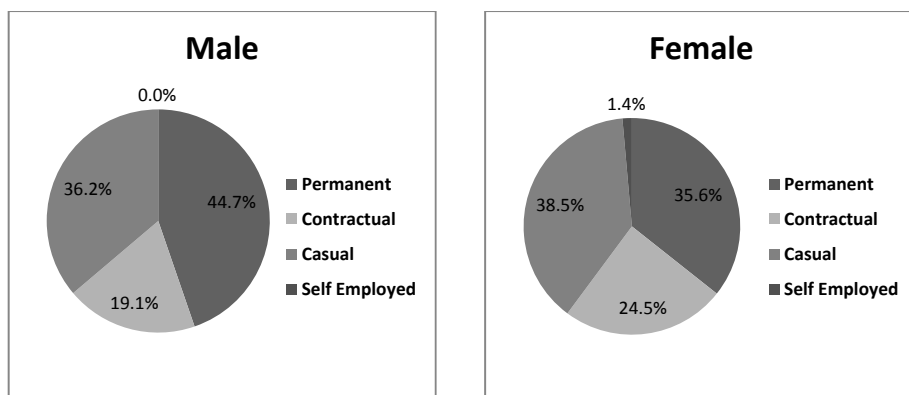
Figure 2.25: Nature of Job the Respondents are engaged in

Table 2.25 and Figure 2.25 show the nature of job the respondents are engaged in. Out of the total male employees 44.7% had a permanent job, 19.1% had contractual job and 36.2% had casual employment. Out of the female employees 35.6% had permanent job, 24.5% had contractual job, 38.5% had casual job and 1.4% were self employed. Therefore, it means that males are engaged in more permanent nature of jobs compared to females and females are more engaged in contractual and casual nature of job. This may be attributed to the various unpaid care responsibilities that a women have at home.

Table 2.26: Minimum and Maximum Age of Joining a Job

Age	Numbers of Respondent	Percentage
18	7	2
19	7	2
20	24	7
21	29	8.5
22	50	14.6
23	67	19.6
24	78	22.8
25	41	12
26	29	8.5
27	9	2.6
28	1	0.3
Total	342	99.9

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.26: Minimum and Maximum Age of Joining a Job

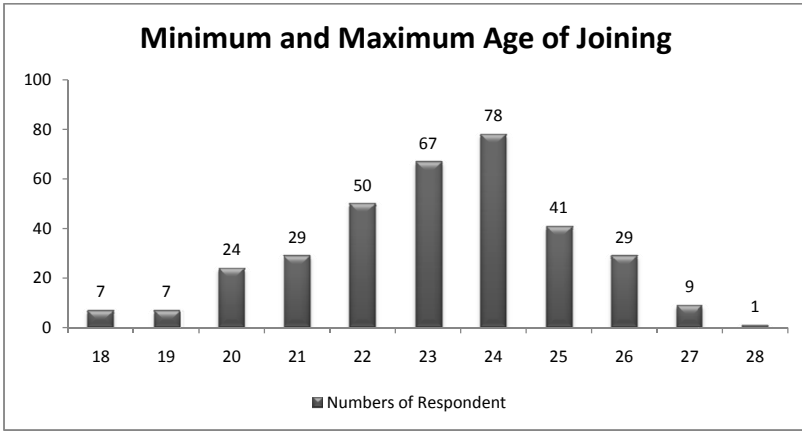


Table 2.26 and Figure 2.26 explain about the minimum and maximum age of joining of respondents. It was found that the minimum age of joining job is 18 years and maximum is 28 years. It was found that maximum number (22.8%) respondents got the job at the job of 24. Lowest number of respondents got job in the age of 28 followed by age of 18 and 19 years.

Table 2.27: Mismatch between Education and Job: All Streams of Education

Mismatch Between Education and Job	Persons	Male	Female
Mismatch between education achieved and present job	213 (62.3%)	131 (65.7%)	82 (57.6%)
No mismatch between education achieved and present job	129 (37.7%)	68 (34.3%)	61 (42.4%)
Total	342 (100.0%)	199 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.27: Mismatch between Education and Job: All Streams of Education

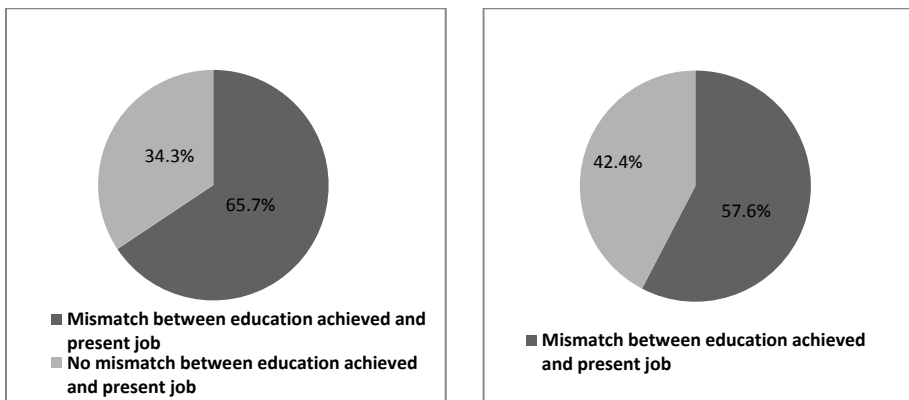


Table 2.27 and Figure 2.27 show the proportions of respondents who were found to be engaged in job which were either not related to their educational background or below their educational qualification. Out of 342 respondents 213 respondents stated that their current job position is different from their educational background or qualification and 129 respondents were such whose employment was in line with the education they have received. Out of the 199 male respondents 131 (65.7%) respondents were such whose educational background was different from their job and 68 (34.3%) respondents had job according to their qualification and educational background. Out of the 143 female respondents 82 (57.6%) respondents were such whose educational background was different from their job and 61 (42.4%) respondents had job according to their qualification and educational background. Thus more percentage of male respondents (65.7%) in comparison to female (57.6%) had job which was different from their educational background. At the same time more percentage of females (42.4%) had job according to their education than that of male (34.3%).

Table 2.28: Mismatch between Education and Job: General and Technical Education

Response	General Education		Technical Education	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Mismatch between education achieved and present job	129	56.1%	87	77.7%
No mismatch between education achieved and present job	101	43.9%	25	22.3%
Total	230	100.0%	112	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.28: Mismatch between Education and Job: General and Technical Education

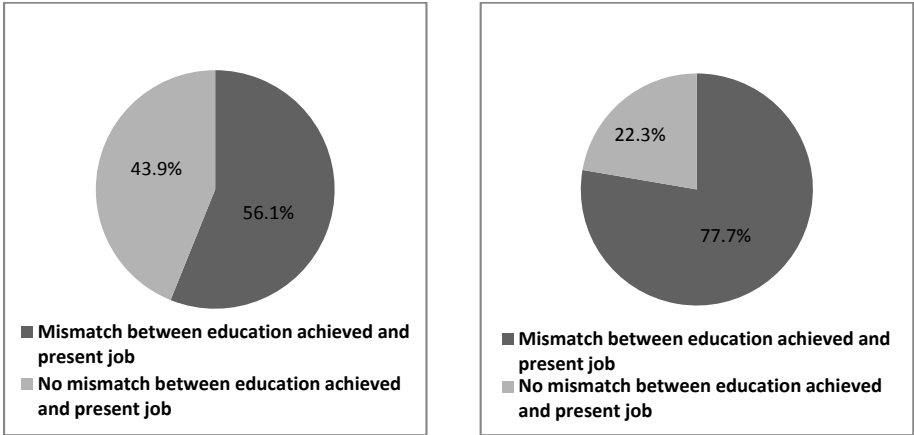


Table 2.28 and Figure 2.28 reveal the mismatch between education and employment and the respondents were classified according to their educational background in terms of general and technical education. It was found that respondents who were having technical education (77.7%) background facing the problem of mismatch between education and job more in comparison to that of respondents having general education (56.1%) background. Mismatch between education and employment in general and technical education background respondents in gender perspective is shown in the following two tables and figures.

Table 2.29: Mismatch between Education and Job in General Education: Gender Perspective

Response	General Education		
	Persons	Male	Female
Mismatch between education achieved and present job	129 (56.1%)	73 (57.0%)	56 (54.9%)
No mismatch between education achieved and present job	101 (43.9%)	55 (43.0%)	46 (45.1%)
Total	230 (100.0%)	128 (100.0%)	102 (100.0%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.29: Mismatch between Education and Job in General Education: Gender Perspective

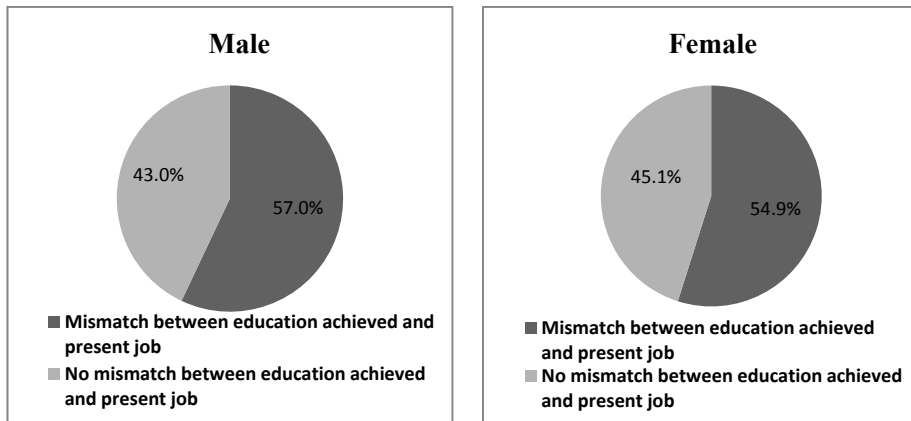


Table 2.29 and Figure 2.29 reveal the mismatch between education and employment of the respondents having general education background. Out of the 128 male respondents having general education background 73 (57%) respondents were such whose educational background was different from their job and 55 (43%) respondents had job according to their qualification and educational background. Out of the 102 female

respondents 56 (54.9%) respondents were such whose educational background was different from their job and 46 (45.1%) respondents had job according to their qualification and educational background. Thus more percentage of male respondents (57%) in comparison to female (54.9%) had job which was different from their educational background. At the same time more percentage of females (45.1%) had job according to their education than that of male (43%).

Table 2.30: Mismatch between Education and Job in Technical Education: Gender Perspective

Response	Technical Education		
	Persons	Male	Female
Mismatch between education achieved and present job	87 (77.7%)	57 (80.3%)	30 (73.2%)
No mismatch between education achieved and present job	25 (22.3%)	14 (19.7%)	11 (26.8%)
Total	112 (100.0%)	71 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.30 Mismatch between Education and Job in Technical Education: Gender Perspective

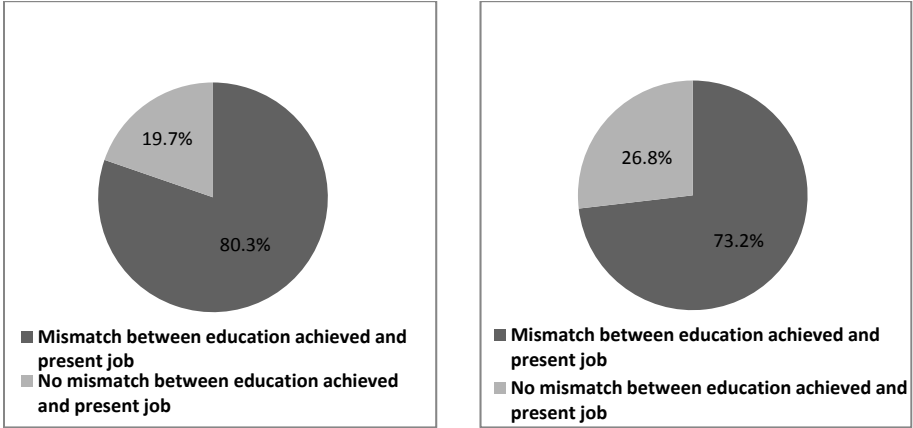


Table 2.30 and Figure 2.30 give details about mismatch between education and employment of the respondents having technical education background. Out of the 71 male respondents having technical education background 57 (80.3%) respondents were such whose educational background was different from their job and 14 (19.7%) respondents had job according to their qualification and educational background. Out of the 71 female respondents having technical education background 30 (73.2%) respondents were such whose educational background was

different from their job and 11 (26.8%) respondents had job according to their qualification and educational background. Thus more percentage of male respondents (80.3%) in comparison to female (73.2%) had job which was different from their educational background. At the same time more percentage of females (26.8%) had job according to their education than that of male (19.7%).

Table 2.31: Reasons for Mismatch between Education and Jobs

Reasons	Male	Female
No other Better Option	63 (31.7%)	42 (29.4%)
Accessibility Problem	9 (4.5%)	10 (7.0%)
Family Constraints and Implications	123 (61.8%)	91 (63.6%)
Others	4 (2.0%)	-
Total	199 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.31: Reasons for Mismatch between Education and Jobs

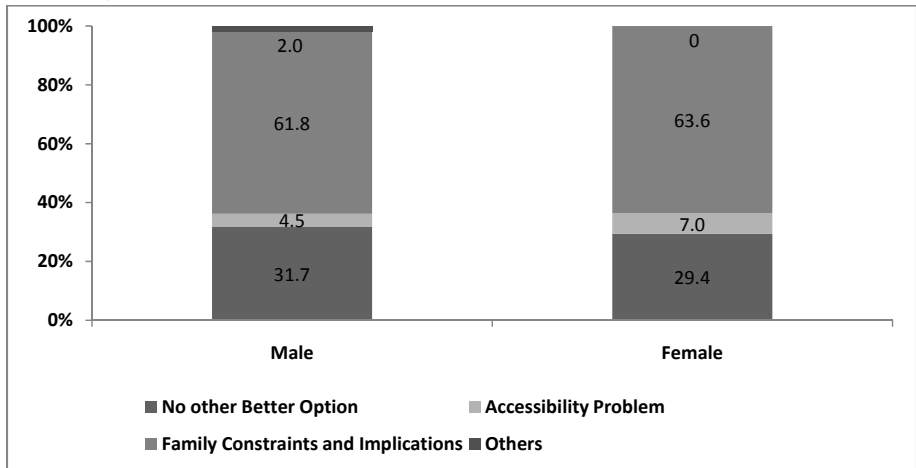


Table 2.31 and Figure 2.31 provide information on various reasons for the mismatch between education and jobs. Among the male respondents 31.7% said they had no better option, 4.5% said they have joined the job because they had accessibility or communication problem. Majority of the respondents mentioned they joined the job due to the family constraints and implications 61.8%. 2.0% of the respondents stated other problems like health, safety apart from personal problem. Among the female employees

29.4% employees said they had no better option, 7% said they have joined the job because they had accessibility or communication problem. Majority of the female respondents stated due to family constraints and implications (63.6%) they joined this job. In gender perspective it was found that family constraint and implications, and accessibility problem affects female more in comparison to male.

Table 2.32: Time Gap to Get a Job on Completion of Education

Time Period	Persons	Male	Female
During study	103 (30.1%)	54 (27.1%)	49 (34.3%)
1 month to 3 months	30 (8.8%)	19 (9.5%)	11 (7.7%)
3 months to 6 months	30 (8.8%)	14 (7.0%)	16 (11.2%)
6 months to 1 year	55 (16.1%)	32 (16.1%)	23 (16.0%)
More than 1 year	124 (36.3%)	80 (40.2%)	44 (30.8%)
Total	342 (100.0%)	199 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.32: Time Gap to Get a Job on Completion of Education

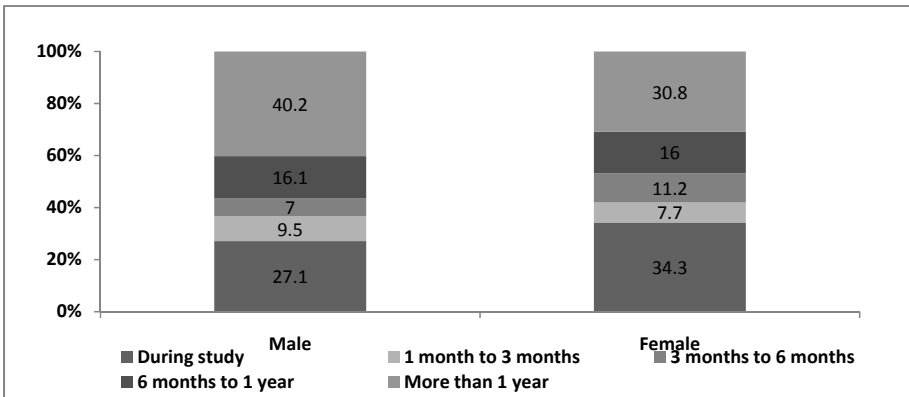


Table 2.32 and Figure 2.32 highlight the time gap between completion of education and the job they are engaged in. In case of male respondents it was found that 27.1% of respondents got job during study. 9.5% of respondents stated they had received job after 1 to 3 months of study. 7% of respondents got job after 3 to 6 months of studies. 16.1% respondents got job after 6 months to 1 year of study. Other than these it was found that more than 40.2% respondents received job after a struggle of more

than a year. In case of female respondents it was found that 34.3% of the respondents had got job during study. 7.7% of respondent stated they had received job after 1 to 3 months of study. 11.2% of the respondents got job after 3 to 6 months of studies. 16% respondents got job after 6 months to 1 year of study. Other than these it was found that more than 30.8% respondents received job after a struggle of more than a year.

Table 2.33: Salary Structure per Month

Salary	Persons	Male	Female
Less than Rs. 5000	8 (2.3%)	5 (2.5%)	3 (2.1%)
Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000	54 (15.8%)	30 (15.1%)	24 (16.8%)
Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000	87 (25.4%)	46 (23.1%)	41 (28.7%)
Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000	58 (17.0%)	33 (16.6%)	25 (17.5%)
Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000	35 (10.2%)	20 (10.1%)	15 (10.5%)
Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000	41 (12.0%)	23 (11.6%)	18 (12.6%)
More than Rs. 30,000	59 (17.3%)	42 (21.1%)	17 (11.9%)
Total	342 (100.0%)	199 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.33: Salary Structure per Month



Table 2.33 and Figure 2.33 show the per month salary structure of male and female respondents (freshers or new entrant). Among the total male employees who are fresher or new entrant, 2.5% earn less than Rs 5000

per month, 15.1% receive salary in the range of Rs.5000 - Rs.10,000, 23.1% receive between Rs.10,000 - Rs.15,000 salary, 16.6% received between Rs.15,000 - Rs.20,000, 10.1% respondents received Rs. 20,000 - Rs. 25,000, 11.6% earned between Rs. 25,000 - Rs. 30,000 salary and 21.1% earned more than Rs. 30,000 salary. In case of female respondents who are fresher or new entrant, 2.1% earned less than Rs 5000 per month, 16.8% earned between Rs.5000 - Rs.10,000 salary, 28.7% between Rs.10,000 - Rs.15,000 salary, 17.5% between Rs.15,000 - Rs.20,000, 10.5% between Rs. 20,000 - Rs. 25,000, 12.6% between Rs. 25,000 - Rs. 30,000 and 11.9% earned more than Rs. 30,000 per month.

2.6 EMPLOYER'S AND ORGANISATION'S PERSPECTIVE

In the study various organisations providing employment were covered in Delhi NCR. 128 organisations were covered and the major findings on the basis of their response are given in the following section.

Table 2.34: Total Employees in the Organisations

Employees	Numbers	Percentage
Male	35467	63.9%
Female	20057	36.1%
Total	55524	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.34: Total Employees in the Organisations

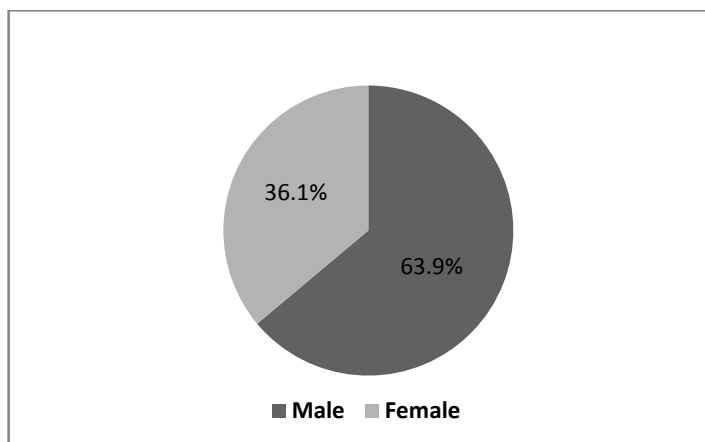


Table 2.34 and Figure 2.34 provide information on total number of male and female employees of the organisations surveyed. It was found that there were 55524 numbers of employees, out of which 63.9% are male employees and 36.1% were female employees. Thus female employment is lower than number of males.

Table 2.35: Number of Employees According to the Level of Education

Level of Education	Numbers	Percentage
10th	3848	6.9%
12th / +2	6888	12.4%
Certificate Course	2913	5.2%
Diploma	7905	14.2%
Graduates (General)	14925	26.9%
Graduates (Technical)	7523	13.5%
Integrated	2145	3.9%
Others	9377	16.9%
Total	55524	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

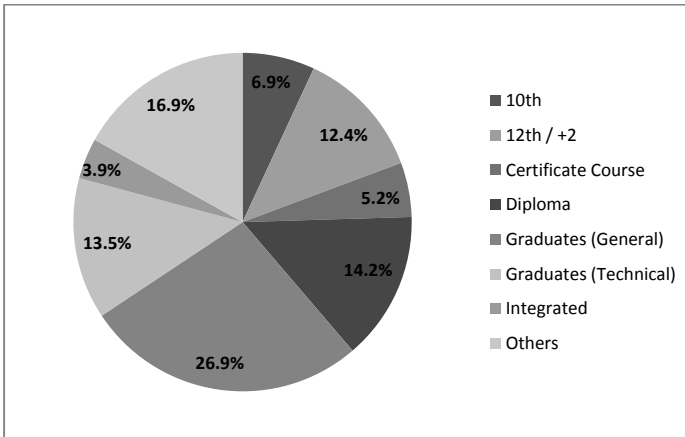
Figure 2.35: Number of Employees According to the Level of Education

Table 2.35 and Figure 2.35 highlight all the employees, classified on the basis of their education levels. Out of 55524 numbers of employees 6.9% of employees were of 10th qualification, 12.4% had 12th level of education, 5.2% employee had done certificate courses, 14.2% were diploma holders, 26.9% were graduates of general education, 13.5% were technical education graduates, 3.9% had done integrated courses and 16.9% had above graduation level of education.

Table 2.36: First Screening Method of Employees

Method	Number of Organisations Following the method	Percentage
Direct Method & Advertisement	128	100.0%
Placement Cell	45	35.2%
Reference	39	30.5%
Other Methods	12	9.4%

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.36: First Screening Method of Employees

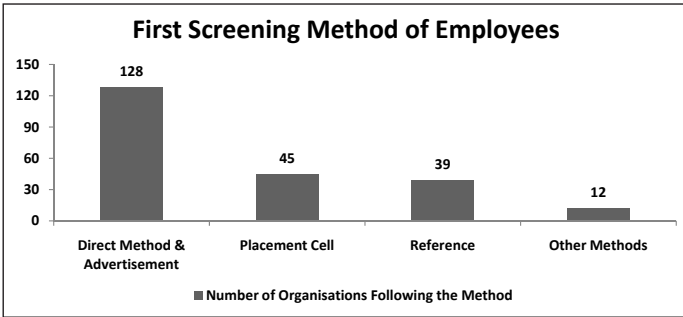


Table 2.36 and Figure 2.36 illustrate information on first screening of employees through various methods. It was found that some organisations follow different methods at the same time for screening of employees. It was observed that all the organisations use direct method or advertisement method for screening of employees. Next to direct method they also select students through the placement cells (35.2%). Along with these two methods 30.5 percent and 9.4 percent of organisations select candidates through reference and other methods respectively. Other methods include screening of candidates through placement agencies or through the data bank that the organisations have.

Table 2.37: Final Selection Method of Employees

Method	Number of Organisations Following the method	Percentage
Written Test	113	88.3
Personal Interview	120	93.8
Group Discussion	45	35.2
Percentage of Marks	41	32.0
Through Reference	27	21.1
Other methods	4	3.1

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.37: Final Selection Method of Employees

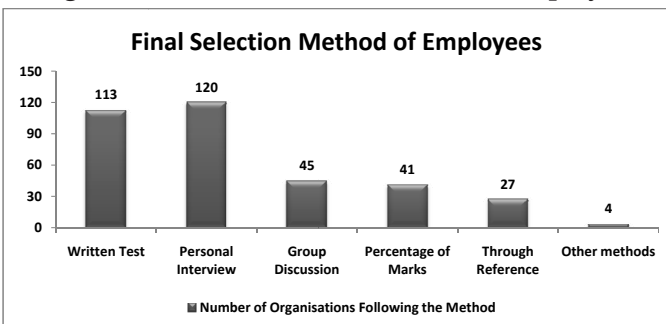


Table 2.37 and Figure 2.37 describe about methods of final selection of employees. In 93.8 percent of organisations appointments are done on the basis of personal interview. In 88.3 percent of the organisations appointments are done on the basis of written test. Appointments on the basis of group discussion and percentage of marks are 35.2 percent and 32 percent respectively. In 21.1 percent of organisations appointments are done on the basis of reference and 3.1 percent of organisations give appointments by following other methods. Selection of employees through reference may indicate some sort of corruption. It can be concluded that maximum employees are selected through personal interview followed by written test.

Table 2.38: Retention Period of Employees

Time Period of Retention	Number of Organisations	Percentage
No Such Time Period	96	75.0
3 Months	0	0.0
6 Months	2	1.6
12 Months	1	1.0
18 Months	2	1.8
24 Months	13	10.2
More Than 24 Months	14	10.4
Total	128	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.38: Retention Period of Employees

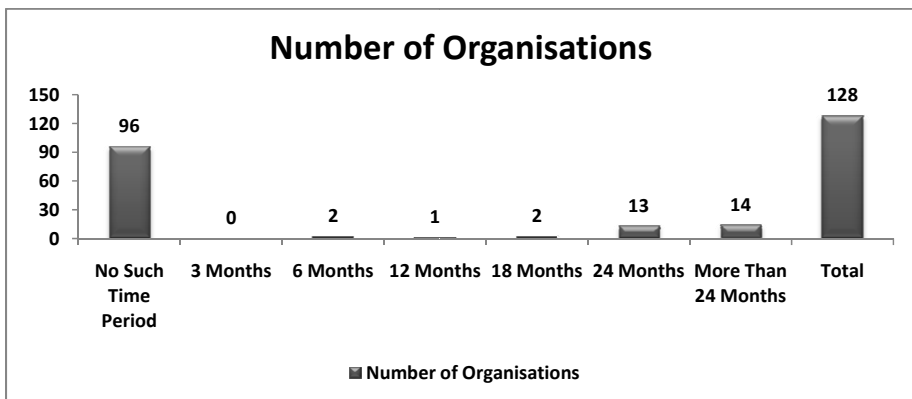


Table 2.38 and Figure 2.38 above provide information on retention period of employees. In today's highly competitive employment market, employee retention has become an integral part in most of the organisations across all industries and thus many organisations today employ various processes

and measures to retain talented employees in their organisations for longer period (Sastikar,2012). For this the organisations take necessary steps to hire and retain the employees. The measures undertaken by the organisations are sometimes beneficial for employees like issuing shares of the organisation in favour of the employees at less than market rate, yearly bonus, extra pay for additional efforts, free vacations, free medical facilities, awards, rewards, recognition, cultural activities, flexible work hours, work from home facility, perks, etc. Sometimes the measures under taken are more imposing in nature on employees like retention bond, which is beneficial for the organisation, but is a liability for the employee. In the study it was found that in 96 organisations (75%) there was no such retention period. 13 organisations (10.2%) had 24 months retention period and 14 organisations (10.4%) had more than 24 months of retention period.

Table 2.39: The Freshers are Fit for the Job and have the Required Skill

Response	Number of Organisations	Percentage
Yes, the freshers are fit for the job	112	87.5
No, the freshers are not fit for the job	16	12.5
Total	128	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.39: Freshers are Fit for the Job and have the Required Skill

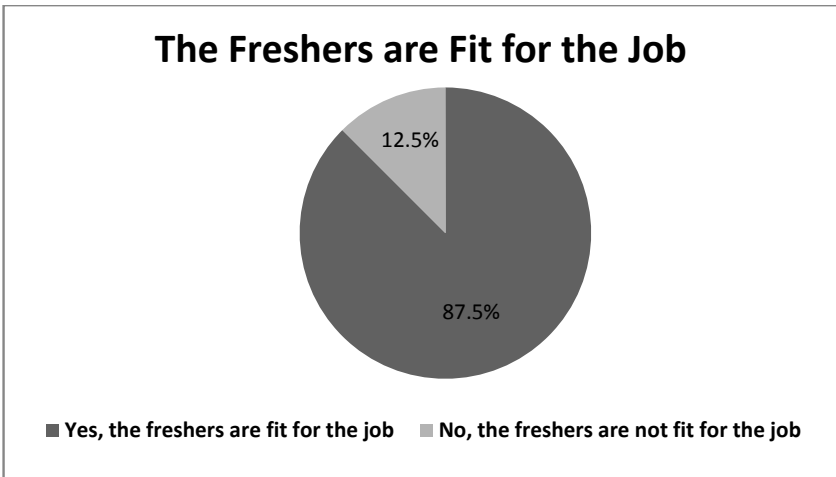


Table 2.39 and Figure 2.39 describe about the employer’s perspective on the quality of work force engaged in and ability of the freshers or newly appointed employees. According to 87.5 percent of the employers the newly pass out students are fit for the job, but according to 12.5 percent

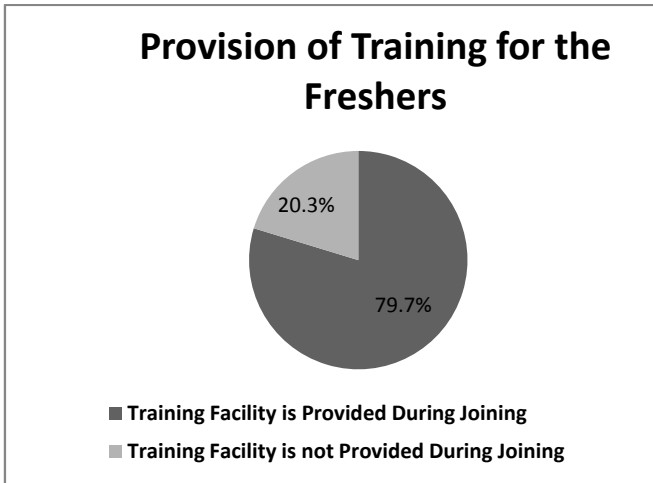
of employers the freshers are not fit for the job. These shows there are some sort of gap in the current system and thus all the pass outs are not according to the demand of the market and are not fit for the job they are offered.

Table 2.40: Provision of Providing Training to the Freshers on Joining

Response	Number of Organisations	Percentage
Training Facility is Provided During Joining	102	79.7
Training Facility is not Provided During Joining	26	20.3
Total	128	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.40: Provision of Providing Training to the Freshers on Joining



In Table 2.40 and Figure 2.40, the study analysed about training facility offered to the freshers on joining of job. It was found that 79.7 percent of the organisation provides training facility to their employees on joining as they are not trained and ready for the real job of the concerned organisation. In 20.3% of organisations there is no training facility is given to the freshers.

Table 2.41: Level of Education and Job Performance are Positively Related

Response	Number of Organisations	Percentage
Strongly Agree	36	28.1
Agree	70	54.7
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	3	2.3
Disagree	7	5.5
Strongly Disagree	12	9.4
Total	128	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.41: Level of Education and Job Performance are Positively Related

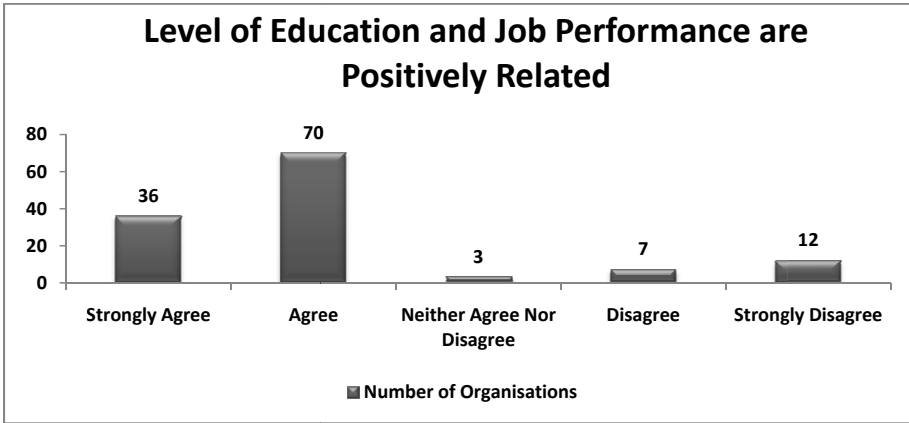


Table 2.41 and Figure 2.41 show the employer’s perspective on the relationship between educational background and job performance of an employee. Out of 128 numbers of employers 28.1 percent (36 employers) strongly agreed and 54.8 percent (70 employers) agreed that education achieved by the employees resulted in better job performance. This shows that education level is positively related to job performance. At the same time it was found that 5.5 percent (7 employers) and 9.4 percent (12 employers) of employer respectively only disagreed and strongly disagreed to concept that education level and job performance are positively related.

Table 2.42: Organisation Have Retrenchment Policy

Response	Number of Organisations	Percentage
Organisation have Retrenchment Policy	66	51.6
Organisation don’t have Retrenchment Policy	62	48.4
Total	128	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.42: Organisation Have Retrenchment Policy

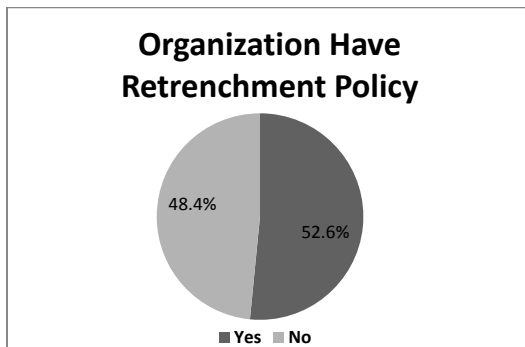


Table 2.42 and Figure 2.42 illustrate the number of organisations having retrenchment policies. It was observed that 51.6 percent of organisations have specific retrenchment policies and 48.4 percent of organisations don't have any such retrenchment policies.

2.7 ROLE OF PARALLEL EDUCATION

Often education provided by coaching centres or training centres or tuitions are referred as parallel education system. In India from last two decades it was observed that the private coaching industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the service sector. It caters to various sections of students and there are four types of coaching centres. The first type of coaching centre is that where the general syllabus subjects are taught and students from primary, secondary and tertiary level of education takes the help of this to secure higher marks or better grades. The second type of coaching centres are those who assist and support students to qualify entrance examination of many higher education and professional courses like JEE and other engineering entrances, medical entrances, CAT and other management entrances, law and even many more. The third type of coaching institutes are those who train the students to successfully qualify various entrance examinations for different kind of jobs like banking, civil services and many other. The fourth types of institutes are those who offer short term courses on computers, spoken English, accounts and may more for enhancing the skill and employability of students.

A survey conducted by the Associated chamber of commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) in 2013 on "Business of private coaching centres in India" found that private tuitions have become a multi billion rupee industry in India and in the last five years it has recorded a growth of 35 percent. The study had estimated that then the size of private coaching industry was \$23.7 billion and was likely to touch \$40 billion by the end of 2015. The survey also found that majority of middle class parents have been spending one third of their monthly income on private tuitions for their wards do better in their examinations and prepare them for competitive entrance exams for professional courses.

With poor quality of class room teaching there is mushrooming growth of coaching centres. In this scenario students and parents are getting more inclined towards the parallel education system. In this scenario the tuitions and coaching centres are considered as necessary evils by many. With this background the present study focused on many reputed coaching centres and training centres giving education in diverse areas along with many NSDC training centres in Delhi NCR, Lucknow and Shrawasti.

Table 2.43: Number of Coaching Centers Covered

Area	Total Number of Coaching Centre	Type of Organisation		
		Government	Semi-Govt. or Recognised by Govt.	Private
Delhi NCR	38 (100%)	0 (0%)	9 (23.7%)	29 (76.3%)
Lucknow	12 (100%)	2 (16.7%)	2 (16.7%)	8 (66.7%)
Shrawasti	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.43: Number of Coaching Centers Covered

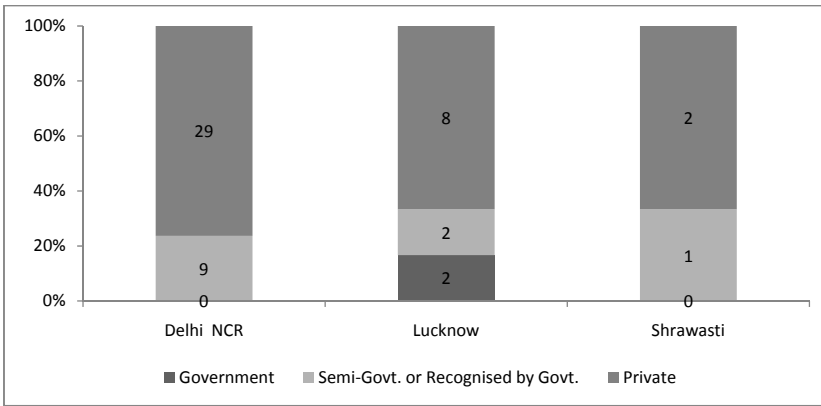


Table 2.43 and Figure 2.43 explain about the coaching centres in Delhi NCR, Lucknow and Shrawasti. It was found that in Delhi NCR out of 38 coaching centres 9 centres are semi govt. or recognised by govt. and 29 institutes were private in nature. No fully govt. coaching or training centre were found in Delhi NCR. In Lucknow out of 12 institutes, 2 institutes were govt. institutes, 2 were semi govt. and 8 institutes were private in nature. In Shrawasti out of 3 institutes 1 was semi govt. and 2 were private institutes. It was observed that in case of parallel education system in these regions of study private sector is a dominant player and govt. has a very low role.

Table 2.44: Number of Students Enrolled and Number of Students Qualified for Higher Education or Received Jobs

Area	Number of Students Enrolled			Number of Students Qualified for Higher Education or Received Job		
	Persons	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male
Delhi NCR	19239 (100%)	8902 (46.3%)	10337 (53.7%)	5659 (29.4%)	2507 (28.2%)	3152 (30.5%)
Lucknow	5969 (100%)	2453 (58.8%)	3511 (58.8%)	2171 (36.4%)	916 (37.3%)	1252 (35.7%)
Shrawasti	528 (100%)	179 (33.9%)	349 (66.1%)	0	0	0

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.44: Number of Students Enrolled and Number of Students Qualified for Higher Education or Job

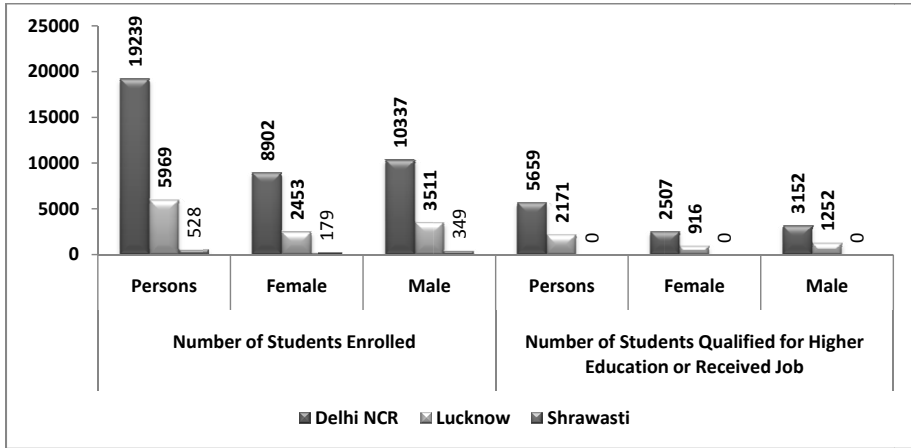


Table 2.44 and Figure 2.44 show the details about number of students enrolled in various coaching centres in Delhi NCR, Lucknow and Shrawasti for the year 2015-16. In Delhi NCR 19239 students were enrolled out of which 8902 were female and 10337 were male. In Lucknow 5969 number of students were enrolled, out of this 2453 students were male and 3511 were female. In Shrawasti 528 students were enrolled, out of which 179 were female and 349 were male. In all the regions it was found that female enrolment in coaching centre is comparatively lower than male enrolment. This means parents spend less providing parallel education to their girls in comparison to boys. In Delhi NCR out of the total enrolled (19239) students only 5659 students qualified for higher education or received jobs and this is only 29.4% of the total. In Lucknow out of the total enrolled (5969) students 2171 students qualified for higher education, which constitutes around 36.4%. The percentage of successfulness is quite low in both Delhi and Lucknow. Shrawasti is comparatively rural area and here it was found that coaching centres don't keep any records about the successfulness of the students. In Delhi NCR if we compare the male and female enrolment with that of male and female successfulness it can be observed that percentage of males (30.5%) getting success is higher in comparison to that of females (28.2%). In Lucknow it can be observed that percentage of males (35.75%) getting success is lower in comparison to that of females (35.7%). Though the success rate is very low in all the regions.

2.8 ROLE OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Employment exchanges play a significant role in guiding and assisting the youth in finding employment in paid jobs. National Employment

Service or Employment Exchange is operated by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour. There are over 900 Employment Exchanges in India in order to establish coordination between demand for and supply of work opportunities. Job seekers register themselves with employment exchanges and get notified as soon as any vacancy in the government sector matches their desired profile. According to the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 in any State or area, the employer in every establishment in public sector in that State or area shall, before filling up any vacancy in any employment in that establishment, notify that vacancy to such employment exchanges as may be prescribed.

In this perspective the study focussed to find out the function of employment exchange in NCT of Delhi and state of Uttar Pradesh. From employment exchange statistics we can find out various indicators like total number of applicant registered, on the basis of caste, gender and qualification; total number of employers using the employment exchange, total number of vacancies notified and total number of applicants who successfully received job through the employment exchange. During the study for the state of Uttar Pradesh the employment exchange data was not available as desired due to some structural rigidities. Thus the study relied on the Uttar Pradesh statistical abstract for employment exchange data. For a comparative study between NCT of Delhi and state of Uttar Pradesh the common years for which data was available was 2009-10 to 2012-13.

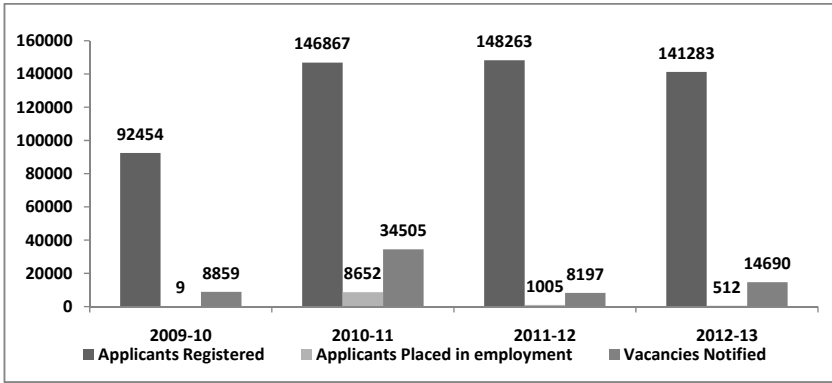
Table 2.45: Employment Exchange Details for the NCT of Delhi and State of Uttar Pradesh

Year	NCT of Delhi			Uttar Pradesh		
	Applicants Registered	Applicants Placed in employment	Vacancies Notified	Applicants Registered	Applicants Placed in employment	Vacancies Notified
2009-10	92454	9	8859	366832	1943	7302
2010-11	146867	8652	34505	425538	1166	2939
2011-12	148263	1005	8197	527061	1183	3624
2012-13	141283	512	14690	5454789	490	2736

Source: Field Survey

Figure 2.45: Employment Exchange Details for the NCT of Delhi and State of Uttar Pradesh

(A) NCT of Delhi



(B) Uttar Pradesh

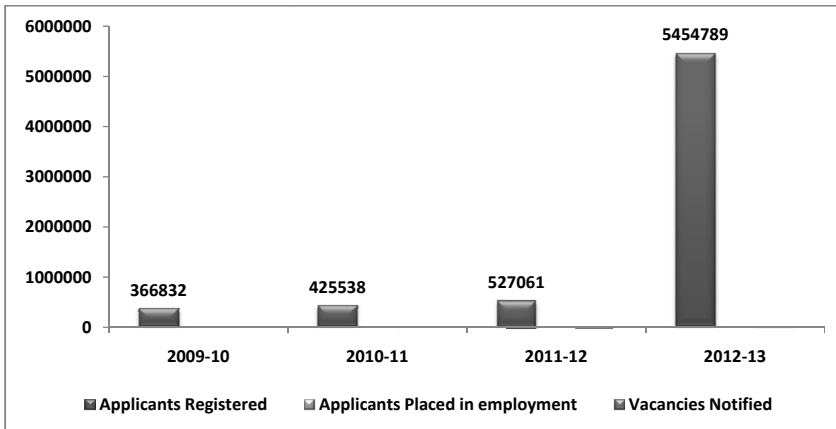


Table 2.45 and Figure 2.45 show the employment exchange details regarding total number of applicants registered, applicants placed in employment and vacancies notified in NCT of Delhi and state of Uttar Pradesh from the year 2009-10 to 2012-13. In the state of Uttar Pradesh comparatively more number of applicants are registered in employment exchange than in NCT of Delhi, but the vacancies notified are comparatively very low in Uttar Pradesh than Delhi. This shows there are more vacancies in Delhi and more number of employers are using employment exchange. By comparing total number of applicants registered and the number of applicants who placed in employment it was found that very few numbers of applicants are getting job through employment exchange and the main purpose of employment exchange to assist youth in finding employment is not getting fulfilled as desired.

2.9 VOICES OF RESPONDENTS

During the field survey opinions of respondents (Students, Heads of educational institutions, Employers and Pass out students) on the present education scenario and on the growing unemployment problem in India were captured. Few voices of respondents which are indicating towards some problems in the current system and are worth to be mentioned here are as follows:

1. "There is rapid growth of population but accordingly slow growth of Job market." - Head of an educational institute
2. "Due to caste system often job is not given to the deserving candidates but given to person belonging to particular community." - Pass out student
3. "There is slow economic growth and the slow growth rates fail to provide enough employment opportunities." - Employer
4. "Rapid expansion of education system is not accompanied by significant growth in employment opportunity leading to increase in educated unemployment." - Employer
5. "Not able to get employment due to immobility of labour like attachment with the family, region and area." - Pass out student
6. "Slow growth of agriculture sector, so wanted to join other sectors, but still not finding any job in other sectors too." - Pass out student
7. "Lack of communication and soft skill of students is a major hindrance on the way of finding a job." -Employer
8. "Now in many fields computer knowledge is compulsory, but students don't have adequate computer knowledge. Often students having low English knowledge also find it tough to learn computers." -Employer
9. "The educations given to the students often do not meet the need of the industry." - Employer
10. "To face competitive examination general awareness, math's and reasoning are very important, but they are taught differently in schools and do not meet the target." - Present student
11. "The quality of teaching is often very poor in schools and often teachers even motivate the students to take private tuitions and join coaching centres." - Present student
12. "There should be proper manpower planning." - Employer
13. "It is tough to judge the ability of student accurately in the current system of (CGPA) grading." - Head of an educational institute
14. "There should be more numbers of divergent professional courses in ITIs." - Head of an educational institute

15. "Employment should not be based or judged by marks but it should be based on efficiency of a person." - Pass out student
16. "Local area and rural areas should be more developed to encourage employment of women." -Pass out student
17. "Skill development courses of NSDC should be made a part of regular curriculum." - Head of an educational institute
18. "Our educational system often produces slaves rather than owners, so education system should focus on imparting entrepreneurship skill in the students." - Employer
19. "Present educational system judges the memory power of a student rather the ability of the student. So some changes should be made in this regard." - Pass out student
20. "Most of the organisations look for experienced person, but is a person will never be given the chance how he or she will get the experience." -Pass out student

2.10 SUMMING UP

On the basis of primary survey it was found that

- In all the districts highest enrolment is found among general caste, followed by other Backward Caste, Schedule caste, schedule tribe and others.
- In North East Delhi no colleges were found to be offering general education, all the institutes were either providing vocational or technical education.
- In West Delhi female enrolment was higher than male enrolment in general education. This may be attributed to the perception that males prefer career through technical education, so they are less expected to pursue study in general education.
- Male enrolment in general education enrolment is found to be higher in both Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow district and Ikauna sub-division of Shrawasti. This is contrary to the situation seen in West Delhi. Lucknow and Shrawasti are comparatively rural and less developed in nature compare to Delhi. The main reason for pursuing general education was found to be looking for career in government jobs.
- Whether rural or urban the enrolment in general education was found to be higher than technical education.
- The female enrolment in technical education is lower than male enrolment in all the districts of study.
- In vocational education in all the districts female enrolment was lower than male enrolment.

- In West Delhi more colleges were found to be providing course in nursing and teachers training. Only women colleges were also found, therefore women enrolment found to be more in these colleges. As a result the placement cell record shows a trend that more female got placement in comparison to male in West Delhi.
- In north East Delhi in all the years male placement was found to be higher than female placement. Though there is increase in numbers of students getting placement, the trend is not systematic.
- Like North East Delhi in Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow district also the number of females getting job through placement cell was lower than number of males. Analysing the trend of placement in Lucknow sub-division one can conclude that trend is improving year by year.
- More males are found to be engaged in permanent type of job while females were found to be more engaged in casual and contractual type of job. The main reason was kinds of responsibilities expected from them by family and society as well lack of affirmative policies at work place.
- Both male and female equally agree to the fact that there is variation in the nature of educational qualification they have achieved and the job or work they are engaged in. Both male and female stated family constraints as the main reason for this variation.
- The time gap between nature of education and job was found to be more than a year in case of 40% of males and 30.9% of females. While 34.6 % of females join the job during their studies and 27.1% males join job during the study. So more number of women join job during study and during survey when they were asked the reason for this, majority said they have family or social pressure for marriage and they may not get the scope to do job in future, so they prefer joining job as quickly as possible to fulfil their aspiration of contributing to the world of work as soon as they get any job.
- While analysing the salary structure it was found that almost same proportion of males and females were earning upto Rs 30000. But in case of salary range above Rs 30,0000 it was observed that almost double percentage of boys were earning more than Rs 30,000 salary in comparison to girls.

CHAPTER - III

SPECIAL CASE STUDIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

“India’s Destiny is being shaped in Four Walls” is the first sentence in the education report under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari, submitted to the central Government by the Education Commission in 1966. Four walls meant here are the walls of class rooms of educational institutes where the students and the teachers are expected to come together and work together to shape a bright future of the student, to develop a good human being and towards the welfare of the society. However this situation is gradually changing where India’s destiny is not only confined to only those four walls, but still we cannot neglect the, importance and role of the educational institutes. In India, according to All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) in 2013-14, there are 723 Universities, 36634 colleges and 11664 stand alone institutions, from which a number of graduates pass out every year in all streams of education. Majority of the students peruse their education in a hope to get a good job and earn a good standard of living. After completion of education some students get jobs on their own choice and some are not able to get jobs according to their choice. All students are not equal in respect of their aptitude, intelligence and talent, but at the same time there is no student who does not at all have any talent or skill. In this context, it is important to nurture that quality and skill of that particular student in which he or she has especially blessed with. With this background the education system in India consists of general, technical, scientific and vocational education.

There is a great belief and confidence on the education system and educational institutes, as it has a great impact on the society as a whole. Educational institutions happen to be the centres of human resource development and the learners who come out of the educational institutes are expected to go the society and take up some responsibility according to their education level, skill and expertise. It is the educational institution that creates a supply side as well as a base of the job market of any economy. Towards the end of 20th century, many educational institutions came forward for providing employment to their students and worked as a mediator and coordinator between the students and various organisations providing employment to the students. Thus the role of educational institutions can never be undermined and underestimated.

With this background, the present Chapter highlights some case studies selected on the basis of good practices followed by the different educational institutions for education, skill development and employment of students in the Delhi NCR region and the Lucknow region.

The institutions focused are:

- (i) National Vocational Training Institute for Women
- (ii) Gautam Buddha University
- (iii) Galgotias University
- (iv) Uttar Pradesh Technical University

3.2 NATIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN

In any society, the process of social development has to take into account the needs, interests and viewpoints of both men and women equally. In India, there is persistent gender inequality and low social and economic status of women. Thus many special gender specific programmes have been formulated time to time and launched to mainstream women into economic activities. Based on the need to enhance the participation of women in India, a Women's Cell was set up in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE & T) in the year 1977. This Women Cell conducted an all India feasibility study for expansion and diversification of vocational training programme for women. Accordingly, the National Vocational Training Institute for Women, NOIDA was set up in Delhi (1977) and shifted to NOIDA in 1991. Since 1991, the Institute is functioning from its own building. National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) for Women, NOIDA is an apex Institute providing training facilities aiming to increase women's employability, through training in areas having high employment including self-employment potential.

3.2.1 Aims & Objectives

The vocational training programme for women and the National Vocational Training Institute for Women have the following aims and objectives:

- planning, designing, executing and pursuing long-term policies for vocational training of women in areas having wage/self employability; thereby increasing women's participation in economic & social development of the country;
- drawing plans and schemes for promoting participation of women in vocational training;

- identification of vocational skill training areas;
- sensitising social environment through publicity campaigns.

3.2.2 Eligibility Conditions

- The programme attempts to promote the women employment in industry (mainly organized sector) as semi-skilled/skilled and highly skilled workers by increasing their participation in skill training facilities.
- Under two programmes skill training is offered to women, such as: Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) and Craft Instructors Training Scheme (CITS).
- For Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) the minimum age is 14 years and there is no upper age limit. The minimum qualification is 10th or 12th standard. Duration of courses under CTS varies from six months to two years depending on the courses.
- For Craft Instructors Training Scheme (CITS), the minimum requirement is that the student have National Trade Certificate (NCVT) in relevant trade and there is no upper age limit in this course. This course is conducted on modular pattern with admission in every 3-4 months depending on the type of module or course available.
- Other than these two main courses, short-term need-based courses are also conducted from time to time in various skill areas as per demand. The duration of these courses generally varies from one to eight weeks.
- The CTS programme is given in the following streams
 - (i) Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA),
 - (ii) Desk Top Publishing (DTP),
 - (iii) Basic Cosmetology (old name : Hair & Skin Care),
 - (iv) Secretarial Practice,
 - (v) Architectural Draughtsmanship,
 - (vi) Electronics Mechanic,
 - (vii) Front Office Assistant,
 - (viii) Fashion Design Technology,
 - (ix) Interior Decoration & Designing,
 - (x) Surface Ornamentation Techniques.

- The CITS programme is given in the following streams
 - (i) Dress Making/Sewing Technology/Fashion Design & Technology
 - (ii) Office Management (Old Name : Secretarial Practice)
 - (iii) Cosmetology (earlier : Hair & Skin Care)
 - (iv) Surface Ornamentation Techniques (old name : Embroidery & Needle Craft)
 - (v) Architectural Draughtsmanship
 - (vi) Electronic Mechanic
- Training Programmes are designed on industrial pattern which include eight hours of regular training each day – 5 days a week with no vacations in between the training programmes.
- The registration fee, admission fee and course fee are very nominal for the courses.
- The institute has a women's hostel with 105 rooms. The room rent is Rs.100/- per month only.
- The Institute provides mess facility at the cost of Rs. 1500/- per month.
- Other facilities offered by the institute are:
 - (i) Refresher training programmes for Instructors of vocational schools and colleges, ITIs, etc. in instructional skills (pedagogy), skill up gradation; Audio-Visual aids, etc.;
 - (ii) Curriculum development activities for up gradation of the training syllabi; and
 - (iii) Designing the new course curriculum.

3.2.3 Placement Details

The different streams on which the training facility is provided in the Institute are designed and framed by the Directorate General of Employment & Training. This is designed according to the market demand and current market situation. Thus the Institute has 100% placement of students. Often the situation is such that various companies and organisation approach the Institute to provide more number of students to fulfill vacancies in their respective organisation , but the Institute has less number of seats and students according to their demand. One constraint faced by the Institute is migration of students. This is a national level Institute for women, so girls students come from various parts of the country, because of hostel

facility. Since the Institute is situated in Delhi NCR, most of the offers for job come from this region and the students hesitate to do job in this area. Their hesitation to do job in this area is due to two factors, one is migration and another is respectively less salary according to the high cost of living of Delhi NCR.

3.3 GAUTAM BUDDHA UNIVERSITY

Gautam Buddha University was established in Greater NOIDA in August 2008 by the Uttar Pradesh Act (9) of 2002. It has a lush green campus spread over 511 acres. The University is fully funded by the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) and the Greater NOIDA Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA), both undertakings of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The University envisions to become a world class centre for excellence in education with a special focus on the under privileged and economically challenged sections of the society. The campus is modelled as a fully residential educational campus in line with the best institutions of higher learning across the globe. It is recognised by the University Grants Commission under UGC Act and is a member of the Association of Indian Universities.

3.3.1 Vision

“A globally acclaimed integrated academic and research institution that creates a vibrant community of intellectuals and entrepreneurs endowed with Character, Creativity, Competence and Commitment, who can inspire meaningful transformations to ensure holistic growth and development of the society.”

3.3.2 Mission

The Mission of University is expressed through the following goals:

- To generate a community of scholars who can manage continuity and change.
- To seek and incorporate the best practices in teaching and learning from around the world.
- To inculcate in the learners due appreciation for ethical, ecological and economic issues of knowledge.
- To provide knowledge based scientific solutions to satisfy the need of society and industry.
- To ensure an academic environment that guarantees avenues for all historically excluded sections of the society.

3.3.3 Recognition, Affiliations, Memberships, and Certifications

The academic programmes offered by the University have been recognised by the UGC and by various Statutory Councils, whichever are applicable in individual cases.

- a. **Recognition by the University Grants Commission of India (UGC):** Gautam Buddha University is recognised by the University Grants Commission of India vide F.9-18/2009 (CRP-I) dated 13 May 2009 under section 2(f) of UGC Act 1956. Through this, the University has been empowered to award degrees as specified by UGC under section 22 of the UGC Act 1956 at its main campus with the approval of Statutory Councils, wherever required.
- b. **Association of Indian Universities Membership:** The University has been granted membership of the Association of Indian Universities vide Meet/84-AM/2009/289139-73. The membership was granted in 2009 and has been in effect since then till date.
- c. **Approval by the Bar Council of India:** The School of Law, Justice & Governance administers a five years Integrated B.A. LLB programme. This Programme has been approved by the Bar Council of India vide BCI:D:2074/2014 (LE/Afflin) on 03.12.2014.
- d. **Approval by Rehabilitation Council of India:** The Department of Psychology & Mental Health, School of Humanities & Social Sciences offers M. Phil. (Clinical Psychology), 2 years Programme which has been recognised by the Rehabilitation Council of India vide 17-785/M. Phil. (Cl. Psy.)/14/RCI dated 07 July 2014. Under this recognition, the Department is empowered to enroll eight candidates in M.Phil course in Clinical Psychology Programme.
- e. **Approval by the Council of Architecture, India:** The Department of Architect & Planning, School of Engineering offers Integrated Dual Degree Programme (B.Arch. + M. Arch./MBA) in Architect and Planning. It is a five years programme. This programme has been recognised by the Council of Architecture, India vide CA/5/Academic-UP35 dated 03 September 2012. Under this recognition, the Department is empowered to enrol candidates in the Programme and administer academic curriculum.
- f. **ISO 9001: 2008 Certification of the University:** Gautam Buddha University has been accredited jointly by the Joint Accreditation System of Australia & New Zealand (JAS-ANZ), vide 1015QBC26 issued on 21 February 2015 after assessing and finding confirmation to the requirements of ISO 9001: 2008.

3.3.4 Infrastructure and Support Facilities

Gautam Buddha University has an integrated campus spread over 511 acres of lush green residential campus at Greater NOIDA. The campus has the following infrastructure facilities:

- 30% green area with total built up campus area 55 lacs sq. fts,
- Central Library with total built up area 1.8 lacs sq. fts. with 2000 seating capacity,
- Central Auditorium with 2700 seating capacity,
- An Administrative Building and Eight School Buildings,
- Mahatma Jyoti Ba Phule Vipassana Dhyaan Kendra,
- Eklavya Sports Complex with Indoor and Outdoor Stadium,
- Open Air Theatre,
- Mahamaya Shanti Sarowar, a water body spread over 1lac sqft area,
- Panchsheel Avasiya Parisar for Faculty and Staff Members,
- Separate Transit Hostel for 156 Married Research Scholars,
- 18 Hostels with single occupancy for 5000 students,
- A Convention Centre and Well-furnished University Guest House,
- Shopping Complex and Utility Centres (Bank, Post Office, Dispensary, Clinical Psychology OPD, Mother Dairy etc.).

3.3.5 Academic Details of the Institutions

- The University offers 46 different programmes at various levels such as the Under Graduate (UG), Post Graduate (PG), M.Phil. and Doctoral Research (PhD) programmes.
- During the academic session of 2014-15 there was a total seat of 1610 in all courses combined together.
- There are various schools in the university providing different courses.
 - (i) School of Engineering provides M. Tech. and integrated B. Tech. & M. Tech. courses.
 - (ii) School of Biotechnology provides M. Tech. and integrated B. Tech. & M. Tech. courses.
 - (iii) School of BSC (Buddhist Studies and Civilisation) offers MA and M. Phil. courses.

- (iv) School of Management offers MBA (Masters in Business Administration) and Integrated BBA (Bachelors in Business Administration) & MBA courses.
 - (v) School of VSAS (Vocational Studies and Applied Sciences) offers M.Sc. and M.Tech. Degrees.
 - (vi) School of HSS (Humanities and Social Sciences) provides MA and M.Phil courses.
 - (vii) School of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) offers M. Tech. and integrated B. Tech. & M. Tech. courses.
 - (viii) School of LJG (Law, Justice and Governance) offers integrated BA and LLB programmes.
- Few of the above schools also offer Ph. D. programmes.
 - The universities has various research publications, sponsored projects, patents and doctoral theses and conducts conferences, seminars, workshops, training programmes time to time.

3.3.6 Training and Placements

The Corporate Relations Cell of the university mainly endeavour to build synergy between the University and the industry. This cell regularly tries to reach different organisations through emails, by contacting the HR (Human Resource) personnel of the organisations and coordinates them with concerned school faculty coordinator. Through this, the student's information and resume are provided to the concerned organisations and accordingly other formalities related to the placement of students are fulfilled. In the session 2015-16, the major recruiters are Greymeter.com, Boink Games; Biogenuix Medsystems Pvt. Ltd; Asteria IT Services; Berger Paints; Café Coffee Day; Naukari.com; Amar Ujala; Wittybrains Software Tech. Pvt. Ltd; Hindustan Times Group; S & P Capital; Kareer Matrix; Kent RO; Head Field Solutions Pvt. Ltd.; Nivesh Group; Manya Education Group; Radiate E Services Pvt. Ltd; Zydus Cadilla and Signature Image Consulting Pvt. Ltd.

3.4 GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY

Galgotias University is situated near Yamuna expressway, Greater NOIDA. This university works with the aim to prepare students who would become socially responsible future technologists and business leaders with good communications skills, problem solving skills and an entrepreneurial spirit with a commitment to economic development. It focuses on multidisciplinary research and education and a learning model that emphasises active learning. It aspires to be globally known institution for innovation at the intersection of disciplines. It has been

nationally ranked by the India Today the Business Today and Outlook for their programs in engineering. It has been also recognised by the Dun and Bradstreet as a leading business school in India.

3.4.1 Vision

To be known globally for education, research and innovation at the intersection of disciplines.

3.4.2 Mission

- To be globally known for innovation at the intersection of disciplines, so as to benchmark mind-growth intangibles in tangible terms, for enlargement of global human knowledge.
- To place all stakeholders in pursuit of perfection, discovery and innovation in one's own discipline, while being aware that one does, emerges from and integrates into a wider common human good.
- To foster a cultural openness and preparedness towards cutting-edge future road maps and emerging knowledge blocks with a constant eye on applicability and scalability.
- To develop and instill a culture of continual multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary enquiry and education among all stakeholders, leading to the evolution of an education model that focuses on experimental learning to prepare students to lead through the challenges of a rapidly changing world.
- To develop a learning orientation across the entire university ecosystem that goes beyond domain knowledge so as to ensure that learning and problem solving continue for life.
- To enable the finest student and faculty bodies to learn together, through the most evolved education process in an atmosphere of rigour and discipline, which emerges from and integrates with real life industry, science and commerce process; so as to develop an expert body that understands all aspects of societal challenges; and works with teams to tackle complex problems that directly benefit society.

3.4.3 Government Recognition

- The Galgotias University is a fully Government recognised Institute. It is established and approved by Government of Uttar Pradesh via Notification No. 309(2)/LXXIX-V-1-11-1 (Ka) 7-2011.
- The Institute is recognised by the UGC (University Grant Commission). All the general studies degrees are awarded by the university are approved by the UGC.

- The AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) is the statutory body of the Government of India whose jurisdiction for granting approval is only for technical institutions which are affiliated to a University. Universities are out of its purview for grant of approval. As Galgotias University, Uttar Pradesh Act has been enacted by the State Legislature, it is a legitimate University of this country established as per Section 2(f) of the UGC Act and, therefore, does not require AICTE approval.
- Approved by the BAR council of India for awarding degrees in Law.
- Approved by the Indian Nursing Council of India.
- Approved by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) of India.
- Approved by the Council of Architecture.
- Approved by the Pharmacy Council of India.

3.4.4 Academics

There are various Schools in the University providing different courses, namely;

- School of Engineering and Technology offers B. Tech and M. Tech programmes.
- School of Business Administration offers bachelors degree, master degree and Ph.D. programmes.
- School of Finance and Commerce offers B. Com, M. Com and MBA courses.
- School of Humanities and Social Science offers bachelors degree and master degree courses.
- School of Basic and Applied Sciences offers bachelors degree and master degree courses.
- School of Architecture and Planning offers bachelors degree courses.
- School of Law and Legal Studies offers bachelors degree, master degree, integrated courses and Ph. D. degrees.
- School of Medical and Allied Sciences offers B. Pharm, M. Pharm and Doctorate degree in Pharmacy.
- School of Nursing offers B. Sc. in nursing.
- School of Hospitality and Tourism offers B. Sc. in Hotel management and tourism.
- University Poly-technique provides diploma courses in various engineering branches.

- School of Media and Communication Studies offers bachelor, master and Ph. D. in journalism and mass communication.
- School of education provides B.Ed and Masters in education programmes.
- School of Bank Recruitment Competition provides training and coaching classes for recruitments in various banks.

3.4.5 Placement Cell

Galgotias University has a well established placement cell for ensuring a smooth transition of the students from class room to the work place. It provides opportunity and scope to students those who are aspiring to join various jobs in accordance with their capabilities. To make the student ready for the current market situation and enter different type of industries, the students are put through rigorous corporate readiness programmes which run concurrent to their academic programmes. These programmes comprise of industry visits, mentorship activity, field research work, corporate interface and faculty monitored corporate internship programmes, etc.

It has a school of Life Long Learning. This School helps in grooming the students by enabling them to effortlessly face the challenges of corporate world and also to become a better human being once they pass out from the campus. The School teaches pleasing personality, team skills, decision making capability, ability to think on feet, presentation skills, analytical bent of mind, innovation, communication skills, positive attitude, etc. This school comprises of 30 trainers, who are veterans in their fields, having cumulative training and teaching experience. The pre-final and final year students are given extra dosages through an exclusive two month programme called " Campus to Corporate" which enables students to not only to do their dream job but also seamlessly blend into the corporate world.

The University has a 100% placement record for the last four years. The top recruiters are multinational firms like: Accenture; Cognizant; Hewitt; IBM; Infosys; Nokia; Wipro Technologies; Micro web; Samsung and many more.

3.5 DR. A. P. J. TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (Formerly Uttar Pradesh Technical University)

The Uttar Pradesh Technical University (UPTU) was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 8th May 2000 vide Act No. 1248(2)XVII-V-I-I-19-2000 Uttar Pradesh Adhiniyam Sankhya 23 of 2000. Under the University Act, 'Technical Education' includes programmes of education,

research and training in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Pharmacy, Applied Arts & Crafts and such other programmes and areas that the central Government may include in consultation with the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) by notification in Gazette.

The University is affiliating in nature and its jurisdiction is the entire state of U.P. It offers B.Tech., M.B.A., M.C.A., B.Arch., B. Pharmacy., B.H.M.C.T., M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes in 785 colleges/institutions imparting graduate, postgraduate and doctoral level training in all the government and private institutions in Uttar Pradesh in engineering, technology, architecture, pharmacy, hotel management and catering technology, M.B.A. and M.C.A. programmes. As Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of India and its population is more than 165 million people, this university is one of the largest technical universities not only in India but perhaps in Asia. For proper management, the jurisdiction of this university is divided into five zones with 150-160 colleges in each zone.

The University facilitates and nurtures the quality of technical education and research in its own premises as well as all affiliating institutions. The total number of affiliated colleges was 49 in the year 2000 which has now gone up to 238 and the University is still growing. At present around 4,00,000 students are enrolled in its various programmes.

UPTU was reconstituted as “Gautam Buddha Technical University, Lucknow” and “Mahamaya Technical University, NOIDA” on 1st May 2010 through amendment of U.P. Govt. vide act no. 05 of 2010. In 2013, Uttar Pradesh government again combined the Gautam Buddha Technical University and Mahamaya Technical University with the effect from 1st Nov. 2013 vide Amendment Act 21st of 2013 and reconstituted U.P.T.U., Lucknow. The University functions from IET (Institute of Engineering Technology) campus located at Sitapur Road, Lucknow.

3.5.1 Visions and Missions

The University aims to provide and upgrade education, training and research in fields of technical education, and to create entrepreneurship and a conducive environment for pursuit of the technical education in close co-operation with industries. It also aims to make provisions for the advancement of technical education amongst classes and communities which are educationally backward.

To fulfill the above visions, the University has flexible and innovative academic programmes and procedures that cater to a very broad range of students with different background, and prepares them to compete at the national and international levels.

In addition to transmission of knowledge through a very well thought and managed teaching pedagogy, the University gives strong emphasis on knowledge creation through a well planned research programme in emerging areas, and application of knowledge by undertaking issues and problems from the industry. Other than academics, the University lays emphasis on overall development of personality of its students with both professional and emotional maturity to take up the challenges in their chosen profession, and to contribute to the development of society.

3.5.2 Academics

The University offers bachelors degree, master degree and Ph.D. degree courses. B.Tech courses are offered in subjects like Textile Group/ Carpet & textile technology, Food technology, Information technology, Computer science and engineering, Computer science and information technology, Chemical engineering, Civil engineering, Electrical engineering, Electrical and electronics engineering, Electronics engineering, Electronics and instrumentation engineering, Environmental engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Production Engineering, Industrial & Production Engineering, Mechanical & Industrial Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Plastic Engineering, Agricultural Engineering, Biotechnology. Other bachelor degree courses offered by the University are: Bachelor of Fashion & Apparel Design (BFAD), Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA), Bachelor of Pharmacy (B Pharm.), Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (BHMCT) and Bachelor of Architecture (B Arch.).

Masters degree offered by the University are: Masters in Applied Management (MAM), Masters in Business Administration (MBA), Masters in Computer Application (MCA), Masters in Tourism Management (MTM) and masters in all the subjects in which the University has the B tech. courses. The University offers Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) programme in Engineering, Technology, Pharmacy, Management, Architecture, Computer application and many more other streams of education.

Table 3.1: Course-wise Enrolment Capacity of Colleges in 2015-16

Programmes	Number of Institutions	Enrolment Capacity
B. Tech.	292	144778
B. Arch.	25	1290
B.F.A.	1	60
B. Pharm.	100	6770
BFAD	3	180
BHMCT	12	1140
MAM	30	1860

Table continued....

M.B.A.	401	42100
M.C.A.	104	7415
M.ARCH.	2	74
M. PHARM.	49	2758
M. TECH.	92	6183

There are 636 colleges affiliated to the University. Out of them, four colleges, namely, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute (H.B.T.I.) Kanpur, Institute of Engineering and Technology (I.E.T.) Lucknow, Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology (K.N.I.T.) Sultanpur, Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering & Technology (B.I.E.T.) Jhansi, have been granted autonomous status for academic functioning in view of the policy of the government of Uttar Pradesh to develop them as Center of Excellence in technical education. There are five constituent colleges and three associated colleges of the University. The affiliated colleges are all over the state of Uttar Pradesh but high density of colleges are in the major cities, like, Lucknow, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar and Meerut.

3.5.3 Institute of Engineering and Technology (IET)

In 2008 Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow, became the constituent college of the U.P. Technical University and since 2012 it has been recognised as an autonomous institution by the U.G.C. This Institute was established in the year 1984. It offers, BTech, MTech, MCA, MBA and PhD programmes. Special features of the institute are:

- It has well-qualified and highly motivated faculty.
- The student intake/output is of the best quality in the State of U.P.
- The Institute is running the second phase of World Bank assisted MHRD sponsored Technical. Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP-II). The performance of the Institute has been adjudged as the best at the state level by NPIU.
- A Center of Excellence in areas of Analog circuits, Embedded systems and Digital Signal Processing has been set up at the Institute in collaboration with Texas Instruments (India) Pvt. Limited, for training the faculty members of the engineering colleges. The Center is also engaged in the research and product development.
- An Incubation and Innovation center has also been set up in the area of Electronics, Electrical and Computer science & Engineering.

3.5.4 Training and Placement

The Training and Placement Cell at IET, Lucknow, works with the objective of having maximum placement at campus. The Students of the

Institute have successfully secured challenging and highly paid positions in many top ranking companies/organisations. Some eminent companies who visited the Institute are: TCS, Wipro, Idea Cellular, TATA Chemicals, TATA Motors, New Gen Software, Adobe systems, Medi Tab, L & T Infrastructure, HONDA Siel Ltd, etc. It is the effort of the team and students that each year some new companies visit the Institute for placement. The Institute provides platforms to the students who strive to join respectable business houses and organisations. It helps its students to participate in various pool campuses, in which colleges from all over U.P. are invited to participate. The institute has signed a MoU with TATA Consultancy Ltd., for student and faculty development program.

3.6 SUMMING UP

An educational institution lays the foundation stone of any student to have a flourishing life in future. For the success of present educational system and for meaningful employment of youth, the educational institutions should possess four important features. They are engaged learners, great training and teaching, vibrant and adaptable society or community, and successful outcomes and along with a motivating and inspiring family. A student should be sincere, devoted and hardworking. Qualitative teaching, training and guiding are very important, at the same time a teacher or institute can only guide and inspire a student, when he/she is self motivated towards reading and learning. A community or a society in which we live is an equally driving force behind, either building a successful citizen or pulling it back. When all these forces work together then only positive outcomes are received in a bulk.

CHAPTER - IV

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Now a day's education and employment have become two basic human needs, to lead a decent living. Education and employment are two powerful weapons to tackle the problem of persistent gender inequality in the society and economy. But at the same time both of these sectors continue to be under the shadow of long prevailing gender inequality in the society.

All the objectives of this study are fulfilled by using primary data and secondary data in Report-I and Report-II respectively. Among hypotheses also majority of hypotheses are tested by using primary and secondary data and are found to be valid. The hypothesis, which couldn't be proved are highest enrolment is found in general education, but has lowest job opportunities and students enrolled in technical education have more chances of getting employment than the students enrolled in general education. It was found that there is highest enrolment in general education, but has lowest job opportunities could not be proved, as the primary survey conducted in the organisations shows highest employees are of graduation degree in general education.

4.1 SUMMARY ON THE BASIS OF PRIMARY SURVEY

On the basis of primary survey the study found that

- In all the districts highest enrolment is found among general caste, followed by other Backward Caste, Schedule caste, schedule tribe and others.
- In North East Delhi no colleges were found to be offering general education, all the institutes were either providing vocational or technical education.
- In West Delhi female enrolment was higher than male enrolment in general education. This may be attributed to the perception that males prefer career through technical education, so they are less expected to pursue study in general education.
- Male enrolment in general education enrolment is found to be higher in both Lucknow sub-division of Lucknow district and Ikauna sub-division of Shrawasti district. This is contrary to the situation seen in West Delhi. Lucknow and Shrawasti are comparatively rural and less developed in nature compare to Delhi. The main reason for pursuing general education was found to be looking for career in government jobs.

- Whether rural or urban the enrolment in general education was found to be higher than technical education.
- The female enrolment in technical education is lower than male enrolment in all the districts of study.
- In vocational education in all the districts female enrolment was lower than male enrolment.
- In West Delhi more colleges were found to be providing course in nursing and teachers training. Only women colleges were also found, therefore women enrolment found to be more in these colleges. As a result the placement cell record shows a trend that more female got placement in comparison to male in West Delhi.
- In north East Delhi in all the years male placement was found to be higher than female placement. Though there is increase in numbers of students getting placement, the trend is not systematic.
- Like North East Delhi, in Lucknow sub-division also the number of females getting job through placement cell was lower than the number of males. Analysing the trend of placement in Lucknow sub-division, one can conclude that it is improving year by year.
- More males are found to be engaged in permanent type of job while females were found engaged in casual and contractual type of job. The main reason was the kind of responsibilities expected from them by family and society as well lack of affirmative policies at work place.
- Both male and female equally agree to the fact that there is variation in the nature of educational qualifications they have achieved and the job or work they are engaged in. Both male and female reported that family constraints are the main reason for this variation.
- The time gap between nature of education and job was found to be more than a year in case of 40% of males and 30.9% of females. While 34.6 % of females joined the job during their studies and 27.1% males joined job during the study. So more number of women joined job during study and during survey when they were asked the reason for this, majority said that they had family or social pressure for marriage and they might not get the scope to do job in future, so they preferred joining job as quickly as possible.
- While analysing the salary structure it was found that almost same proportion of males and females were earning upto Rs.30000 per month. But in case of salary above Rs.30,000, it was observed that almost double the number of males were earning more than Rs. 30,000 salary in comparison to the females.
- The education and work that an individual pursue are often result of social expectation rather than passion.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE BASIS OF PRIMARY SURVEY

- It was strange to find that North East Delhi has had no general education college. Most often it is seen that girls tend to get enrolled in general education courses; and in this scenario a district where there is no general education college, it obviously affects women's education.
- More numbers of institutions should encourage placement of students and should have placement cells.
- There should be transparency of data related to caste and gender. Many institutions were reluctant to provide caste and gender-wise information.
- There should be transparency in placement data and the institutions should have systematic record of data classified on the basis of gender and caste.
- The concept of placement cell is still restricted to urban area. The institutes in rural area should encourage placement of students by setting up placement cells.
- Special initiative for placement of girl students should be undertaken by the institutions as often they are not permitted by their parents and the society to job opportunities on their own.
- Many of the surveyed institutions do not keep track record of their students once they pass out from the institutions. Some survey should be conducted by the educational institutions to keep track of the employability and where about of the pass out students.
- Girls are still found choosing streams educational institutions according to the wishes of their parents. They should be given some freedom to select subjects of their own choice.
- Girls often choose those courses which are reflection of their societal responsibilities and hesitate to get enrolled in new courses. For encouraging the girls to get enrolled in diversified courses, time to time counselling of parents and students are required.
- It was found that many students are not able to find any job as most of the employers look for experienced candidates. They are of the view that if a person does not get a chance to find a job, then how he/she is going to gain experience.
- Many students blame the reservation policy of the Government for their unemployment. If this is true there should be some sort of changes and if this is their misconception it should be clarified through advertisements or counselling during the period of education.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

- Due recognition should be given to vocational education and good initiatives should be widely publicised.
- Diverse courses should be introduced at school level to meet future requirement in the world of work.
- Skill training should match industry demand, as well as the talent of an individual.
- Soft skill training should be made compulsory for all students.
- Students, parents and society should be made more aware of various government initiatives and employment opportunity. This could be done by including the importance of the course and future employment prospects in the course curriculum and forums like parent teacher meetings.
- It was found during the survey that parents of the girls students did not want to send their girls for technical education, as technical education is expensive than the general education. Beside, they will have to also meet the wedding expenses of the girls subsequently.
- There is more number of private colleges providing technical education than the government colleges. Education in private college is very expensive and is beyond the reach of many low income families. Therefore, there should be more government colleges and also a ceiling on the fees of the private colleges.
- Employers often complain that the students are not employable, therefore the quality of education should be improved and students should put through rigorous training according to the demand of the job market.
- Quality of education should be improved and Indian education system should be made competitive at the international level.
- There should be development of both physical and digital infrastructure, and there should be integration between these two.
- Information on emerging job opportunities of the economy, decent income and social security provisions should be easily available.
- Education provided at school and colleges should be more employment oriented rather theory oriented. Education, training policies and demand of the labour market are often not interconnected and do not provide skills that are relevant to the labour market. So curriculum should be modified according to market.

- To channelise the human capital in proper way, there should be combined effort of both centre and state government, government of other countries, public sector, private sector, NGOs, international organisations and the most important the youth.
- Women's work life balance is important, so there should be sharing of responsibility between men and women, so that gender equality at work can be achieved.

Ensuring equal access to employment and income opportunities for all the women and men who are available for work and have the skills and knowledge to be gainfully employed, is not only a human right, but also is vital for economic growth, poverty reduction and social progress. Jobs are not only about earning income for survival and living, but also a source of self-esteem, social standing as well as human security and dignity. This will help integrate the youth of our country.

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Appendix-I

V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida Gaps in Education & the World of Work: A Gender Perspective Dr. Shashi Bala, Fellow

Questionnaire for Institute

1	Name of the Institute				
2	Website of the Institute				
3	Address				
4	Designation of the Person Answering the Questionnaire				
5	Nature of Education Provided	<input type="checkbox"/> General Education <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Education <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational Education <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)			
6	Number of Courses Provided in	General Education			
		Technical Education			
		Vocational Education			
		Others			
7	Enrolment in General Education		Enrolment (Total)	Enrolment (Male)	Enrolment (Female)
		<input type="checkbox"/> +2			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Graduate			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Others			
8	Enrolment in Technical Education		Enrolment (Total)	Enrolment (Male)	Enrolment (Female)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Diploma			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Degree			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others				
9	Enrolment in Vocational		Enrolment (Total)	Enrolment (Male)	Enrolment (Female)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate (Basic)			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate (Advanced)			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Diploma			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Others			

10	Number of the Students Enrolled	General	OBC	ST	SC	Others
11	Number of Courses Approved by Government or any Other Competent Authority	Name			Number of Courses	
		UGC (University Grants Commission)				
		AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education)				
		NCTE (National Council for Teacher Education)				
		INC (Indian Nursing Council)				
		NCVT (National Council for Vocational Training)				
		Others (Please Specify)				
		1.				
		2.				
	3.					
	4.					
12	No. Courses not Approved by Government or any other Competent Authority.					
13	Does Your Institute Have Placement Cells?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
14	Do you have Separate Placement Cell for Technical and Non-technical Students?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
15	If have Placement Cells, How many Students are Employed Through Placement Cells?	Total				
		Male				
		Female				
16	Does Your Organisation Have Any Tie Ups With Any Government Organisation for Skill Development of the Student?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
17	If Yes, Name of the Organisation.					
18	Does your Institute Provides NSDC Certification	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

19	If Yes, Please Specify the Trade and Level	Level	Trade
		Level-1	
		Level-2	
		Level-3	
		Level-4	
		Level-5	
		Level-6	
		Level-7	
		Level-8	
		Level-9	
		Level-10	
20	Suggestion for Enhancing the Employability of Youth.		

Signature:

Date:

Appendix-II

V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida
Gaps in Education & the World of Work: A Gender Perspective
Dr. Shashi Bala, Fellow

Questionnaire for Present Students

1	Name of Institute	
2	Address of Institute	
3	Name of the student	
4	Age	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 Years to 17 Years <input type="checkbox"/> 17 Years to 20 Years <input type="checkbox"/> 20 Years to 25 Years <input type="checkbox"/> 25 Years to 30 Years <input type="checkbox"/> More Than 30 Years
5	Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other
6	Religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> Christian <input type="checkbox"/> Others
7	Caste	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other Backward Caste (OBC) <input type="checkbox"/> ST <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> Others
8	Annual Family Income	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 50,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 1,00,000 to ₹ 2,00,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 2,00,000 to ₹ 3,00,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 3,00,000 to ₹ 4,00,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 4,00,000 to ₹ 5,00,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Above ₹ 5,00,000
9	Educational Qualification Last Achieved	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 th <input type="checkbox"/> 12 th <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> Graduation <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)
10	What is Name of the Course You are Presently Enrolled in?	

11	Nature of Education	<input type="checkbox"/> General Education <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Education <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational Education <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)
12	If General, Nature of Stream.	<input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Humanities <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)
13	If Technical, Nature of Course.	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> Degree <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)
14	If Vocational, Nature of Course.	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)
15	Is the Course Approved by Government?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16	If Yes, Approving Body or Organisation	
17	Are you Getting any Special Training by the Present Institute (Other Than the Course Enrolled in)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
18	If Yes, Specify the Type of Training.	<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Knowlegde <input type="checkbox"/> Language Skill <input type="checkbox"/> Soft Skill <input type="checkbox"/> Personality Developmnet Classes <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Interview Classes <input type="checkbox"/> Others
19	What is Reason for Selecting this Stream?	<input type="checkbox"/> Parents Choice <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Choice <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher's Choice <input type="checkbox"/> Friend's Advice <input type="checkbox"/> Relative's Advice <input type="checkbox"/> Others
20	What Are the Reasons for Studying?	<input type="checkbox"/> Parents Satisfaction <input type="checkbox"/> Societal Expectation <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Any Other (Please Specify)

21	Do You Feel You Are Being Prepared For the Job Market After the Completion of the Course?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
22	If No, What Skill / Training in Your Opinion Should Be Provided By the Institute?	<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Knowlegde <input type="checkbox"/> Language Skill <input type="checkbox"/> Soft Skill <input type="checkbox"/> Personality Development Classes <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Interview Classes <input type="checkbox"/> Others
23	Suggestions, If Any	

Signature:

Date:

Appendix-III

V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida
Gaps in Education & the World of Work: A Gender Perspective
Dr. Shashi Bala, Fellow

Questionnaire for Passed Out Students / Employees

1	Name of the Student / Employee	
2	Educational Institute Last Attended	
3	Address of the Institution	
4	Religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> Christian <input type="checkbox"/> Others
5	Caste	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other Backward Caste (OBC) <input type="checkbox"/> ST <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> Others
6	What is Your Educational Background?	
7	Nature of Education	<input type="checkbox"/> General Education <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Education <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational Education <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)
8	If General, Nature of Stream.	<input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Humanities <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)
9	If Technical, Nature of Course.	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> Degree <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)
10	If Vocational, Nature of Course.	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please Specify)

11	When Did You Achieve the Highest Qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than a Year <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Year to 2 Year <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Year to 3 Year <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Year to 4 Year <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Year to 5 Year <input type="checkbox"/> More Than 5 Years
12	Does Your Institute Have Placement Cell?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13	Are You Working?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14	If Yes, Position Held by You or Working As	
15	Are You Placed Through Placement Cell?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16	If Yes, Details of Help Provided by Placement Cell.	<input type="checkbox"/> Soft Skill <input type="checkbox"/> Career Counseling <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating With Companies For Campus Selection <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating with Companies for Off-Campus Selection <input type="checkbox"/> Others
17	If Employed Through Other Source, Please Specify the Sources.	
18	Is the Nature of the Work an Extension of Your Education?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
19	If No, Reasons Thereof.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Other Better Option <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility Problem <input type="checkbox"/> Family Problem <input type="checkbox"/> Health Issues <input type="checkbox"/> Others
20	What is the Nature of the Job You are Engaged in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Contractual <input type="checkbox"/> Casual <input type="checkbox"/> Self Employed <input type="checkbox"/> Any Others (Please Specify)
21	If Permanent, What is the Level of Your Job?	<input type="checkbox"/> Junior Level <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Level <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Level
22	Salary Structure (Per Month Salary)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000

23	When You Joined the Job, Do You Feel You Had the Necessary Skills for the Job?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
24	Have You Received Any Special Training before Joining the Job or Just After Joining the Job?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
25	After How Many Days of Completion of Education You Received the Job?	<input type="checkbox"/> During Study <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Month To 3 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Months To 6 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Months To 1 Year <input type="checkbox"/> More than 1 Year
26	If Not Employed, What Are the Reasons for Not In Paid Employment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Mobility <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Not Able To Find Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Corruption <input type="checkbox"/> Discourage Worker Effect <input type="checkbox"/> Others Please Specify
27	If Corruption is a Reason for Not in Paid Employment, Please Specify the Nature of Corruption.	
28	Are You Searching For Job?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
29	Suggestions If Any.	

Signature:

Date:

Appendix-IV

V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida Gaps in Education & the World of Work: A Gender Perspective Dr. Shashi Bala, Fellow

Questionnaire for the Placement cell

1	Name of the Institute			
2	Address			
3	Do You Have Separate Placement Cell for Technical and Non-Technical Student?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4	Criteria for Conducting Placement Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Written / Online Test <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Group Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Percentage of Marks <input type="checkbox"/> Extra Curricular Activity <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Please Specify		
5	Students Employed Through Placement cell	Total	Male	Female
6	Number of Students Employed Through Placement Cell (Non-Technical)	Total	Male	Female
7	Number of Students Employed Through Placement Cell (Technical)	Total	Male	Female
8	Placement of the Students Who Are Enrolled In Such Courses, Which Are Approved By Government or Any Other Competent Authority	Total	Male	Female
9	Placement of the Students Who Are Enrolled In Such Courses, Which Are Not Approved By Government or Any Other Competent Authority	Total	Male	Female
10	Does Your Cell Have Any Database of Students According To Their Specialisation, Interest and Academic Performance?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
11	Does Your Institute Offer Career Counseling Sessions?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
12	If Yes, How Many? (In Numbers)			
13	Is Employability of the Students Affected By the Course Recognised/ Not Recognised By Government?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

14	If Yes, Reasons Thereof.				
15	Trend of Placement Since Last 10 Years	Year	Male	Female	
		2015			
		2014			
		2013			
		2012			
		2011			
		2010			
		2009			
		2008			
		2007			
		2006			
16	Name and Address of Major Companies Hiring the Students	Name and Address of Company	Number of students got Placement		
			P	M	F
		1.			
		2.			
		3.			
		4.			
		5.			
		6.			
		7.			
		8.			
		9.			
		10.			
		11.			
		12.			
		13.			
14.					
15.					
17	How Long You Keep Track Of the Employed Students?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than A Year <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Year <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Year <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Year <input type="checkbox"/> More Than 3 Years			
18	Suggestion for Enhancing the Employability of Our Youth.				

Signature:

Date:

Appendix-V

V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida Gaps in Education & the World of Work: A Gender Perspective Dr. Shashi Bala, Fellow

Questionnaire for Organisation

1	Name of the Organisation			
2	Address of the Organisation			
3	Website of the Organisation			
4	Concerned Department and Designation of the Person Answering the Questionnaire			
5	Number of Employees	Total	Male	Female
6	Educational Qualification of the Employees	Level of Education		Number of Employees
		10 th		
		12 th		
		Certificate		
		Diploma		
		Graduates (General)		
		Graduates (Technical)		
		Integrated		
		Others		
7	What Is the Salary Structure of an Employee Having 10 th Qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000		
8	What Is the Salary Structure of an Employee Having 12 th Qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000		

9	What Is the Salary Structure of an Employee Having Certificate Level Qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000
10	What Is the Salary Structure of an Employee Having Diploma Level Qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000
11	What Is the Salary Structure of an Employee Having Graduation Degree (General)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000
12	What Is the Salary Structure of an Employee Having Graduation Degree (Technical)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000
13	What Is the Salary Structure of an Employee Having Integrated Level Qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000
14	What Is the Salary Structure of an Employee Having Any Other Level of Qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less Than ₹ 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 30,000 <input type="checkbox"/> More Than ₹ 30,000

15	Method of Initial Screening of Employees	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Method (Advertisement) <input type="checkbox"/> Placement Cells <input type="checkbox"/> Reference <input type="checkbox"/> Others Please Specify		
16	Method of Selecting Employees	<input type="checkbox"/> Written / Online Test <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Group Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Percentage of Marks <input type="checkbox"/> Through Reference <input type="checkbox"/> Others Please Specify		
17	Proportion of Employees Selected Through	Direct Method		
		Placement Cell		
		Reference		
		Other Methods		
18	Minimum and Maximum Age for the Selection of Employees (Fresher)		Minimum Age	Maximum Age
		Direct Method		
		Placement Cell		
		Reference		
		Other Methods		
19	If More Employees are Appointed by Direct Method, Reasons Thereof:	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		
20	Retention Period for the Employees Through Direct Method (in Months)	<input type="checkbox"/> No Such Time Period <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 18 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 24 Months <input type="checkbox"/> More Than 24 Months		

21	Retention Period for the Employees Through Placement Cell (in Months)	<input type="checkbox"/> No Such Time Period <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 18 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 24 Months <input type="checkbox"/> More Than 24 Months
22	Retention Period for the Employees Through Reference (in Months)	<input type="checkbox"/> No Such Time Period <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 18 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 24 Months <input type="checkbox"/> More Than 24 Months
23	Retention Period for the Employees Through other methods (in Months)	<input type="checkbox"/> No Such Time Period <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 18 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 24 Months <input type="checkbox"/> More Than 24 Months
24	Do the Fresher Appointed On a Job Have the Required Skill for the Job?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
25	What Are the Basic Qualities That A Fresher Lack, For Which Training Is Required?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
26	Is the Training Facility Offered To Employees during Joining?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

27	What Is the Proportion of Male and Female Employees at Different Levels?	Level	Male	Female
		Newly Appointed		
		Middle Level		
		Senior Level		
28	Is Education Level Positively Related to Job Performance of an Employee?	Strongly Disagree Disagree Neither Agree Nor Disagree Agree Strongly Agree Any Other		
29	Does the Organisation Have Any Retrenchment Policy?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
30	If Yes, Please Specify.			
31	Suggestion for Enhancing the Employability of Our Youth			

Signature:

Date:

Appendix-VI

V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida
Gaps in Education & the World of Work: A Gender Perspective
Dr. Shashi Bala, Fellow

Questionnaire for Employment Exchange

1	Name of the Exchange	
2	Address	
3	Designation of the Person Answering the Questionnaire	
4	What is the Method of Registration of a Student in Employment Exchange?	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Online
5	If Online, Website thereof.	
6	If In Person, Reasons for Not Having the Online Registration Facility.	
7	Suggestion for Enhancing the Employability of Youth.	

Table-1.1

Year	Total Applicant Registered			Total Applicant Registered (General)			Total Applicant Registered (OBC)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2005-06									
2006-07									
2007-08									
2008-09									
2009-10									
2010-11									
2011-12									
2012-13									
2013-14									
2014-15									

Table-1.2

Year	Total Applicant Registered (ST)			Total Applicant Registered (SC)			Total Applicant Registered (Others)			Total Differently Abled Applicant Registered		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2005-06												
2006-07												
2007-08												
2008-09												
2009-10												
2010-11												
2011-12												
2012-13												
2013-14												
2014-15												

Table-1.3

Year	Total Number of Employers using Employment Exchanges	Total Number of Vacancies Notified	Total Number of Applicants Placed who have Registered in Employment Exchange		
			Total	Male	Female
2005-06					
2006-07					
2007-08					
2008-09					
2009-10					
2010-11					
2011-12					
2012-13					
2013-14					
2014-15					

7.	Students Details						
	Name of the Course	Number of Student Got Admission			Number of the Student Who Were Selected for Job		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
8.	Suggestion for Enhancing the Employability of Youth						

Signature:

Date:

Annexure-I

Enrolment in Various Programmes, All India

Various Programmes	Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
Ph.D.-Doctor of Philosophy	62350	42161	104511
D.Phil.-Doctor of Philosophy	974	545	1519
D.M.-Doctor of Medicine	619	170	789
Vidya Varidhi-Vidya Varidhi	423	125	548
M.Ch.-Master of Chirurgiae	301	25	326
Ayurveda Vachaspati-Ph.D in	51	40	91
Vidya Vachaspati-Vidya Vachaspati	29	19	48
D.Sc.-Doctor of Science	15	22	37
L.L.D.-Doctor of Laws	9	5	14
D.Litt.-Doctor of Literature	1	6	7
M.Phil.-Master of Philosophy	13632	17748	31380
M.A.-Master of Arts	589448	787063	1376511
M.B.A.- Master of Business	353135	194338	547473
M.Sc.-Master of Science	240458	306520	546978
M.Com.-Master of Commerce	147494	187731	335225
M.C.A. -Master of Computer	141439	103115	244554
M.Tech. -Master of Technology	113333	64992	178325
M.E.-Master of Engineering	44456	32674	77130
M.S.W.-Master of Social Work	26101	20900	47001
M.Pharm. -Master of Pharmacy	20011	15685	35696
M.D.-Doctor of Medicine	18596	11866	30462
M.Ed. -Master of Education	11730	17861	29591
L.L.M.-Master of Law or Laws	16725	9470	26195
Acharya-Acharya	14917	9292	24209
P.G.D.M.-Post-Graduate Diploma in	12494	5382	17876
M.Sc. Nursing-Master of Science in	1996	8298	10294
M.D.S.-Master of Dental Surgery	4712	5138	9850
M.S.-Master of Science	4215	2970	7185
M.Mgt.-Master of Management	4759	2357	7116
M.S.-Master of Surgery	4587	2088	6675
M.P.Ed.-Master of Physical Education	4753	1668	6421
Pharm.D.-Doctor of Pharmacy	2208	3965	6173
M.Lib.Sc. -Master of Library Science	2510	3115	5625
M.B.A.(Tech.)-Master of Business Administration in Technology	3040	1915	4955
M.L.I.Sc.-Master of Library & Information Science	2481	2395	4876
P.G.P.-Post-Graduate Programme in Management	3193	1347	4540

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Enrolment in Various Programmes, All India

Various Programmes	Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
M.F.A. -Master of Fine Arts	2086	2334	4420
M.Sc. Tech. -Master of Science in technology	2334	1678	4012
M.J.M.C.-Master of Journalism and Mass Communication	2132	1512	3644
M.P.T.-Master of Physiotherapy	1242	2257	3499
M.H.R.D. -Master of Human Resource Development	1405	1332	2737
M.F.M. -Master of Financial Management	1428	906	2334
M.V.Sc. -Master of Veterinary Sciences	1374	671	2045
M.J.-Master of Journalism	1360	617	1977
M.M.C.-Master in Mass Communication	995	934	1929
M.H.A. -Master of Hospital Administration	704	767	1471
M.Arch.-Master of Architecture	731	727	1458
Vachaspati-Vachaspati	799	572	1371
M.I.B.-Master of International Business	832	523	1355
M.F.Sc. -Master of Fishery Science	432	880	1312
M.L. -Master of Laws	838	364	1202
M.Mus. -Master of Music	451	739	1190
M.Mkt.M. -Master of Marketing Management	905	279	1184
M.P.A.-Master of Performing Arts	465	274	739
M.Des.-Master of Design	431	300	731
M.P.E.-Master of Physical Education	474	139	613
M.Plan.-Master of Planning	320	270	590
Parangat-Parangat	305	245	550
M.B.A.(Pharma. Tech.)-Master of	286	260	546
M.P.H. -Master of Public Health	275	228	503
M.Sc. Tech.(Applied Geo-Physics)-	342	126	468
Shiksha Acharya-Shiksha Acharya	228	222	450
M.F.M.-Master of Fashion Management	118	274	392
M.Sc.(Medical Anatomy) -Master of Science in Medical Anatomy	203	169	372
M.Litt.-Master of Literature or Master of Letters	128	190	318
M.Optom. -Master of Optometry	177	134	311
M.Sc.(Medical Microbiology)-Master	113	196	309
M.F.Tech.-Master of Fashion	55	193	248
Shikshan Parangat-Shikshan Parangat	102	139	241
M.Sc.(Medical Bio-Chemistry)-Master	131	101	232
M.O.T. -Master of Occupational	100	113	213
M.Stat. -Master of Statistics	95	105	200
Samaj Karya Parangat-Samaj Karya	87	75	162
M.Dance-Master of Dance	17	133	150

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Enrolment in Various Programmes, All India

Various Programmes	Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
C.P.A.-Certified Public	90	59	149
M.H.M.S.-Master of Homeopathic	51	94	145
M.A.M.S.-Master of Ayurved in	94	38	132
M.F.T. -Master of Foreign Trade	86	28	114
M.Q.P.M.-Master of Quality and	61	16	77
M.Sc.(Medical Physiology)-Master of	20	36	56
M.Sc.(Medical Pharmacology)-Master	33	8	41
M.P.S. -Master of Population Studies	23	17	40
M.U.P.-Master of Urban Planning	18	6	24
B.A.-Bachelor of Arts	4046318	4551412	8597730
B.Com.-Bachelor of Commerce	1802938	1458706	3261644
B.Sc.-Bachelor of Science	1642280	1541143	3183423
B.Tech.-Bachelor of Technology	1530747	584408	2115155
B.E.-Bachelor of Engineering	1354269	541884	1896153
B.A.(Hons)-Bachelor of Arts (Honors)	567224	579382	1146606
B.Ed.-Bachelor of Education	210051	363962	574013
B.C.A.-Bachelor of Computer	262523	182742	445265
B.Sc.(Hons)-Bachelor of Science	211995	167953	379948
B.B.A.-Bachelor of Business	206837	123794	330631
L.L.B.-Bachelor of Law or Laws	153224	70749	223973
B.Sc.(Nursing)-Bachelor of Science in	26500	138199	164699
B.Pharm.-Bachelor of Pharmacy	88848	72855	161703
M.B.B.S.-Bachelor of Medicine and	76658	71709	148367
B.B.M.-Bachelor of Business Management	55099	36484	91583
Shastri-Shastri	43595	42262	85857
B.Agri.-Bachelor of Agriculture	55957	19798	75755
B.D.S.-Bachelor of Dental Surgery	22528	50650	73178
B.Architecture-Bachelor of Architecture	23324	26641	49965
B.H.M.S.-Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery	13180	21549	34729
B.P.T.-Bachelor of Physiotherapy	9525	19273	28798
B.Litt.-Bachelor of Literature	6226	22056	28282
B.Lib.I.Sc.-Bachelor of Library & Information Science	13903	13009	26912
B.A.M.S.-Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine & Surgery	8980	11820	20800
B.Sc.(Post Basic)-B.Sc (Post Basic)	3016	16479	19495
B.F.A.-Bachelor of Fine Arts	10877	8066	18943
B.L.-Bachelor of Law or Laws	11294	7461	18755
B.P.Ed.-Bachelor of Physical Education	13037	5245	18282
B.S.W.-Bachelor of Social Work	9270	8152	17422

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Enrolment in Various Programmes, All India

Various Programmes	Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
Ayurvedacharya-Ayurvedacharya	7548	8972	16520
B.J.M.C.-Bachelor of Journalism and Mass Communication	7568	4872	12440
B.Pharm.(Ayu.) -Bachelor of Ayurved in Pharmacy	7178	4162	11340
B.H.M.-Bachelor of Hotel Management	9582	1267	10849
B.V.Sc.&A.H.-Bachelor of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry	6741	3602	10343
B.H.M.C.T.-Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology	8828	1029	9857
B.P.E.-Bachelor of Physical Education	7250	2238	9488
B.Des.-Bachelor of Design	2322	5986	8308
B.Lib.Sc.-Bachelor of Library Science	4075	3336	7411
Alankar-Alankar	3882	2677	6559
B.M.S.-Bachelor of Management Studies	3384	2813	6197
B.S.S.-Bachelor in Social Sciences	3087	1888	4975
B.U.M.S.-Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery	2956	1898	4854
B.M.M.-Bachelor of Multi Media	2420	2395	4815
Shiksha Shastri-Shiksha Shastri	2239	1415	3654
B.Mus.-Bachelor of Music	1173	1973	3146
B.S.Course-Bachelor of Science (Physician Assistant and Emergency & Trauma Care Management)	883	2018	2901
B.Optom.-Bachelor of Clinical Optometry	1458	1270	2728
B.F.Sc.-Bachelor of Fisheries Science	1109	1497	2606
B.A.S.L.P.-Bachelor of Audiology and Speech Language Pathology	464	1392	1856
B.H.T.M.-Bachelor of Hotel and Tourism Management	1339	502	1841
B.G.L.-Bachelor of General Law	961	867	1828
B.J.-Bachelor of Journalism	1160	551	1711
B.F.Tech.-Bachelor of Fashion Technology	512	1050	1562
B.Nat.(Yogic Sciences)-Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences	835	707	1542
B.S.M.S.-Bachelor of Sridhar Medicine and Surgery	401	1134	1535
B.B.S.-Bachelor of Business Studies	929	597	1526
B.O.T.-Bachelor of Occupational Therapy	493	798	1291
Visharad-Visharad	713	573	1286
B.H.M.T.T.-Bachelor of Hotel Management, Travel and Tourism	934	237	1171
B.H.A.-Bachelor of Hospital Administration	693	460	1153
B.P.S.-Bachelor of Professional Studies	555	461	1016
B.P.A.-Bachelor of Performing Arts	575	421	996
B.Sc.(Sericulture)-Bachelor of Science in Sericulture	356	447	803

Table continued....

B.O.L.-Bachelor of Oriental Learning	388	351	739
B.Ch.E.-Bachelor of Chemical Engineering	541	141	682
B.Plan.-Bachelor of Planning	363	293	656
B.C.E.-Bachelor of Civil Engineering	511	80	591

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Enrolment in Various Programmes, All India

Various Programmes	Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
B.Voc.-Bachelor of Vocational Education	247	297	544
B.V.Sc.-Bachelor of Veterinary Science	277	262	539
Samaj Vidya Visharad-Samaj Vidya Visharad	316	101	417
B.C.L.-Bachelor of Civil Law	251	161	412
B.Stat.-Bachelor of Statistics	177	226	403
B.N.Y.S.-Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences	127	272	399
B.Dance-Bachelor of Dance	58	301	359
B.A.M.-Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine	163	121	284
B.Chem.Tech.-Bachelor of Chemical Technology	274	0	274
Vidhyalankar-Vidhyalankar	111	31	142
Hindi Shiksha Visharad-Hindi Shiksha Visharad	38	70	108
B.I.B.F.-Bachelor of International Business and Finance	47	25	72
B.Nat.(Ayu)-Bachelor of Ayurved in Naturopathy	6	37	43
B.A. L.L.B.-Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Law or Laws	24598	15576	40174
B.Tech M.Tech-Bachelor of Technology, Master of Technology	24673	5960	30633
Integrated M.Sc.-Integrated Master of Science	9786	7215	17001
Integrated M.B.A.-Integrated Master of Business Administration	4432	3028	7460
B.A. B.Ed.-Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Education	3003	3632	6635
B.B.A. L.L.B.-Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Law	3179	2282	5461
B.S. M.S.-Bachelor of Science, Master of Science	2186	1411	3597
Integrated M.A.-Integrated Master of Arts	1807	1777	3584
Integrated Ph.D-Integrated Doctor of Philosophy	1776	1680	3456
B.Com. L.L.B.-Bachelor of Commerce, Bachelor of Law	1150	934	2084
B.Sc. B.Ed.-Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Education	622	1393	2015
Integrated M.C.A.-Integrated Master of Computer Applications	854	638	1492
M.Sc. B.Ed.-Master of Science, Bachelor of Education	96	331	427
M.Com. B.Ed.-Master of Commerce, Bachelor of Education	126	268	394
B.Sc. L.L.B.-Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Law or Laws	119	190	309
M.A. B.Ed.-Master of Arts, Bachelor of Education	56	224	280

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Annexure-II**Enrolment in Different Courses: States and Union Territories**

States and Union Territories	Ph.D.			M.Phil.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75	20	95	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1535	1267	2802	246	201	447
Arunachal Pradesh	257	150	407	35	31	66
Assam	2097	1356	3453	53	114	167
Bihar	1471	692	2163	0	0	0
Chandigarh	468	494	962	79	74	153
Chhatisgarh	459	484	943	191	215	406
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	6633	5943	12576	603	588	1191
Goa	78	71	149	8	5	13
Gujarat	2105	1076	3181	584	625	1209
Haryana	1570	1473	3043	303	382	685
Himachal Pradesh	593	601	1194	125	177	302
Jammu and Kashmir	500	400	900	368	344	712
Jharkhand	1129	476	1605	146	209	355
Karnataka	6245	3379	9624	253	376	629
Kerala	1583	2202	3785	209	508	717
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2011	1404	3415	862	606	1468
Maharashtra	4783	2271	7054	1969	1061	3030
Manipur	500	488	988	1	13	14
Meghalaya	257	288	545	26	24	50
Mizoram	188	223	411	34	57	91
Nagaland	53	57	110	0	0	0
Odisha	676	210	886	365	549	914
Puducherry	360	192	552	19	54	73
Punjab	1124	1115	2239	406	549	955
Rajasthan	2144	2317	4461	401	352	753
Sikkim	9	10	19	48	40	88
Tamil Nadu	10536	7052	17588	4680	9185	13865
Telangana	2808	1477	4285	416	274	690
Tripura	222	145	367	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7216	3607	10823	598	727	1325
Uttarakhand	2245	810	3055	9	4	13
West Bengal	2842	1368	4210	595	404	999
All India	64772	43118	107890	13632	17748	31380

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Enrolment in Different Courses: States and Union Territories

States and Union Territories	Post Graduate			Under Graduate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	839	1009	1848	4111	4390	8501
Andhra Pradesh	157063	115611	272674	774665	596538	1371203
Arunachal Pradesh	1985	2657	4642	16510	17769	34279
Assam	27797	31404	59201	241685	232178	473863
Bihar	73479	52957	126436	727702	523985	1251687
Chandigarh	7550	13099	20649	32579	27249	59828
Chhatisgarh	27872	26824	54696	163462	151041	314503
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	173	132	305	1755	1506	3261
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	486	897	1383
Delhi	57902	68360	126262	401046	346523	747569
Goa	2747	4297	7044	13610	18129	31739
Gujarat	69270	65374	134644	593887	455966	1049853
Haryana	36505	50025	86530	389582	304894	694476
Himachal Pradesh	22070	12621	34691	80728	86309	167037
Jammu and Kashmir	32779	35875	68654	134973	138443	273416
Jharkhand	19006	24042	43048	230563	196285	426848
Karnataka	139835	126549	266384	708498	682712	1391210
Kerala	37915	67065	104980	256199	342378	598577
Lakshadweep	7	18	25	221	571	792
Madhya Pradesh	116300	104777	221077	712970	488165	1201135
Maharashtra	237734	196616	434350	1475872	1160946	2636818
Manipur	2926	2760	5686	49342	51366	100708
Meghalaya	2946	4112	7058	29912	27748	57660
Mizoram	1824	1742	3566	12378	11401	23779
Nagaland	4254	2365	6619	16613	14274	30887
Odisha	24193	25000	49193	325788	300383	626171
Puducherry	8610	5748	14358	20468	23215	43683
Punjab	36747	69946	106693	293849	316482	610331
Rajasthan	75522	87518	163040	791030	609662	1400692
Sikkim	2140	2750	4890	7475	7505	14980
Tamil Nadu	224102	274595	498697	1098374	1131580	2229954
Telangana	117040	94458	211498	644130	537024	1181154
Tripura	4780	3562	8342	32369	24053	56422
Uttar Pradesh	206592	236293	442885	2289800	2249828	4539628
Uttrakhand	28033	29950	57983	154855	171588	326443
West Bengal	80100	93471	173571	846947	672908	1519855
All India	1888637	1933582	3822219	13574434	11925891	25500325

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Enrolment in Different Courses: States and Union Territories

States and Union Territories	PG Diploma			Diploma		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91	37	128	450	338	788
Andhra Pradesh	908	457	1365	59948	46689	106637
Arunachal Pradesh	79	58	137	1928	1070	2998
Assam	1469	1397	2866	19545	14457	34002
Bihar	760	554	1314	12101	5843	17944
Chandigarh	424	623	1047	2393	1445	3838
Chhatisgarh	9520	7003	16523	24050	12567	36617
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	488	87	575
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	888	100	988
Delhi	5602	3535	9137	20070	11791	31861
Goa	126	144	270	2865	858	3723
Gujarat	5805	5081	10886	119714	30850	150564
Haryana	1712	1026	2738	63329	15738	79067
Himachal Pradesh	720	510	1230	11534	5803	17337
Jammu and Kashmir	1065	572	1637	4317	1759	6076
Jharkhand	2533	898	3431	2755	774	3529
Karnataka	5081	3761	8842	132049	82135	214184
Kerala	664	641	1305	28481	29599	58080
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	74975	72526	147501	84792	33496	118288
Maharashtra	9195	5632	14827	274661	138006	412667
Manipur	153	50	203	1891	1487	3378
Meghalaya	129	103	232	418	1035	1453
Mizoram	28	12	40	1136	1642	2778
Nagaland	22	81	103	602	351	953
Odisha	1517	688	2205	61733	15000	76733
Puducherry	425	184	609	5005	1435	6440
Punjab	1674	2965	4639	84394	22793	107187
Rajasthan	3117	1490	4607	77094	11097	88191
Sikkim	16	10	26	942	670	1612
Tamil Nadu	10354	5063	15417	356911	77751	434662
Telangana	3984	2037	6021	28926	31483	60409
Tripura	193	115	308	1289	1329	2618
Uttar Pradesh	7290	3849	11139	75128	31947	107075
Uttrakhand	921	737	1658	18980	5869	24849
West Bengal	2734	1376	4110	53450	14025	67475
All India	153287	123215	276502	1634257	651319	2285576

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Enrolment in Different Courses: States and Union Territories

States and Union Territories	Certificate			Integrated		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	11	21	29	91	120
Andhra Pradesh	288	448	736	3922	1199	5121
Arunachal Pradesh	292	84	376	0	0	0
Assam	937	1199	2136	1443	1896	3339
Bihar	1564	657	2221	743	439	1182
Chandigarh	365	192	557	1013	964	1977
Chhatisgarh	138	331	469	587	516	1103
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	2252	1461	3713	5562	806	6368
Goa	0	0	0	56	120	176
Gujarat	16016	15110	31126	4403	5144	9547
Haryana	967	1366	2333	3721	2380	6101
Himachal Pradesh	553	548	1101	249	132	381
Jammu and Kashmir	31	6	37	1370	1285	2655
Jharkhand	84	207	291	2043	1208	3251
Karnataka	1973	2288	4261	3976	3076	7052
Kerala	425	3097	3522	1625	1458	3083
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	439	375	814	2749	1781	4530
Maharashtra	3366	2752	6118	2667	2190	4857
Manipur	51	108	159	0	0	0
Meghalaya	184	118	302	0	0	0
Mizoram	3	18	21	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	4556	5426	9982	954	1147	2101
Puducherry	269	315	584	586	439	1025
Punjab	965	890	1855	8404	3031	11435
Rajasthan	1987	2415	4402	4049	2460	6509
Sikkim	0	20	20	261	288	549
Tamil Nadu	7429	11581	19010	6585	4626	11211
Telangana	486	699	1185	2563	1679	4242
Tripura	0	0	0	110	95	205
Uttar Pradesh	38570	45941	84511	10159	4439	14598
Uttrakhand	297	231	528	1358	611	1969
West Bengal	3415	1534	4949	7276	3039	10315
All India	87912	99428	187340	78463	46539	125002

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)2013-14

Annexure-III

**District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in
NCT of Delhi**

Districts	Number of Institutions						Total Enrolment
	University Response	University Regional center (Distance Mode)	Colleges		Centers' Response	Stand Alone Response	
			Total	Response			
Central	1	1	19	15	2	8	60137
East	0	0	13	13	1	2	11740
New Delhi	5	10	25	11	1	3	89749
North	1	1	12	12	0	6	296800
North East	0	0	4	4	0	2	7716
North West	1	0	29	27	0	9	38194
South	12	5	27	27	2	9	238442
South West	2	0	20	20	0	9	27342
West	3	2	35	33	0	4	54276

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

**District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in
NCT of Delhi**

Districts	Level of Education									
	Ph.D		M.Phil		Post Graduate		Under Graduate		PG Diploma	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central	3	54	0	0	5394	10868	19085	18978	876	649
East	0	0	0	0	346	322	4414	5391	6	14
New Delhi	1313	727	221	145	18547	9652	31532	17880	1458	721
North	1573	1822	293	281	8358	7489	133366	137272	344	270
North East	0	0	0	0	237	188	4402	2583	0	0
North West	15	37	0	0	1342	1166	17246	11941	121	52
South	1315	746	2268	1876	15253	15800	98855	67445	3127	2038
South West	2	7	10	23	556	655	14234	8550	501	208
West	25	41	0	0	3566	5740	22209	18810	672	408

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in NCT of Delhi

Districts	Level of Education							
	Diploma		Certificate		Integrated		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central	2566	1562	12	90	0	0	27936	32201
East	809	438	0	0	0	0	5575	6165
New Delhi	3657	2173	882	593	154	94	57764	31985
North	2371	949	1696	716	0	0	148001	148799
North East	18	288	0	0	0	0	4657	3059
North West	4492	1707	37	38	0	0	23253	14941
South	19886	9069	56	96	516	96	141276	97166
South West	222	1975	0	79	181	139	15706	11636
West	219	1150	27	158	899	352	27617	26659

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

Annexure-IV

District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in State of Uttar Pradesh

Districts	Number of Institutions						Total Enrolment
	University Response	University Regional center (Distance Mode)	Colleges		Centers' Response	Stand Alone Response	
			Total	Response			
Agra	2	1	165	54	0	7	61478
Aligarh	2	2	83	44	0	4	66724
Allahabad	6	4	214	178	1	8	271387
Ambedkar Nagar	0	0	82	12	0	2	7326
Auraiya	0	0	36	35	0	1	54220
Azamgarh	0	0	121	17	0	2	12238
Baghpat	0	0	62	8	0	1	8444
Bahraich	0	0	23	2	0	2	1292
Ballia	0	0	102	22	0	2	17728
Balrampur	0	0	11	1	0	1	6966
Banda	0	0	27	25	0	1	34499
Bara Banki	0	0	54	7	0	1	8135
Bareilly	3	1	70	50	0	6	51863
Basti	0	0	45	9	0	1	6701
Bijnor	0	0	55	42	0	3	71177
Budaun	0	0	29	29	0	2	16249
Bulandshahr	0	0	69	16	0	2	24101
Chandauli	0	0	10	7	0	2	2281
Chitrakoot	1	0	19	16	0	1	8238
Deoria	0	0	100	17	0	1	6900
Etah	0	0	79	25	0	1	19730
Etawah	0	0	40	32	0	2	33276
Faizabad	2	0	97	17	0	3	9119
Farrukhabad	0	0	37	32	0	2	39399
Fatehpur	0	0	43	36	0	2	41920
Firozabad	0	0	66	18	0	2	17011
Gautam Buddha Nagar	7	3	151	36	2	4	81788
Ghaziabad	2	1	233	59	0	3	72009
Ghazipur	0	0	115	18	0	2	23656
Gonda	0	0	47	4	0	3	3564
Gorakhpur	1	1	121	30	0	3	59154
Hamirpur	0	0	20	20	0	1	14753
Hardoi	0	0	62	57	0	2	67479
Jalaun	0	0	45	43	0	1	40834
Jaunpur	1	0	138	34	0	3	16857
Jhansi	1	0	38	33	0	2	37832
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0	0	31	27	0	1	30057
Kannauj	0	0	36	33	0	1	32492

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

**District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in
State of Uttar Pradesh**

Districts	Level of Education									
	Ph.D		M.Phil		Post Graduate		Under Graduate		PG Diploma	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agra	164	269	92	254	2047	2787	27361	23678	73	108
Aligarh	1210	9	94	17	5520	1744	34384	19412	693	306
Allahabad	927	612	2	4	24127	13657	125222	97977	1375	880
Ambedkar Nagar	0	0	0	0	66	290	1729	4630	0	0
Auraiya	2	0	0	0	632	922	27338	24926	0	0
Azamgarh	0	0	0	0	162	214	5072	4863	0	0
Baghpat	18	4	5	1	943	315	4309	2799	0	0
Bahraich	0	0	0	0	11	9	207	284	0	0
Ballia	54	2	0	0	1126	865	5507	6064	0	0
Balrampur	6	2	0	0	643	390	3434	2421	0	0
Banda	14	15	0	0	1132	981	16495	13808	0	0
Bara Banki	0	0	0	0	83	658	906	3139	0	0
Bareilly	81	22	32	20	2856	3085	22292	19941	203	181
Basti	1	0	0	0	294	430	2631	1928	0	0
Bijnor	11	7	0	0	3040	2621	33622	28412	9	9
Budaun	0	0	0	0	589	560	7169	7283	0	0
Bulandshahr	40	27	0	0	956	1316	11013	10006	8	3
Chandauli	0	0	0	0	75	15	823	1079	0	0
Chitrakoot	20	6	0	0	224	64	3603	3704	7	3
Deoria	1	2	0	0	400	793	1921	3600	0	0
Etah	0	0	0	0	656	936	10097	7425	19	6
Etawah	2	0	0	0	1715	1723	14669	14851	42	18
Faizabad	76	10	0	0	1084	570	2120	1183	172	158
Farrukhabad	0	0	0	0	2059	3365	17818	15601	77	16
Fatehpur	2	1	0	0	414	911	16145	23655	0	0
Firozabad	5	4	0	0	1179	948	6983	7150	43	22
Gautam Buddha Nagar	163	148	13	30	13326	8169	40006	14331	420	239
Ghaziabad	119	137	0	0	5370	5579	34403	24011	99	29
Ghazipur	0	23	0	0	1770	939	9711	7401	0	0
Gonda	0	0	0	0	28	14	230	311	0	0
Gorakhpur	4	10	0	0	3885	11394	20725	21471	147	40
Hamirpur	2	1	0	0	529	654	6150	7403	0	0
Hardoi	0	0	0	0	1060	1106	36681	28175	0	0
Jalaun	38	41	0	0	778	1252	19576	18116	0	0
Jaunpur	0	0	0	0	740	626	5428	6053	0	0
Jhansi	0	0	167	111	2209	1950	16437	15998	0	0
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0	0	0	0	903	2020	11786	15260	52	7
Kannauj	0	0	0	0	302	781	14141	15156	0	0

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in State of Uttar Pradesh

Districts	Level of Education							
	Diploma		Certificate		Integrated		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agra	571	684	1912	1440	4	34	32224	29254
Aligarh	2052	571	174	50	447	41	44574	22150
Allahabad	442	1119	2619	1923	269	232	154983	116404
Ambedkar Nagar	575	36	0	0	0	0	2370	4956
Auraiya	0	0	200	200	0	0	28172	26048
Azamgarh	51	72	684	1120	0	0	5969	6269
Baghpat	0	0	25	25	0	0	5300	3144
Bahraich	563	218	0	0	0	0	781	511
Ballia	1091	111	1180	1728	0	0	8958	8770
Balrampur	0	0	38	32	0	0	4121	2845
Banda	0	0	982	1072	0	0	18623	15876
Bara Banki	0	0	1408	1941	0	0	2397	5738
Bareilly	773	869	859	649	0	0	27096	24767
Basti	700	717	0	0	0	0	3626	3075
Bijnor	638	246	958	922	543	139	38821	32356
Budaun	518	37	48	45	0	0	8324	7925
Bulandshahr	503	83	75	71	0	0	12595	11506
Chandauli	286	3	0	0	0	0	1184	1097
Chitrakoot	1	0	398	208	0	0	4253	3985
Deoria	0	0	87	96	0	0	2409	4491
Etah	3	5	275	308	0	0	11050	8680
Etawah	105	51	50	50	0	0	16583	16693
Faizabad	752	385	844	1765	0	0	5048	4071
Farrukhabad	424	39	0	0	0	0	20378	19021
Fatehpur	455	100	155	82	0	0	17171	24749
Firozabad	365	24	142	146	0	0	8717	8294
Gautam Buddha Nagar	477	685	44	46	2196	1495	56645	25143
Ghaziabad	1873	25	199	165	0	0	42063	29946
Ghazipur	472	68	1404	1868	0	0	13357	10299
Gonda	1109	403	840	629	0	0	2207	1357
Gorakhpur	268	659	321	230	0	0	25350	33804
Hamirpur	10	4	0	0	0	0	6691	8062
Hardoi	398	59	0	0	0	0	38139	29340
Jalaun	0	0	546	487	0	0	20938	19896
Jaunpur	22	248	1167	2513	42	18	7399	9458
Jhansi	265	439	0	0	181	75	19259	18573
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0	0	19	10	0	0	12760	17297
Kannauj	0	0	820	1292	0	0	15263	17229

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in State of Uttar Pradesh

Districts	Number of Institutions						Total Enrolment
	University Response	University Regional center (Distance Mode)	Colleges		Centers' Response	Stand Alone Response	
			Total	Response			
Kanpur Dehat	0	0	49	40	0	1	46411
Kanpur Nagar	3	0	163	113	0	8	166724
Kanshiram Nagar	0	0	10	5	0	0	3841
Kaushambi	0	0	43	37	0	2	27140
Kheri	0	0	21	20	0	2	26773
Kushinagar	0	0	32	4	0	1	4734
Lalitpur	0	0	8	7	0	1	5102
Lucknow	9	8	207	29	3	13	113672
Mahamaya Nagar	0	0	36	12	0	1	9404
Mahoba	0	0	9	9	0	1	5473
Mahrajganj	0	0	40	3	0	1	2175
Mainpuri	0	0	54	18	0	2	31667
Mathura	2	0	132	58	0	5	45020
Mau	0	0	75	10	0	2	8577
Meerut	4	0	243	36	0	5	56228
Mirzapur	0	0	41	12	0	2	13501
Moradabad	2	0	68	46	0	4	78248
Muzaffarnagar	0	0	74	13	0	2	22907
Pilibhit	0	0	12	11	0	2	16520
Pratapgarh	0	0	83	14	0	3	20592
Rae Bareli	1	0	41	35	0	3	48240
Rampur	0	0	13	9	0	2	14309
Saharanpur	0	0	90	22	0	4	26959
Sant Kabir Nagar	0	0	45	8	0	1	1968
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	0	0	21	7	0	1	2414
Shahjahanpur	0	0	27	20	1	2	26917
Shrawasti	0	0	6	1	0	1	804
Siddharthnagar	0	0	27	8	0	1	5393
Sitapur	0	0	49	45	0	1	42600
Sonbhadra	0	0	22	2	0	2	5425
Sultanpur	0	0	86	8	0	4	31687
Unnao	0	0	44	34	0	2	39861
Varanasi	4	2	181	65	0	5	82504

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in State of Uttar Pradesh

Districts	Level of Education									
	Ph.D		M.Phil		Post Graduate		Under Graduate		PG Diploma	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kanpur Dehat	0	0	0	0	425	442	23449	20627	0	0
Kanpur Nagar	769	212	87	99	8362	12178	66755	74103	52	15
Kanshiram Nagar	0	9	0	0	88	358	1495	1882	0	9
Kaushambi	0	0	0	0	131	125	14550	11822	0	0
Kheri	0	0	0	0	511	984	10868	11446	0	0
Kushinagar	0	0	0	0	32	220	374	1363	0	0
Lalitpur	1	0	0	0	150	372	1954	2261	0	0
Lucknow	282	150	146	46	7674	6498	60440	27302	1536	660
Mahamaya Nagar	2	2	0	0	397	391	4902	3317	0	0
Mahoba	0	0	0	0	127	68	2491	2694	0	0
Mahrajganj	0	0	0	0	72	78	759	420	0	0
Mainpuri	0	0	0	0	638	1286	10132	18740	0	21
Mathura	34	10	0	0	2014	1825	24335	14861	55	5
Mau	0	2	0	0	377	717	1505	4307	0	0
Meerut	345	369	112	35	4187	4492	24671	19444	26	10
Mirzapur	0	0	0	0	786	1151	3833	5895	0	0
Moradabad	85	57	0	0	3724	5285	33390	30946	17	9
Muzaffarnagar	3	2	0	0	1318	1995	9051	9460	53	21
Pilibhit	0	0	0	0	523	723	6114	8511	0	0
Pratapgarh	0	0	0	0	478	717	6141	8557	0	0
Rae Bareli	15	10	0	0	1776	2588	18979	23311	0	0
Rampur	0	0	0	0	486	1090	5608	6449	0	0
Saharanpur	13	42	0	0	1448	1013	10443	13032	0	0
Sant Kabir Nagar	0	0	0	0	85	113	557	1213	0	0
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	0	0	0	0	93	105	647	1189	0	0
Shahjahanpur	2	4	0	0	495	769	14696	9491	47	16
Shrawasti	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	328	0	0
Siddharthnagar	0	0	0	0	78	72	1742	2439	0	0
Sitapur	0	0	0	0	1116	1546	18012	18967	0	0
Sonbhadra	0	0	0	0	32	160	580	2028	0	0
Sultanpur	0	0	0	0	4903	2299	20159	2776	0	0
Unnao	0	0	0	0	631	1488	17071	16503	99	8
Varanasi	616	279	8	1	13209	6026	34475	24313	552	215

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

**District-wise Response and Enrolment in Responding Institutions in
State of Uttar Pradesh**

Districts	Level of Education							
	Diploma		Certificate		Integrated		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kanpur Dehat	0	0	837	631	0	0	24711	21700
Kanpur Nagar	686	916	878	670	846	96	78435	88289
Kanshiram Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1583	2258
Kaushambi	105	9	200	198	0	0	14986	12154
Kheri	409	25	1566	964	0	0	13354	13419
Kushinagar	0	0	1276	1469	0	0	1682	3052
Lalitpur	0	0	178	186	0	0	2283	2819
Lucknow	2831	2626	1020	1731	414	316	74343	39329
Mahamaya Nagar	24	24	176	169	0	0	5501	3903
Mahoba	0	0	46	47	0	0	2664	2809
Mahrajganj	0	0	433	413	0	0	1264	911
Mainpuri	428	26	197	199	0	0	11395	20272
Mathura	751	182	190	190	357	211	27736	17284
Mau	548	43	882	196	0	0	3312	5265
Meerut	227	1059	306	603	301	41	30175	26053
Mirzapur	738	36	393	669	0	0	5750	7751
Moradabad	3484	607	291	276	63	14	41054	37194
Muzaffarnagar	0	507	100	100	201	96	10726	12181
Pilibhit	406	43	100	100	0	0	7143	9377
Pratapgarh	1338	192	1264	1905	0	0	9221	11371
Rae Bareli	11	279	503	768	0	0	21284	26956
Rampur	433	33	110	100	0	0	6637	7672
Saharanpur	41	569	179	179	0	0	12124	14835
Sant Kabir Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	642	1326
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	0	0	190	190	0	0	930	1484
Shahjahanpur	750	87	146	131	221	62	16357	10560
Shrawasti	0	0	190	134	0	0	342	462
Siddharthnagar	0	0	586	476	0	0	2406	2987
Sitapur	0	171	1087	1701	0	0	20215	22385
Sonbhadra	133	14	1590	888	0	0	2335	3090
Sultanpur	670	480	200	200	0	0	25932	5755
Unnao	215	40	1640	2166	0	0	19656	20205
Varanasi	1158	1427	136	89	0	0	50154	32350

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12

Annexure-V**General Statistics NCT Delhi**

Districts	Population			Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate		
	Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
Central	582320	307821	274499	865	84.45%	87.50%	82.49%
East	1709346	907500	801846	862	86.57%	93.13%	84.99%
New Delhi	142004	77942	64062	875	86.98%	92.24%	83.56%
North	887978	475002	412976	840	88.28%	90.89%	82.20%
North east	2241624	1188425	1053199	886	83.09%	88.78%	76.67%
North west	3656539	1960922	1695617	884	89.31%	89.66%	78.41%
South	2731929	1467428	1264501	869	86.85%	91.73%	80.55%
South West	2292958	1246046	1046912	892	85.14%	93.14%	82.50%
West	2543243	1356240	1187003	822	88.34%	91.00%	82.39%

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Annexure-VI

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

State / Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
State - NCT OF DELHI	Total	Total	16787941	8987326	7800615	5307329	4562710	744619
		15-60	11058475	5942127	5116348	5027800	4320954	706846
	Rural	Total	419042	226321	192721	118510	103568	14942
		15-60	263789	141924	121865	111870	97921	13949
	Urban	Total	16368899	8761005	7607894	5188819	4459142	729677
		15-60	10794686	5800203	4994483	4915930	4223033	692897
District - Central	Total	Total	582320	307821	274499	195978	169963	26015
		15-60	394695	210824	183871	182505	158313	24192
	Rural	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-60	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	582320	307821	274499	195978	169963	26015
		15-60	394695	210824	183871	182505	158313	24192
District - East	Total	Total	1709346	907500	801846	555026	469593	85433
		15-60	1139337	605364	533973	526917	445028	81889
	Rural	Total	3530	1861	1669	1316	1043	273
		15-60	2425	1277	1148	1269	1009	260
	Urban	Total	1705816	905639	800177	553710	468550	85160
		15-60	1136912	604087	532825	525648	444019	81629
District - New Delhi	Total	Total	142004	77942	64062	56471	44916	11555
		15-60	103379	57699	45680	53911	42903	11008
	Rural	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-60	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	142004	77942	64062	56471	44916	11555
		15-60	103379	57699	45680	53911	42903	11008
District - North	Total	Total	887978	475002	412976	283583	248547	35036
		15-60	591818	318239	273579	265130	233013	32117
	Rural	Total	17746	9546	8200	5052	4462	590
		15-60	11220	5961	5259	4720	4205	515
	Urban	Total	870232	465456	404776	278531	244085	34446
		15-60	580598	312278	268320	260410	228808	31602
District - North East	Total	Total	2241624	1188425	1053199	622443	566028	56415
		15-60	1423964	755470	668494	589315	536511	52804
	Rural	Total	21527	11718	9809	5773	5378	395
		15-60	13029	7095	5934	5461	5101	360
	Urban	Total	2220097	1176707	1043390	616670	560650	56020
		15-60	1410935	748375	662560	583854	531410	52444

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District - North West	Total	Total	3656539	1960922	1695617	1135126	983392	151734
		15-60	2378079	1277977	1100102	1072690	928952	143738
	Rural	Total	213950	115680	98270	61679	53086	8593
		15-60	133902	72340	61562	58231	50205	8026
	Urban	Total	3442589	1845242	1597347	1073447	930306	143141
		15-60	2244177	1205637	1038540	1014459	878747	135712
District - South	Total	Total	2731929	1467428	1264501	869086	735535	133551
		15-60	1804099	976193	827906	823928	697510	126418
	Rural	Total	12193	6819	5374	3906	3350	556
		15-60	7656	4417	3239	3648	3128	520
	Urban	Total	2719736	1460609	1259127	865180	732185	132995
		15-60	1796443	971776	824667	820280	694382	125898
District - South West	Total	Total	2292958	1246046	1046912	749995	636474	113521
		15-60	1545581	842992	702589	719997	610821	109176
	Rural	Total	143676	77342	66334	39104	34747	4357
		15-60	91570	48775	42795	36962	32866	4096
	Urban	Total	2149282	1168704	980578	710891	601727	109164
		15-60	1454011	794217	659794	683035	577955	105080
District - West	Total	Total	2543243	1356240	1187003	839621	708262	131359
		15-60	1677523	897369	780154	793407	667903	125504
	Rural	Total	6420	3355	3065	1680	1502	178
		15-60	3987	2059	1928	1579	1407	172
	Urban	Total	2536823	1352885	1183938	837941	706760	131181
		15-60	1673536	895310	778226	791828	666496	125332

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
NCT OF DELHI	Total	Total	44470	32387	12083	235250	166929	68321	119411	91260	28151
		15-60	40392	29417	10975	213244	152441	60803	112645	86326	26319
	Rural	Total	2118	1506	612	9599	6426	3173	5987	4606	1381
		15-60	1895	1349	546	8785	5897	2888	5680	4379	1301
	Urban	Total	42352	30881	11471	225651	160503	65148	113424	86654	26770
		15-60	38497	28068	10429	204459	146544	57915	106965	81947	25018
Central	Total	Total	1458	1022	436	9938	6636	3302	4861	3553	1308
		15-60	1291	906	385	8726	5898	2828	4548	3323	1225
	Rural	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1458	1022	436	9938	6636	3302	4861	3553	1308
		15-60	1291	906	385	8726	5898	2828	4548	3323	1225
East	Total	Total	3660	2641	1019	21006	14717	6289	9468	7103	2365
		15-60	3298	2380	918	19110	13480	5630	8988	6752	2236
	Rural	Total	5	2	3	27	17	10	18	9	9
		15-60	4	1	3	24	14	10	17	8	9
	Urban	Total	3655	2639	1016	20979	14700	6279	9450	7094	2356
		15-60	3294	2379	915	19086	13466	5620	8971	6744	2227
New Delhi	Total	Total	536	407	129	2534	1617	917	1353	942	411
		15-60	515	391	124	2272	1460	812	1301	900	401
	Rural	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	536	407	129	2534	1617	917	1353	942	411
		15-60	515	391	124	2272	1460	812	1301	900	401
North	Total	Total	2443	1747	696	10420	7281	3139	6465	4898	1567
		15-60	2188	1573	615	9406	6610	2796	6065	4596	1469
	Rural	Total	36	25	11	190	161	29	108	89	19
		15-60	34	23	11	179	153	26	102	84	18
	Urban	Total	2407	1722	685	10230	7120	3110	6357	4809	1548
		15-60	2154	1550	604	9227	6457	2770	5963	4512	1451
North East	Total	Total	5861	3979	1882	33082	24346	8736	16811	13161	3650
		15-60	5191	3524	1667	29897	22197	7700	15674	12345	3329
	Rural	Total	27	22	5	188	128	60	98	78	20
		15-60	23	19	4	178	123	55	97	78	19
	Urban	Total	5834	3957	1877	32894	24218	8676	16713	13083	3630
		15-60	5168	3505	1663	29719	22074	7645	15577	12267	3310

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
North West	Total	Total	10018	7463	2555	43401	31564	11837	25675	20386	5289
		15-60	9163	6813	2350	39679	29010	10669	24309	19354	4955
	Rural	Total	1105	799	306	4708	3331	1377	3285	2596	689
		15-60	1011	733	278	4343	3076	1267	3116	2472	644
	Urban	Total	8913	6664	2249	38693	28233	10460	22390	17790	4600
		15-60	8152	6080	2072	35336	25934	9402	21193	16882	4311
District - South	Total	Total	7936	5952	1984	47371	34105	13266	20705	15836	4869
		15-60	7266	5452	1814	42883	31153	11730	19508	14972	4536
	Rural	Total	37	24	13	283	209	74	147	123	24
		15-60	35	22	13	266	199	67	142	120	22
	Urban	Total	7899	5928	1971	47088	33896	13192	20558	15713	4845
		15-60	7231	5430	1801	42617	30954	11663	19366	14852	4514
District - South West	Total	Total	6394	4602	1792	38963	26901	12062	18872	13647	5225
		15-60	5864	4209	1655	35553	24704	10849	17884	12952	4932
	Rural	Total	870	607	263	4075	2490	1585	2275	1667	608
		15-60	752	526	226	3680	2247	1433	2151	1574	577
	Urban	Total	5524	3995	1529	34888	24411	10477	16597	11980	4617
		15-60	5112	3683	1429	31873	22457	9416	15733	11378	4355
District - West	Total	Total	6164	4574	1590	28535	19762	8773	15201	11734	3467
		15-60	5616	4169	1447	25718	17929	7789	14368	11132	3236
	Rural	Total	38	27	11	128	90	38	56	44	12
		15-60	36	25	11	115	85	30	55	43	12
	Urban	Total	6126	4547	1579	28407	19672	8735	15145	11690	3455
		15-60	5580	4144	1436	25603	17844	7759	14313	11089	3224

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

State/ Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
State - NCT OF DELHI	Total	Total	11200892	4225300	6975592	632251	323569	308682
		15-60	5777039	1439315	4337724	599082	302724	296358
	Rural	Total	288815	114821	173994	20653	10036	10617
		15-60	141239	36757	104482	19587	9406	10181
	Urban	Total	10912077	4110479	6801598	611598	313533	298065
		15-60	5635800	1402558	4233242	579495	293318	286177
District - Central	Total	Total	374946	130200	244746	22618	10923	11695
		15-60	202173	45707	156466	21361	10142	11219
	Rural	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-60	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	374946	130200	244746	22618	10923	11695
		15-60	202173	45707	156466	21361	10142	11219
District - East	Total	Total	1129654	420549	709105	63273	30641	32632
		15-60	590012	144476	445536	60388	28811	31577
	Rural	Total	2182	799	1383	311	114	197
		15-60	1128	253	875	278	93	185
	Urban	Total	1127472	419750	707722	62962	30527	32435
		15-60	588884	144223	444661	60110	28718	31392
District - New Delhi	Total	Total	82463	31002	51461	8262	3572	4690
		15-60	46681	12945	33736	7955	3382	4573
	Rural	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-60	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	82463	31002	51461	8262	3572	4690
		15-60	46681	12945	33736	7955	3382	4573
District - North	Total	Total	591532	217427	374105	37026	18585	18441
		15-60	315094	77043	238051	35225	17469	17756
	Rural	Total	12468	4898	7570	876	413	463
		15-60	6287	1580	4707	842	387	455
	Urban	Total	579064	212529	366535	36150	18172	17978
		15-60	308807	75463	233344	34383	17082	17301
District - North East	Total	Total	1580238	594072	986166	80875	45088	35787
		15-60	799561	193238	606323	75980	41920	34060
	Rural	Total	15539	6190	9349	657	439	218
		15-60	7367	1852	5515	611	407	204
	Urban	Total	1564699	587882	976817	80218	44649	35569
		15-60	792194	191386	600808	75369	41513	33856

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District - North West	Total	Total	2467994	938503	1529491	136241	71466	64775
		15-60	1256547	313202	943345	128950	66897	62053
	Rural	Total	146458	58464	87994	11163	5205	5958
		15-60	70317	18326	51991	10567	4877	5690
	Urban	Total	2321536	880039	1441497	125078	66261	58817
		15-60	1186230	294876	891354	118383	62020	56363
District - South	Total	Total	1807536	691836	1115700	99587	51760	47827
		15-60	930022	242078	687944	94142	48421	45721
	Rural	Total	7967	3236	4731	226	153	73
		15-60	3707	1068	2639	192	132	60
	Urban	Total	1799569	688600	1110969	99361	51607	47754
		15-60	926315	241010	685305	93950	48289	45661
District - South West	Total	Total	1497606	578069	919537	96692	46772	49920
		15-60	784167	203258	580909	92047	43862	48185
	Rural	Total	99627	39498	60129	7201	3572	3629
		15-60	50176	13136	37040	6892	3378	3514
	Urban	Total	1397979	538571	859408	89491	43200	46291
		15-60	733991	190122	543869	85155	40484	44671
District - West	Total	Total	1668923	623642	1045281	87677	44762	42915
		15-60	852782	207368	645414	83034	41820	41214
	Rural	Total	4574	1736	2838	219	140	79
		15-60	2257	542	1715	205	132	73
	Urban	Total	1664349	621906	1042443	87458	44622	42836
		15-60	850525	206826	643699	82829	41688	41141

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Annexure-VII

General Statistics State of Uttar Pradesh

Districts	Population			Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate		
	Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
Agra	4418797	2364953	2053844	868	71.58%	80.62%	61.18%
Aligarh	3673889	1951996	1721893	882	67.52%	77.97%	55.68%
Allahabad	5954391	3131807	2822584	901	72.32%	82.66%	60.97%
Ambedkar Nagar	2397888	1212410	1185478	978	72.23%	81.66%	62.66%
Auraiya	1379545	740040	639505	864	78.95%	86.11%	70.61%
Azamgarh	4613913	2285004	2328909	1019	70.93%	81.34%	60.91%
Baghpat	1303048	700070	602978	861	72.01%	82.45%	59.95%
Bahraich	3487731	1843884	1643847	892	49.36%	58.34%	39.18%
Ballia	3239774	1672902	1566872	937	70.94%	81.49%	59.75%
Balrampur	2148665	1114721	1033944	928	49.51%	59.73%	38.43%
Banda	1799410	965876	833534	863	66.67%	77.78%	53.67%
Bara Banki	3260699	1707073	1553626	910	61.75%	70.27%	52.34%
Bareilly	4448359	2357665	2090694	887	58.49%	67.50%	48.30%
Basti	2464464	1255272	1209192	963	67.22%	77.88%	56.23%
Bijnor	3682713	1921215	1761498	917	68.48%	76.56%	59.72%
Budaun	3681896	1967759	1714137	871	51.29%	60.98%	40.09%
Bulandshahar	3499171	1845260	1653911	896	68.88%	80.93%	55.57%
Chandauli	1952756	1017905	934851	918	71.48%	81.72%	60.35%
Chitrakoot	991730	527721	464009	879	65.05%	75.80%	52.74%
Deoria	3100946	1537436	1563510	1017	71.13%	83.27%	59.38%
Etah	1774480	947339	827141	873	70.81%	81.28%	58.80%
Etawah	1581810	845856	735954	870	78.41%	86.06%	69.61%
Faizabad	2470996	1259628	1211368	962	68.73%	78.12%	59.03%
Farrukhabad	1885204	1006240	878964	874	69.04%	77.40%	59.44%
Fatehpur	2632733	1384722	1248011	901	67.43%	77.19%	56.58%
Firozabad	2498156	1332046	1166110	875	71.92%	80.82%	61.75%
Gautam Budha Nagar	1648115	890214	757901	851	80.12%	88.06%	70.82%
Ghaziabad	4681645	2488834	2192811	881	78.07%	85.42%	69.79%
Ghazipur	3620268	1855075	1765193	952	71.78%	82.80%	60.29%
Gonda	3433919	1787146	1646773	921	58.71%	69.41%	47.09%
Gorakhpur	4440895	2277777	2163118	950	70.83%	81.80%	59.36%
Hamirpur	1104285	593537	510748	861	68.77%	79.76%	55.95%
Hardoi	4092845	2191442	1901403	868	64.57%	74.39%	53.19%
Jalaun	1689974	906092	783882	865	73.75%	83.48%	62.46%

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

General Statistics State of Uttar Pradesh

Districts	Population			Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate		
	Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
Jaunpur	4494204	2220465	2273739	1024	71.55%	83.80%	59.81%
Jhansi	1998603	1057436	941167	890	75.05%	85.38%	63.49%
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1840221	963449	876772	910	63.84%	74.54%	52.10%
Kannauj	1656616	881776	774840	879	72.70%	80.91%	63.33%
Kanpur Dehat (Ramabai Nagar)	1796184	963255	832929	865	75.78%	83.45%	66.86%
Kanpur Nagar	4581268	2459806	2121462	862	79.65%	83.62%	75.05%
Kanshiram Nagar	1436719	764165	672554	880	61.02%	71.56%	49.00%
Kaushambi	1599596	838485	761111	908	61.28%	72.78%	48.56%
Kheri	4021243	2123187	1898056	894	60.56%	69.57%	50.42%
Kushinagar	3564544	1818055	1746489	961	65.25%	77.71%	52.36%
Lalitpur	1221592	641011	580581	906	63.52%	74.98%	50.84%
Lucknow	4589838	2394476	2195362	917	77.29%	82.56%	71.54%
Mahamaya Nagar	1564708	836127	728581	871	71.59%	82.38%	59.23%
Mahoba	875958	1381754	1302949	878	65.27%	75.83%	53.22%
Maharajganj	2684703	993377	875152	943	62.76%	75.85%	48.92%
Mainpuri	1868529	1367125	1180059	881	75.99%	84.53%	66.30%
Mathura	2547184	1114709	1091259	863	70.36%	81.97%	56.89%
Mau	2205968	1825743	1617946	979	73.09%	82.45%	63.63%
Meerut	3443689	1312302	1184668	886	72.84%	80.74%	63.98%
Mirzapur	2496970	2503186	2268820	903	68.48%	78.97%	56.86%
Moradabad	4772006	2193434	1950078	906	56.77%	64.83%	47.86%
MuzzafarNagar	4143512	1072002	959005	889	69.12%	78.44%	58.69%
Pilibhit	2031007	1606085	1603056	895	61.47%	71.70%	50.00%
Pratapgarh	3209141	1752542	1653017	998	70.09%	81.88%	58.45%
Rae Bereli	3405559	1223889	1111930	943	67.25%	77.63%	56.29%
Rampur	2335819	1834106	1632276	909	53.34%	61.40%	44.44%
Saharanpur	3466382	869656	845527	890	70.49%	78.28%	61.74%
Sant Kabir Nagar	1715183	807099	771114	972	66.72%	78.39%	54.80%
Sant Ravidas nagar (Bhadoli)	1578213	1606403	1400135	955	68.97%	81.47%	56.03%
Shahjahanpur	3006538	593897	523464	872	59.54%	68.18%	49.57%
Shrawasti	1117361	1295095	1264202	881	46.74%	57.16%	34.78%
Siddharthnagar	2559297	2375264	2108728	976	59.25%	70.92%	47.41%
Sitapur	4483992	971344	891215	888	61.12%	70.31%	50.67%
Sonbhadra	1862559	1914586	1882531	918	64.03%	74.92%	52.14%
Sultanpur	3797117	1630087	1478280	983	69.27%	80.19%	58.28%
Unnao	3108367	1921857	1754984	907	66.37%	75.05%	56.76%
Varanasi	3676841	1921857	1754984	913	75.60%	83.78%	66.69%

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Annexure-VIII

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

State / Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh	Total	Total	199812341	104480510	95331831	44635492	37420299	7215193
	Total	15-60	111442109	57987485	53454624	38115214	32070773	6044441
	Rural	Total	155317278	80992995	74324283	33538817	27812347	5726470
	Rural	15-60	84005761	43543692	40462069	28250188	23492723	4757465
	Urban	Total	44495063	23487515	21007548	11096675	9607952	1488723
	Urban	15-60	27436348	14443793	12992555	9865026	8578050	1286976
Agra	Total	Total	4418797	2364953	2053844	1050562	912621	137941
	Total	15-60	2567683	1367712	1199971	928246	809740	118506
	Rural	Total	2394602	1285184	1109418	545001	478783	66218
	Rural	15-60	1307618	700364	607254	478076	421505	56571
	Urban	Total	2024195	1079769	944426	505561	433838	71723
	Urban	15-60	1260065	667348	592717	450170	388235	61935
Aligarh	Total	Total	3673889	1951996	1721893	865799	747491	118308
	Total	15-60	2066221	1100201	966020	754959	655156	99803
	Rural	Total	2456698	1308923	1147775	575723	491875	83848
	Rural	15-60	1338164	716363	621801	497338	426845	70493
	Urban	Total	1217191	643073	574118	290076	255616	34460
	Urban	15-60	728057	383838	344219	257621	228311	29310
Allahabad	Total	Total	5954391	3131807	2822584	1286732	981133	305599
	Total	15-60	3393686	1778435	1615251	1098605	840270	258335
	Rural	Total	4481518	2340959	2140559	934718	691121	243597
	Rural	15-60	2428181	1258782	1169399	787273	582401	204872
	Urban	Total	1472873	790848	682025	352014	290012	62002
	Urban	15-60	965505	519653	445852	311332	257869	53463
Ambedkar Nagar	Total	Total	2397888	1212410	1185478	440998	349437	91561
	Total	15-60	1329600	659718	669882	361682	286319	75363
	Rural	Total	2117158	1067762	1049396	380462	297112	83350
	Rural	15-60	1162617	573963	588654	309146	240658	68488
	Urban	Total	280730	144648	136082	60536	52325	8211
	Urban	15-60	166983	85755	81228	52536	45661	6875
Auraiya	Total	Total	1379545	740040	639505	325721	291727	33994
	Total	15-60	793691	429057	364634	281547	252513	29034
	Rural	Total	1145323	616494	528829	271085	243504	27581
	Rural	15-60	649572	353429	296143	232732	209239	23493
	Urban	Total	234222	123546	110676	54636	48223	6413
	Urban	15-60	144119	75628	68491	48815	43274	5541

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Azamgarh	Total	Total	4613913	2285004	2328909	784272	611015	173257
	Total	15-60	2497512	1191380	1306132	642405	497843	144562
	Rural	Total	4220512	2082707	2137805	695830	541151	154679
	Rural	15-60	2268780	1074078	1194702	564192	435984	128208
	Urban	Total	393401	202297	191104	88442	69864	18578
	Urban	15-60	228732	117302	111430	78213	61859	16354
Baghpat	Total	Total	1303048	700070	602978	334519	292657	41862
	Total	15-60	741661	396031	345630	287611	252242	35369
	Rural	Total	1028023	553807	474216	266268	230661	35607
	Rural	15-60	579298	310573	268725	226239	196417	29822
	Urban	Total	275025	146263	128762	68251	61996	6255
	Urban	15-60	162363	85458	76905	61372	55825	5547
Bahraich	Total	Total	3487731	1843884	1643847	743452	640148	103304
	Total	15-60	1817417	963421	853996	625840	540724	85116
	Rural	Total	3203687	1695122	1508565	679852	584683	95169
	Rural	15-60	1647047	874089	772958	569512	491378	78134
	Urban	Total	284044	148762	135282	63600	55465	8135
	Urban	15-60	170370	89332	81038	56328	49346	6982
Ballia	Total	Total	3239774	1672902	1566872	569522	445393	124129
	Total	15-60	1788936	909393	879543	458850	359003	99847
	Rural	Total	2935665	1514018	1421647	507642	392863	114779
	Rural	15-60	1607318	814939	792379	406225	314097	92128
	Urban	Total	304109	158884	145225	61880	52530	9350
	Urban	15-60	181618	94454	87164	52625	44906	7719
Balrampur	Total	Total	2148665	1114721	1033944	458727	367929	90798
	Total	15-60	1111773	570834	540939	381509	305907	75602
	Rural	Total	1982274	1027943	954331	424869	337728	87141
	Rural	15-60	1013390	519250	494140	351442	279024	72418
	Urban	Total	166391	86778	79613	33858	30201	3657
	Urban	15-60	98383	51584	46799	30067	26883	3184
Banda	Total	Total	1799410	965876	833534	483232	384396	98836
	Total	15-60	968651	526799	441852	414311	329035	85276
	Rural	Total	1523655	819243	704412	414188	324923	89265
	Rural	15-60	800215	436742	363473	352933	276022	76911
	Urban	Total	275755	146633	129122	69044	59473	9571
	Urban	15-60	168436	90057	78379	61378	53013	8365

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Bara Banki	Total	Total	3260699	1707073	1553626	834294	677923	156371
	Total	15-60	1751628	924186	827442	694655	567676	126979
	Rural	Total	2929896	1533455	1396441	753692	608862	144830
	Rural	15-60	1555192	820786	734406	623981	506586	117395
	Urban	Total	330803	173618	157185	80602	69061	11541
	Urban	15-60	196436	103400	93036	70674	61090	9584
Bareilly	Total	Total	4448359	2357665	2090694	1043912	910612	133300
	Total	15-60	2447087	1301476	1145611	895481	787417	108064
	Rural	Total	2879950	1530356	1349594	652231	576347	75884
	Rural	15-60	1509661	806834	702827	555912	495267	60645
	Urban	Total	1568409	827309	741100	391681	334265	57416
	Urban	15-60	937426	494642	442784	339569	292150	47419
Basti	Total	Total	2464464	1255272	1209192	443724	360797	82927
	Total	15-60	1328727	661782	666945	363757	294703	69054
	Rural	Total	2326367	1182846	1143521	415881	336427	79454
	Rural	15-60	1240388	615582	624806	338854	272870	65984
	Urban	Total	138097	72426	65671	27843	24370	3473
	Urban	15-60	88339	46200	42139	24903	21833	3070
Bijnor	Total	Total	3682713	1921215	1761498	839778	749729	90049
	Total	15-60	2082422	1077934	1004488	733028	656280	76748
	Rural	Total	2757401	1438412	1318989	624535	554375	70160
	Rural	15-60	1537618	794371	743247	541275	481535	59740
	Urban	Total	925312	482803	442509	215243	195354	19889
	Urban	15-60	544804	283563	261241	191753	174745	17008
Budaun	Total	Total	3681896	1967759	1714137	875763	795070	80693
	Total	15-60	1903467	1023690	879777	754980	688966	66014
	Rural	Total	3037301	1630376	1406925	728837	660607	68230
	Rural	15-60	1539208	832664	706544	624788	569262	55526
	Urban	Total	644595	337383	307212	146926	134463	12463
	Urban	15-60	364259	191026	173233	130192	119704	10488
Bulandshahr	Total	Total	3499171	1845260	1653911	885216	748292	136924
	Total	15-60	1977188	1037718	939470	774851	657285	117566
	Rural	Total	2631742	1390490	1241252	666615	553938	112677
	Rural	15-60	1464616	771427	693189	579011	482535	96476
	Urban	Total	867429	454770	412659	218601	194354	24247
	Urban	15-60	512572	266291	246281	195840	174750	21090

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Chandauli	Total	Total	1952756	1017905	934851	341927	273276	68651
	Total	15-60	1080294	560314	519980	288866	230671	58195
	Rural	Total	1710203	890630	819573	295252	232594	62658
	Rural	15-60	934338	483749	450589	247255	194227	53028
	Urban	Total	242553	127275	115278	46675	40682	5993
	Urban	15-60	145956	76565	69391	41611	36444	5167
Chitrakoot	Total	Total	991730	527721	464009	282614	208896	73718
	Total	15-60	517493	277638	239855	241883	178149	63734
	Rural	Total	895398	476794	418604	259462	188549	70913
	Rural	15-60	459971	246981	212990	221087	159803	61284
	Urban	Total	96332	50927	45405	23152	20347	2805
	Urban	15-60	57522	30657	26865	20796	18346	2450
Deoria	Total	Total	3100946	1537436	1563510	455382	375569	79813
	Total	15-60	1698501	812053	886448	373605	307572	66033
	Rural	Total	2784143	1373111	1411032	393211	320098	73113
	Rural	15-60	1506963	713402	793561	319121	258923	60198
	Urban	Total	316803	164325	152478	62171	55471	6700
	Urban	15-60	191538	98651	92887	54484	48649	5835
Etah	Total	Total	1774480	947339	827141	415476	362371	53105
	Total	15-60	979227	522734	456493	355819	311620	44199
	Rural	Total	1506338	805589	700749	355311	309686	45625
	Rural	15-60	817727	438007	379720	302580	264773	37807
	Urban	Total	268142	141750	126392	60165	52685	7480
	Urban	15-60	161500	84727	76773	53239	46847	6392
Etawah	Total	Total	1581810	845856	735954	361588	321871	39717
	Total	15-60	914374	490226	424148	312007	278010	33997
	Rural	Total	1215511	652740	562771	278695	248424	30271
	Rural	15-60	684249	369779	314470	238052	212311	25741
	Urban	Total	366299	193116	173183	82893	73447	9446
	Urban	15-60	230125	120447	109678	73955	65699	8256
Faizabad	Total	Total	2470996	1259628	1211368	496579	404279	92300
	Total	15-60	1377393	694219	683174	412988	336874	76114
	Rural	Total	2130743	1079257	1051486	416288	335020	81268
	Rural	15-60	1165753	581994	583759	344304	277401	66903
	Urban	Total	340253	180371	159882	80291	69259	11032
	Urban	15-60	211640	112225	99415	68684	59473	9211

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Farrukhabad	Total	Total	1885204	1006240	878964	474686	424227	50459
	Total	15-60	1060186	567680	492506	413863	371006	42857
	Rural	Total	1469019	785301	683718	370033	331534	38499
	Rural	15-60	801881	431004	370877	320309	287846	32463
	Urban	Total	416185	220939	195246	104653	92693	11960
	Urban	15-60	258305	136676	121629	93554	83160	10394
Fatehpur	Total	Total	2632733	1384722	1248011	670156	521433	148723
	Total	15-60	1474908	777197	697711	571956	445072	126884
	Rural	Total	2310740	1215690	1095050	594710	455639	139071
	Rural	15-60	1274503	672112	602391	504502	386025	118477
	Urban	Total	321993	169032	152961	75446	65794	9652
	Urban	15-60	200405	105085	95320	67454	59047	8407
Firozabad	Total	Total	2498156	1332046	1166110	573649	497247	76402
	Total	15-60	1405909	750343	655566	495738	432144	63594
	Rural	Total	1664987	891872	773115	362737	324187	38550
	Rural	15-60	916085	492887	423198	311621	279910	31711
	Urban	Total	833169	440174	392995	210912	173060	37852
	Urban	15-60	489824	257456	232368	184117	152234	31883
Gautam Buddha Nagar	Total	Total	1648115	890214	757901	458492	377875	80617
	Total	15-60	974723	526163	448560	410992	339693	71299
	Rural	Total	673806	359605	314201	156310	129770	26540
	Rural	15-60	370610	195857	174753	133852	111665	22187
	Urban	Total	974309	530609	443700	302182	248105	54077
	Urban	15-60	604113	330306	273807	277140	228028	49112
Ghaziabad	Total	Total	4681645	2488834	2192811	1252911	1071029	181882
	Total	15-60	2794125	1471400	1322725	1105819	948146	157673
	Rural	Total	1519098	808222	710876	385408	326150	59258
	Rural	15-60	849072	449922	399150	332639	282726	49913
	Urban	Total	3162547	1680612	1481935	867503	744879	122624
	Urban	15-60	1945053	1021478	923575	773180	665420	107760
Ghazipur	Total	Total	3620268	1855075	1765193	766881	581125	185756
	Total	15-60	1948761	980903	967858	622866	470835	152031
	Rural	Total	3345908	1711651	1634257	705419	529055	176364
	Rural	15-60	1784903	895526	889377	568869	424907	143962
	Urban	Total	274360	143424	130936	61462	52070	9392
	Urban	15-60	163858	85377	78481	53997	45928	8069

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Gonda	Total	Total	3433919	1787146	1646773	739663	604204	135459
	Total	15-60	1849950	955216	894734	612676	501864	110812
	Rural	Total	3208890	1669058	1539832	687634	558769	128865
	Rural	15-60	1709289	881386	827903	566697	461410	105287
	Urban	Total	225029	118088	106941	52029	45435	6594
	Urban	15-60	140661	73830	66831	45979	40454	5525
Gorakhpur	Total	Total	4440895	2277777	2163118	746381	616241	130140
	Total	15-60	2525360	1274407	1250953	624378	517120	107258
	Rural	Total	3604766	1838726	1766040	558259	455967	102292
	Rural	15-60	1988225	994210	994015	459175	375875	83300
	Urban	Total	836129	439051	397078	188122	160274	27848
	Urban	15-60	537135	280197	256938	165203	141245	23958
Hamirpur	Total	Total	1104285	593537	510748	290375	233058	57317
	Total	15-60	629498	341960	287538	248676	199225	49451
	Rural	Total	894437	481373	413064	239077	189723	49354
	Rural	15-60	500468	272863	227605	203028	160586	42442
	Urban	Total	209848	112164	97684	51298	43335	7963
	Urban	15-60	129030	69097	59933	45648	38639	7009
Hardoi	Total	Total	4092845	2191442	1901403	969871	866141	103730
	Total	15-60	2225787	1209221	1016566	822468	738788	83680
	Rural	Total	3551039	1906147	1644892	841702	752500	89202
	Rural	15-60	1898219	1036172	862047	708571	637319	71252
	Urban	Total	541806	285295	256511	128169	113641	14528
	Urban	15-60	327568	173049	154519	113897	101469	12428
Jalaun	Total	Total	1689974	906092	783882	420266	360043	60223
	Total	15-60	996961	537231	459730	359110	308593	50517
	Rural	Total	1271074	683656	587418	324913	275495	49418
	Rural	15-60	735487	398547	336940	274731	233431	41300
	Urban	Total	418900	222436	196464	95353	84548	10805
	Urban	15-60	261474	138684	122790	84379	75162	9217
Jaunpur	Total	Total	4494204	2220465	2273739	896547	664609	231938
	Total	15-60	2417514	1148392	1269122	717276	529843	187433
	Rural	Total	4147624	2041217	2106407	820254	598990	221264
	Rural	15-60	2207391	1039957	1167434	650094	471715	178379
	Urban	Total	346580	179248	167332	76293	65619	10674
	Urban	15-60	210123	108435	101688	67182	58128	9054

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Jhansi	Total	Total	1998603	1057436	941167	560041	443645	116396
	Total	15-60	1221223	646496	574727	492116	390864	101252
	Rural	Total	1165119	615629	549490	345377	260649	84728
	Rural	15-60	682829	360835	321994	299696	225822	73874
	Urban	Total	833484	441807	391677	214664	182996	31668
	Urban	15-60	538394	285661	252733	192420	165042	27378
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Total	Total	1840221	963449	876772	453567	386571	66996
	Total	15-60	1021865	532629	489236	397782	339901	57881
	Rural	Total	1381508	724539	656969	341948	288467	53481
	Rural	15-60	750432	391123	359309	297265	251248	46017
	Urban	Total	458713	238910	219803	111619	98104	13515
	Urban	15-60	271433	141506	129927	100517	88653	11864
Kannauj	Total	Total	1656616	881776	774840	419027	366081	52946
	Total	15-60	925912	497607	428305	363099	317697	45402
	Rural	Total	1375775	734245	641530	346591	306348	40243
	Rural	15-60	759960	410587	349373	298842	264458	34384
	Urban	Total	280841	147531	133310	72436	59733	12703
	Urban	15-60	165952	87020	78932	64257	53239	11018
Kanpur Dehat	Total	Total	1796184	963255	832929	448651	385967	62684
	Total	15-60	1036594	560826	475768	382564	329816	52748
	Rural	Total	1622761	871508	751253	406250	348249	58001
	Rural	15-60	931064	505020	426044	345015	296311	48704
	Urban	Total	173423	91747	81676	42401	37718	4683
	Urban	15-60	105530	55806	49724	37549	33505	4044
Kanpur Nagar	Total	Total	4581268	2459806	2121462	1229166	1067154	162012
	Total	15-60	2933183	1577129	1356054	1082728	943386	139342
	Rural	Total	1565623	837260	728363	412665	352104	60561
	Rural	15-60	910317	490411	419906	350685	299864	50821
	Urban	Total	3015645	1622546	1393099	816501	715050	101451
	Urban	15-60	2022866	1086718	936148	732043	643522	88521
Kanshiram Nagar	Total	Total	1436719	764165	672554	354257	315043	39214
	Total	15-60	772424	413247	359177	309430	276078	33352
	Rural	Total	1148512	612556	535956	287146	256909	30237
	Rural	15-60	605284	325612	279672	249872	224260	25612
	Urban	Total	288207	151609	136598	67111	58134	8977
	Urban	15-60	167140	87635	79505	59558	51818	7740

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kaushambi	Total	Total	1599596	838485	761111	415312	292462	122850
	Total	15-60	834477	439196	395281	347768	245311	102457
	Rural	Total	1475140	773335	701805	385172	268545	116627
	Rural	15-60	762819	401494	361325	321599	224404	97195
	Urban	Total	124456	65150	59306	30140	23917	6223
	Urban	15-60	71658	37702	33956	26169	20907	5262
Kheri	Total	Total	4021243	2123187	1898056	958249	855497	102752
	Total	15-60	2185121	1159160	1025961	813641	729913	83728
	Rural	Total	3560208	1880679	1679529	849900	758812	91088
	Rural	15-60	1903818	1011465	892353	717773	643977	73796
	Urban	Total	461035	242508	218527	108349	96685	11664
	Urban	15-60	281303	147695	133608	95868	85936	9932
Kushinagar	Total	Total	3564544	1818055	1746489	523258	422820	100438
	Total	15-60	1905996	957781	948215	423495	343236	80259
	Rural	Total	3396437	1730377	1666060	491425	394950	96475
	Rural	15-60	1808020	906838	901182	396604	319565	77039
	Urban	Total	168107	87678	80429	31833	27870	3963
	Urban	15-60	97976	50943	47033	26891	23671	3220
Lalitpur	Total	Total	1221592	641011	580581	357033	278499	78534
	Total	15-60	665975	350122	315853	315998	245820	70178
	Rural	Total	1046214	549478	496736	312571	240999	71572
	Rural	15-60	556618	293079	263539	275899	211861	64038
	Urban	Total	175378	91533	83845	44462	37500	6962
	Urban	15-60	109357	57043	52314	40099	33959	6140
Lucknow	Total	Total	4589838	2394476	2195362	1152285	969574	182711
	Total	15-60	2850802	1486847	1363955	1015853	858238	157615
	Rural	Total	1550842	813752	737090	336353	281170	55183
	Rural	15-60	867060	460140	406920	284862	239644	45218
	Urban	Total	3038996	1580724	1458272	815932	688404	127528
	Urban	15-60	1983742	1026707	957035	730991	618594	112397
Mahamaya Nagar	Total	Total	1564708	836127	728581	337295	299433	37862
	Total	15-60	878289	470577	407712	294105	262069	32036
	Rural	Total	1232015	659814	572201	264161	232694	31467
	Rural	15-60	680737	366362	314375	229278	202703	26575
	Urban	Total	332693	176313	156380	73134	66739	6395
	Urban	15-60	197552	104215	93337	64827	59366	5461

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Mahoba	Total	Total	875958	466358	409600	238712	184837	53875
	Total	15-60	482280	258053	224227	203326	156974	46352
	Rural	Total	690577	368009	322568	195221	147487	47734
	Rural	15-60	373111	200068	173043	165294	124201	41093
	Urban	Total	185381	98349	87032	43491	37350	6141
	Urban	15-60	109169	57985	51184	38032	32773	5259
Mahrajganj	Total	Total	2684703	1381754	1302949	439293	343119	96174
	Total	15-60	1454627	742429	712198	363483	284459	79024
	Rural	Total	2549973	1312126	1237847	411102	318292	92810
	Rural	15-60	1373013	700293	672720	338736	262600	76136
	Urban	Total	134730	69628	65102	28191	24827	3364
	Urban	15-60	81614	42136	39478	24747	21859	2888
Mainpuri	Total	Total	1868529	993377	875152	424782	383292	41490
	Total	15-60	1040652	552198	488454	359977	325874	34103
	Rural	Total	1580087	842374	737713	363037	328116	34921
	Rural	15-60	867099	462484	404615	305543	277098	28445
	Urban	Total	288442	151003	137439	61745	55176	6569
	Urban	15-60	173553	89714	83839	54434	48776	5658
Mathura	Total	Total	2547184	1367125	1180059	594799	506317	88482
	Total	15-60	1377690	741858	635832	509461	435337	74124
	Rural	Total	1791191	962028	829163	414059	345877	68182
	Rural	15-60	931228	503049	428179	351543	294469	57074
	Urban	Total	755993	405097	350896	180740	160440	20300
	Urban	15-60	446462	238809	207653	157918	140868	17050
Mau	Total	Total	2205968	1114709	1091259	396438	301006	95432
	Total	15-60	1197196	591983	605213	330827	249932	80895
	Rural	Total	1706760	858843	847917	268569	206817	61752
	Rural	15-60	913374	446856	466518	217783	166625	51158
	Urban	Total	499208	255866	243342	127869	94189	33680
	Urban	15-60	283822	145127	138695	113044	83307	29737
Meerut	Total	Total	3443689	1825743	1617946	890810	775053	115757
	Total	15-60	2029860	1067178	962682	779998	682027	97971
	Rural	Total	1684507	894920	789587	429083	369254	59829
	Rural	15-60	943058	497404	445654	366246	317102	49144
	Urban	Total	1759182	930823	828359	461727	405799	55928
	Urban	15-60	1086802	569774	517028	413752	364925	48827

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Mirzapur	Total	Total	2496970	1312302	1184668	537091	420679	116412
	Total	15-60	1371118	721617	649501	457538	359251	98287
	Rural	Total	2149403	1127138	1022265	456348	352823	103525
	Rural	15-60	1160283	608657	551626	387613	299966	87647
	Urban	Total	347567	185164	162403	80743	67856	12887
	Urban	15-60	210835	112960	97875	69925	59285	10640
Moradabad	Total	Total	4772006	2503186	2268820	1104968	988949	116019
	Total	15-60	2599627	1363221	1236406	961326	864320	97006
	Rural	Total	3198383	1680022	1518361	716119	638781	77338
	Rural	15-60	1664398	873670	790728	615350	551518	63832
	Urban	Total	1573623	823164	750459	388849	350168	38681
	Urban	15-60	935229	489551	445678	345976	312802	33174
Muzaffarnagar	Total	Total	4143512	2193434	1950078	1085491	962213	123278
	Total	15-60	2345796	1228792	1117004	952151	846246	105905
	Rural	Total	2952200	1565004	1387196	777086	680350	96736
	Rural	15-60	1636429	857894	778535	673679	591202	82477
	Urban	Total	1191312	628430	562882	308405	281863	26542
	Urban	15-60	709367	370898	338469	278472	255044	23428
Pilibhit	Total	Total	2031007	1072002	959005	463415	422120	41295
	Total	15-60	1146629	608700	537929	403429	369067	34362
	Rural	Total	1679592	886789	792803	381233	348750	32483
	Rural	15-60	929271	494030	435241	330242	303390	26852
	Urban	Total	351415	185213	166202	82182	73370	8812
	Urban	15-60	217358	114670	102688	73187	65677	7510
Pratapgarh	Total	Total	3209141	1606085	1603056	553013	419908	133105
	Total	15-60	1786122	868566	917556	454633	345344	109289
	Rural	Total	3033899	1515583	1518316	516398	389344	127054
	Rural	15-60	1677699	812958	864741	423045	318847	104198
	Urban	Total	175242	90502	84740	36615	30564	6051
	Urban	15-60	108423	55608	52815	31588	26497	5091
Rae Bareli	Total	Total	3405559	1752542	1653017	644869	520983	123886
	Total	15-60	1939929	997864	942065	543902	441840	102062
	Rural	Total	3097564	1592449	1505115	572736	459695	113041
	Rural	15-60	1739082	893720	845362	478894	386319	92575
	Urban	Total	307995	160093	147902	72133	61288	10845
	Urban	15-60	200847	104144	96703	65008	55521	9487

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rampur	Total	Total	2335819	1223889	1111930	564266	502124	62142
	Total	15-60	1293363	678523	614840	494841	442541	52300
	Rural	Total	1747172	916878	830294	406223	360953	45270
	Rural	15-60	934159	490422	443737	352923	315347	37576
	Urban	Total	588647	307011	281636	158043	141171	16872
	Urban	15-60	359204	188101	171103	141918	127194	14724
Saharanpur	Total	Total	3466382	1834106	1632276	882701	801589	81112
	Total	15-60	2002853	1054098	948755	777824	707956	69868
	Rural	Total	2399856	1269803	1130053	605269	550895	54374
	Rural	15-60	1349471	709051	640420	528567	482172	46395
	Urban	Total	1066526	564303	502223	277432	250694	26738
	Urban	15-60	653382	345047	308335	249257	225784	23473
Sant Kabir Nagar	Total	Total	1715183	869656	845527	265453	218934	46519
	Total	15-60	906984	448301	458683	217093	178816	38277
	Rural	Total	1586652	802609	784043	240109	197105	43004
	Rural	15-60	832167	409527	422640	194726	159532	35194
	Urban	Total	128531	67047	61484	25344	21829	3515
	Urban	15-60	74817	38774	36043	22367	19284	3083
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	Total	Total	1578213	807099	771114	286978	237468	49510
	Total	15-60	861284	430889	430395	245043	202947	42096
	Rural	Total	1348911	686589	662322	234519	192251	42268
	Rural	15-60	728225	360462	367763	198179	162353	35826
	Urban	Total	229302	120510	108792	52459	45217	7242
	Urban	15-60	133059	70427	62632	46864	40594	6270
Shahjahanpur	Total	Total	3006538	1606403	1400135	699503	640720	58783
	Total	15-60	1626145	875115	751030	604905	556716	48189
	Rural	Total	2412446	1293714	1118732	560332	515060	45272
	Rural	15-60	1261425	682562	578863	479265	442790	36475
	Urban	Total	594092	312689	281403	139171	125660	13511
	Urban	15-60	364720	192553	172167	125640	113926	11714
Shrawasti	Total	Total	1117361	593897	523464	232762	192781	39981
	Total	15-60	585696	310540	275156	194687	161796	32891
	Rural	Total	1078712	573681	505031	225829	186383	39446
	Rural	15-60	563143	298724	264419	188591	156153	32438
	Urban	Total	38649	20216	18433	6933	6398	535
	Urban	15-60	22553	11816	10737	6096	5643	453

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Population			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Siddharthnagar	Total	Total	2559297	1295095	1264202	447943	347611	100332
	Total	15-60	1290027	633009	657018	363163	280698	82465
	Rural	Total	2398606	1212141	1186465	417811	322682	95129
	Rural	15-60	1198751	585979	612772	337017	258952	78065
	Urban	Total	160691	82954	77737	30132	24929	5203
	Urban	15-60	91276	47030	44246	26146	21746	4400
Sitapur	Total	Total	4483992	2375264	2108728	1023642	900129	123513
	Total	15-60	2417963	1293955	1124008	864749	765173	99576
	Rural	Total	3953208	2098123	1855085	900223	793537	106686
	Rural	15-60	2097613	1126365	971248	755460	670287	85173
	Urban	Total	530784	277141	253643	123419	106592	16827
	Urban	15-60	320350	167590	152760	109289	94886	14403
Sonbhadra	Total	Total	1862559	971344	891215	397196	293517	103679
	Total	15-60	1016536	530900	485636	346808	256733	90075
	Rural	Total	1548217	803345	744872	321407	226013	95394
	Rural	15-60	810169	420613	389556	276163	193531	82632
	Urban	Total	314342	167999	146343	75789	67504	8285
	Urban	15-60	206367	110287	96080	70645	63202	7443
Sultanpur	Total	Total	3797117	1914586	1882531	690967	548315	142652
	Total	15-60	2095831	1035483	1060348	571953	453528	118425
	Rural	Total	3597201	1810496	1786705	644098	508201	135897
	Rural	15-60	1969879	970127	999752	530138	417612	112526
	Urban	Total	199916	104090	95826	46869	40114	6755
	Urban	15-60	125952	65356	60596	41815	35916	5899
Unnao	Total	Total	3108367	1630087	1478280	761831	645197	116634
	Total	15-60	1746511	923884	822627	638912	544790	94122
	Rural	Total	2576721	1351897	1224824	638510	536035	102475
	Rural	15-60	1418828	752079	666749	530346	448012	82334
	Urban	Total	531646	278190	253456	123321	109162	14159
	Urban	15-60	327683	171805	155878	108566	96778	11788
Varanasi	Total	Total	3676841	1921857	1754984	920761	750828	169933
	Total	15-60	2157215	1121648	1035567	793303	649775	143528
	Rural	Total	2079790	1076526	1003264	481833	380640	101193
	Rural	15-60	1160911	595141	565770	412039	326050	85989
	Urban	Total	1597051	845331	751720	438928	370188	68740
	Urban	15-60	996304	526507	469797	381264	323725	57539

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work Classified by Age and Sex

State / Districts	Total/Rural/Urban	Age-Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			3 months			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh	Total	Total	4294074	2269659	2024415	16885149	10156804	6728345	9396375	6826277	2570098
	Total	15-60	3460967	1813261	1647706	14216334	8590971	5625363	8364409	6121195	2243214
	Rural	Total	3920295	2008759	1911536	14491868	8531773	5960095	8152843	5893034	2259809
	Rural	15-60	3143490	1589710	1553780	12234561	7221699	5012862	7273604	5290773	1982831
	Urban	Total	373779	260900	112879	2393281	1625031	768250	1243532	933243	310289
	Urban	15-60	317477	223551	93926	1981773	1369272	612501	1090805	830422	260383
Agra	Total	Total	54829	30351	24478	284453	176729	107724	132081	99048	33033
	Total	15-60	45251	24989	20262	238135	149327	88808	116805	88808	27997
	Rural	Total	37885	18699	19186	157522	96997	60525	79475	62458	17017
	Rural	15-60	31108	15175	15933	136066	84313	51753	71899	57122	14777
	Urban	Total	16944	11652	5292	126931	79732	47199	52606	36590	16016
	Urban	15-60	14143	9814	4329	102069	65014	37055	44906	31686	13220
Aligarh	Total	Total	52915	27402	25513	255647	154444	101203	118388	94267	24121
	Total	15-60	42808	22170	20638	218830	133508	85322	106827	86010	20817
	Rural	Total	43393	20338	23055	196400	112651	83749	91221	72735	18486
	Rural	15-60	34817	16151	18666	169865	98156	71709	82994	66751	16243
	Urban	Total	9522	7064	2458	59247	41793	17454	27167	21532	5635
	Urban	15-60	7991	6019	1972	48965	35352	13613	23833	19259	4574
Allahabad	Total	Total	161557	80882	80675	663618	364095	299523	363576	240619	122957
	Total	15-60	131993	65765	66228	552756	303335	249421	321889	214564	107325
	Rural	Total	147598	71888	75710	538031	286897	251134	295763	195335	100428
	Rural	15-60	120152	58020	62132	450746	239758	210988	262667	174523	88144
	Urban	Total	13959	8994	4965	125587	77198	48389	67813	45284	22529
	Urban	15-60	11841	7745	4096	102010	63577	38433	59222	40041	19181
Ambedkar Nagar	Total	Total	80247	41215	39032	266153	156754	109399	160392	108614	51778
	Total	15-60	65452	33173	32279	222143	130637	91506	142770	96824	45946
	Rural	Total	75409	38316	37093	246841	143788	103053	148760	100049	48711
	Rural	15-60	61364	30720	30644	205796	119540	86256	132517	89201	43316
	Urban	Total	4838	2899	1939	19312	12966	6346	11632	8565	3067
	Urban	15-60	4088	2453	1635	16347	11097	5250	10253	7623	2630
Auraiya	Total	Total	20955	11407	9548	95347	61409	33938	56741	45261	11480
	Total	15-60	17382	9443	7939	84939	55022	29917	52708	42208	10500
	Rural	Total	19235	10145	9090	84257	52771	31486	49928	39362	10566
	Rural	15-60	15981	8368	7613	75082	47251	27831	46368	36693	9675
	Urban	Total	1720	1262	458	11090	8638	2452	6813	5899	914
	Urban	15-60	1401	1075	326	9857	7771	2086	6340	5515	825

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Azamgarh	Total	Total	149855	76825	73030	437905	254050	183855	252743	174954	77789
	Total	15-60	122750	61534	61216	368669	213031	155638	227122	157382	69740
	Rural	Total	145140	74137	71003	412728	238784	173944	243635	168317	75318
	Rural	15-60	118786	59286	59500	347502	200132	147370	219109	151497	67612
	Urban	Total	4715	2688	2027	25177	15266	9911	9108	6637	2471
	Urban	15-60	3964	2248	1716	21167	12899	8268	8013	5885	2128
Baghpat	Total	Total	12606	6692	5914	69570	43255	26315	28917	23867	5050
	Total	15-60	9971	5252	4719	59638	37419	22219	26313	21925	4388
	Rural	Total	11116	5687	5429	60179	36577	23602	24759	20407	4352
	Rural	15-60	8686	4391	4295	51389	31496	19893	22528	18743	3785
	Urban	Total	1490	1005	485	9391	6678	2713	4158	3460	698
	Urban	15-60	1285	861	424	8249	5923	2326	3785	3182	603
Bahraich	Total	Total	79325	43796	35529	329383	211632	117751	191250	144906	46344
	Total	15-60	63804	35024	28780	278800	180602	98198	169578	129299	40279
	Rural	Total	76184	41527	34657	312553	199267	113286	182073	137541	44532
	Rural	15-60	61270	33148	28122	264826	170092	94734	161522	122745	38777
	Urban	Total	3141	2269	872	16830	12365	4465	9177	7365	1812
	Urban	15-60	2534	1876	658	13974	10510	3464	8056	6554	1502
Ballia	Total	Total	88435	51615	36820	361526	226052	135474	204484	145577	58907
	Total	15-60	71732	41544	30188	290125	182270	107855	176768	127153	49615
	Rural	Total	83936	48675	35261	336880	210215	126665	189703	135187	54516
	Rural	15-60	67965	39071	28894	270251	169319	100932	164051	118061	45990
	Urban	Total	4499	2940	1559	24646	15837	8809	14781	10390	4391
	Urban	15-60	3767	2473	1294	19874	12951	6923	12717	9092	3625
Balrampur	Total	Total	55503	28551	26952	246023	137852	108171	139665	96622	43043
	Total	15-60	44243	22538	21705	209428	117563	91865	124131	86281	37850
	Rural	Total	53124	26691	26433	235071	129524	105547	134008	91818	42190
	Rural	15-60	42208	20927	21281	200257	110426	89831	119118	81965	37153
	Urban	Total	2379	1860	519	10952	8328	2624	5657	4804	853
	Urban	15-60	2035	1611	424	9171	7137	2034	5013	4316	697
Banda	Total	Total	36648	15533	21115	181809	85385	96424	96540	63058	33482
	Total	15-60	28343	11786	16557	158340	74488	83852	87828	57736	30092
	Rural	Total	33663	13720	19943	168054	76166	91888	88304	56958	31346
	Rural	15-60	25863	10265	15598	146255	66311	79944	80275	52085	28190
	Urban	Total	2985	1813	1172	13755	9219	4536	8236	6100	2136
	Urban	15-60	2480	1521	959	12085	8177	3908	7553	5651	1902

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work Classified by Age and Sex

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Bara Banki	Total	Total	68990	33902	35088	289566	159416	130150	157890	108111	49779
	Total	15-60	52563	25675	26888	237899	131764	106135	138080	95414	42666
	Rural	Total	66060	31914	34146	269103	145893	123210	146873	100050	46823
	Rural	15-60	50128	23982	26146	220592	120187	100405	128248	88140	40108
	Urban	Total	2930	1988	942	20463	13523	6940	11017	8061	2956
	Urban	15-60	2435	1693	742	17307	11577	5730	9832	7274	2558
Bareilly	Total	Total	55052	33878	21174	303007	208516	94491	168256	133982	34274
	Total	15-60	43269	27003	16266	248290	174485	73805	145335	117775	27560
	Rural	Total	41881	24555	17326	200241	137468	62773	113789	92739	21050
	Rural	15-60	32482	19237	13245	165716	116088	49628	99413	82306	17107
	Urban	Total	13171	9323	3848	102766	71048	31718	54467	41243	13224
	Urban	15-60	10787	7766	3021	82574	58397	24177	45922	35469	10453
Basti	Total	Total	80731	43717	37014	259233	154128	105105	158868	113438	45430
	Total	15-60	66157	35238	30919	219885	130324	89561	142908	102106	40802
	Rural	Total	79392	42613	36779	251391	148239	103152	154765	110008	44757
	Rural	15-60	64990	34256	30734	213101	125134	87967	139174	98959	40215
	Urban	Total	1339	1104	235	7842	5889	1953	4103	3430	673
	Urban	15-60	1167	982	185	6784	5190	1594	3734	3147	587
Bijnor	Total	Total	42393	25925	16468	205865	145843	60022	107571	88905	18666
	Total	15-60	34893	21353	13540	176730	126524	50206	96900	80629	16271
	Rural	Total	36532	21241	15291	166469	114986	51483	88676	73018	15658
	Rural	15-60	29899	17343	12556	142880	99614	43266	79989	66299	13690
	Urban	Total	5861	4684	1177	39396	30857	8539	18895	15887	3008
	Urban	15-60	4994	4010	984	33850	26910	6940	16911	14330	2581
Budaun	Total	Total	43302	23322	19980	188278	121224	67054	96926	80879	16047
	Total	15-60	32534	17198	15336	158490	103085	55405	85831	72435	13396
	Rural	Total	37741	19247	18494	160974	99827	61147	80249	66443	13806
	Rural	15-60	27841	13717	14124	135164	84482	50682	70807	59311	11496
	Urban	Total	5561	4075	1486	27304	21397	5907	16677	14436	2241
	Urban	15-60	4693	3481	1212	23326	18603	4723	15024	13124	1900
Bulandshahr	Total	Total	47500	21730	25770	240544	127793	112751	101888	79977	21911
	Total	15-60	37502	17007	20495	211140	112786	98354	93341	73888	19453
	Rural	Total	42628	18446	24182	210230	107133	103097	87804	68639	19165
	Rural	15-60	33377	14180	19197	185514	95036	90478	80722	63585	17137
	Urban	Total	4872	3284	1588	30314	20660	9654	14084	11338	2746
	Urban	15-60	4125	2827	1298	25626	17750	7876	12619	10303	2316

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Chandauli	Total	Total	67808	36981	30827	242808	152714	90094	154786	111282	43504
	Total	15-60	56416	30531	25885	206884	130215	76669	138171	99697	38474
	Rural	Total	63271	33832	29439	225471	140327	85144	143425	102588	40837
	Rural	15-60	52440	27764	24676	191954	119394	72560	127949	91787	36162
	Urban	Total	4537	3149	1388	17337	12387	4950	11361	8694	2667
	Urban	15-60	3976	2767	1209	14930	10821	4109	10222	7910	2312
Chitrakoot	Total	Total	19501	7811	11690	92082	38270	53812	40643	26379	14264
	Total	15-60	15184	5867	9317	80353	33242	47111	36907	23995	12912
	Rural	Total	18580	7141	11439	88728	36035	52693	38221	24602	13619
	Rural	15-60	14383	5283	9100	77360	31241	46119	34693	22360	12333
	Urban	Total	921	670	251	3354	2235	1119	2422	1777	645
	Urban	15-60	801	584	217	2993	2001	992	2214	1635	579
Deoria	Total	Total	113280	60980	52300	307584	202524	105060	189614	142480	47134
	Total	15-60	92748	49232	43516	255926	168863	87063	170645	129005	41640
	Rural	Total	109288	58275	51013	291081	189953	101128	180095	134762	45333
	Rural	15-60	89333	46904	42429	241989	158088	83901	162081	122003	40078
	Urban	Total	3992	2705	1287	16503	12571	3932	9519	7718	1801
	Urban	15-60	3415	2328	1087	13937	10775	3162	8564	7002	1562
Etah	Total	Total	25372	13439	11933	105136	64434	40702	54477	43107	11370
	Total	15-60	20100	10586	9514	88557	54998	33559	48583	39043	9540
	Rural	Total	23856	12321	11535	91701	54511	37190	46864	37016	9848
	Rural	15-60	18835	9643	9192	77130	46395	30735	41763	33503	8260
	Urban	Total	1516	1118	398	13435	9923	3512	7613	6091	1522
	Urban	15-60	1265	943	322	11427	8603	2824	6820	5540	1280
Etawah	Total	Total	26572	14035	12537	117912	77807	40105	68858	54977	13881
	Total	15-60	21431	11132	10299	102679	68214	34465	62911	50591	12320
	Rural	Total	23872	11843	12029	97827	62979	34848	57075	45638	11437
	Rural	15-60	19110	9238	9872	85336	55255	30081	52290	42106	10184
	Urban	Total	2700	2192	508	20085	14828	5257	11783	9339	2444
	Urban	15-60	2321	1894	427	17343	12959	4384	10621	8485	2136
Faizabad	Total	Total	76087	40692	35395	258543	152917	105626	154881	109080	45801
	Total	15-60	60385	32242	28143	216361	128577	87784	137410	97361	40049
	Rural	Total	73238	38632	34606	235410	137342	98068	141763	99858	41905
	Rural	15-60	58069	30523	27546	198129	116050	82079	126580	89584	36996
	Urban	Total	2849	2060	789	23133	15575	7558	13118	9222	3896
	Urban	15-60	2316	1719	597	18232	12527	5705	10830	7777	3053

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Farrukhabad	Total	Total	18908	9061	9847	98673	61257	37416	44307	34359	9948
	Total	15-60	14600	6751	7849	83945	52605	31340	40212	31428	8784
	Rural	Total	16460	7374	9086	78596	46599	31997	35236	27069	8167
	Rural	15-60	12551	5338	7213	66559	39754	26805	32031	24772	7259
	Urban	Total	2448	1687	761	20077	14658	5419	9071	7290	1781
	Urban	15-60	2049	1413	636	17386	12851	4535	8181	6656	1525
Fatehpur	Total	Total	77890	33879	44011	315883	158424	157459	164521	107929	56592
	Total	15-60	60237	25407	34830	270969	135701	135268	148166	97641	50525
	Rural	Total	73739	31508	42231	296365	145419	150946	152983	99210	53773
	Rural	15-60	56721	23387	33334	254033	124343	129690	137708	89686	48022
	Urban	Total	4151	2371	1780	19518	13005	6513	11538	8719	2819
	Urban	15-60	3516	2020	1496	16936	11358	5578	10458	7955	2503
Firozabad	Total	Total	30739	18391	12348	157133	106202	50931	77210	61810	15400
	Total	15-60	25334	15210	10124	131943	90723	41220	68335	55858	12477
	Rural	Total	23335	13431	9904	105480	74684	30796	54681	46337	8344
	Rural	15-60	19221	11058	8163	91168	65418	25750	49641	42627	7014
	Urban	Total	7404	4960	2444	51653	31518	20135	22529	15473	7056
	Urban	15-60	6113	4152	1961	40775	25305	15470	18694	13231	5463
Gautam Buddha Nagar	Total	Total	15311	8416	6895	95306	57093	38213	38627	27538	11089
	Total	15-60	12555	6922	5633	77054	46708	30346	33146	24002	9144
	Rural	Total	10251	5009	5242	50112	28324	21788	20816	14824	5992
	Rural	15-60	8159	3929	4230	41023	23318	17705	17838	12915	4923
	Urban	Total	5060	3407	1653	45194	28769	16425	17811	12714	5097
	Urban	15-60	4396	2993	1403	36031	23390	12641	15308	11087	4221
Ghaziabad	Total	Total	34204	19991	14213	233423	140595	92828	98024	70027	27997
	Total	15-60	28129	16408	11721	188095	114055	74040	84180	60908	23272
	Rural	Total	18910	10017	8893	91759	52588	39171	40482	30630	9852
	Rural	15-60	15211	8040	7171	77731	44814	32917	36203	27651	8552
	Urban	Total	15294	9974	5320	141664	88007	53657	57542	39397	18145
	Urban	15-60	12918	8368	4550	110364	69241	41123	47977	33257	14720
Ghaziipur	Total	Total	98807	47386	51421	338914	180189	158725	175897	118695	57202
	Total	15-60	77271	36426	40845	279036	147478	131558	155074	105340	49734
	Rural	Total	97242	46207	51035	326232	171708	154524	167889	112932	54957
	Rural	15-60	75908	35391	40517	268547	140352	128195	148393	100365	48028
	Urban	Total	1565	1179	386	12682	8481	4201	8008	5763	2245
	Urban	15-60	1363	1035	328	10489	7126	3363	6681	4975	1706

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**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Gonda	Total	Total	89298	47610	41688	341591	204034	137557	196810	140977	55833
	Total	15-60	70298	37340	32958	284257	170740	113517	172856	125277	47579
	Rural	Total	87410	46281	41129	329025	195360	133665	188410	134948	53462
	Rural	15-60	68686	36196	32490	273854	163402	110452	165550	119945	45605
	Urban	Total	1888	1329	559	12566	8674	3892	8400	6029	2371
	Urban	15-60	1612	1144	468	10403	7338	3065	7306	5332	1974
Gorakhpur	Total	Total	144690	89411	55279	460558	311224	149334	295002	226655	68347
	Total	15-60	118765	72830	45935	381215	259631	121584	260405	201440	58965
	Rural	Total	136507	83506	53001	403324	272979	130345	263606	203968	59638
	Rural	15-60	111852	67775	44077	334679	227987	106692	233246	181475	51771
	Urban	Total	8183	5905	2278	57234	38245	18989	31396	22687	8709
	Urban	15-60	6913	5055	1858	46536	31644	14892	27159	19965	7194
Hamirpur	Total	Total	25351	10681	14670	127929	64788	63141	67434	46167	21267
	Total	15-60	20533	8469	12064	111079	56326	54753	61130	41995	19135
	Rural	Total	22864	9116	13748	114313	56025	58288	59738	40125	19613
	Rural	15-60	18408	7119	11289	98963	48453	50510	54016	36366	17650
	Urban	Total	2487	1565	922	13616	8763	4853	7696	6042	1654
	Urban	15-60	2125	1350	775	12116	7873	4243	7114	5629	1485
Hardoi	Total	Total	67572	37822	29750	281503	187989	93514	160598	126697	33901
	Total	15-60	53111	29845	23266	236135	160530	75605	142500	113788	28712
	Rural	Total	62919	34917	28002	252473	166329	86144	144608	114050	30558
	Rural	15-60	49336	27442	21894	211533	141794	69739	128389	102434	25955
	Urban	Total	4653	2905	1748	29030	21660	7370	15990	12647	3343
	Urban	15-60	3775	2403	1372	24602	18736	5866	14111	11354	2757
Jalaun	Total	Total	38379	18095	20284	162119	92831	69288	92834	66632	26202
	Total	15-60	31995	14870	17125	142214	81604	60610	85145	61410	23735
	Rural	Total	33006	14234	18772	136505	73300	63205	76084	53128	22956
	Rural	15-60	27270	11451	15819	119716	64298	55418	69915	49018	20897
	Urban	Total	5373	3861	1512	25614	19531	6083	16750	13504	3246
	Urban	15-60	4725	3419	1306	22498	17306	5192	15230	12392	2838
Jaunpur	Total	Total	125744	58750	66994	415084	210798	204286	203065	134528	68537
	Total	15-60	99016	45176	53840	341410	172201	169209	178932	119508	59424
	Rural	Total	122521	56623	65898	400075	200325	199750	195141	128427	66714
	Rural	15-60	96252	43355	52897	328570	163134	165436	171833	113967	57866
	Urban	Total	3223	2127	1096	15009	10473	4536	7924	6101	1823
	Urban	15-60	2764	1821	943	12840	9067	3773	7099	5541	1558

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**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Jhansi	Total	Total	38450	17009	21441	216423	104703	111720	105587	68638	36949
	Total	15-60	32367	14040	18327	188873	91091	97782	96698	63151	33547
	Rural	Total	28187	10458	17729	154879	65371	89508	69352	41969	27383
	Rural	15-60	23357	8244	15113	136985	57380	79605	64367	39034	25333
	Urban	Total	10263	6551	3712	61544	39332	22212	36235	26669	9566
	Urban	15-60	9010	5796	3214	51888	33711	18177	32331	24117	8214
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Total	Total	27202	12352	14850	118320	60114	58206	49430	38136	11294
	Total	15-60	21590	9613	11977	102969	52422	50547	44945	34931	10014
	Rural	Total	22859	9390	13469	99141	46328	52813	37402	28643	8759
	Rural	15-60	17830	7036	10794	86126	40127	45999	34112	26266	7846
	Urban	Total	4343	2962	1381	19179	13786	5393	12028	9493	2535
	Urban	15-60	3760	2577	1183	16843	12295	4548	10833	8665	2168
Kannauj	Total	Total	19788	10611	9177	85861	54242	31619	43854	35851	8003
	Total	15-60	16212	8650	7562	75697	48258	27439	40442	33358	7084
	Rural	Total	17331	9012	8319	71426	45690	25736	36797	30256	6541
	Rural	15-60	14103	7259	6844	63099	40753	22346	34031	28237	5794
	Urban	Total	2457	1599	858	14435	8552	5883	7057	5595	1462
	Urban	15-60	2109	1391	718	12598	7505	5093	6411	5121	1290
Kanpur Dehat	Total	Total	35161	18392	16769	145052	89632	55420	82867	62140	20727
	Total	15-60	28806	14956	13850	126019	78322	47697	75295	56874	18421
	Rural	Total	33411	17207	16204	135898	83205	52693	76791	57372	19419
	Rural	15-60	27302	13945	13357	118022	72649	45373	69783	52522	17261
	Urban	Total	1750	1185	565	9154	6427	2727	6076	4768	1308
	Urban	15-60	1504	1011	493	7997	5673	2324	5512	4352	1160
Kanpur Nagar	Total	Total	63243	43805	19438	279823	188912	90911	169258	130178	39080
	Total	15-60	53846	37894	15952	237334	162211	75123	151893	117880	34013
	Rural	Total	29465	16184	13281	120739	75693	45046	72094	55176	16918
	Rural	15-60	23594	12944	10650	103886	65710	38176	65347	50433	14914
	Urban	Total	33778	27621	6157	159084	113219	45865	97164	75002	22162
	Urban	15-60	30252	24950	5302	133448	96501	36947	86546	67447	19099
Kanshiram Nagar	Total	Total	26941	11276	15665	91567	48894	42673	37184	30259	6925
	Total	15-60	20122	7869	12253	79376	42439	36937	33874	27840	6034
	Rural	Total	24199	9368	14831	77725	38265	39460	29981	24112	5869
	Rural	15-60	17799	6220	11579	67329	33050	34279	27360	22192	5168
	Urban	Total	2742	1908	834	13842	10629	3213	7203	6147	1056
	Urban	15-60	2323	1649	674	12047	9389	2658	6514	5648	866

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**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kausambi	Total	Total	45023	20108	24915	178751	90074	88677	101425	62239	39186
	Total	15-60	35164	15244	19920	146959	73812	73147	88882	54714	34168
	Rural	Total	43180	19078	24102	169746	84761	84985	96851	59182	37669
	Rural	15-60	33621	14380	19241	139142	69211	69931	84753	51957	32796
	Urban	Total	1843	1030	813	9005	5313	3692	4574	3057	1517
	Urban	15-60	1543	864	679	7817	4601	3216	4129	2757	1372
Kheri	Total	Total	52022	29505	22517	254447	173481	80966	145633	115909	29724
	Total	15-60	40099	22773	17326	212965	147544	65421	128756	103695	25061
	Rural	Total	47475	26313	21162	228603	154061	74542	131160	104288	26872
	Rural	15-60	36379	20096	16283	191304	130930	60374	115925	93249	22676
	Urban	Total	4547	3192	1355	25844	19420	6424	14473	11621	2852
	Urban	15-60	3720	2677	1043	21661	16614	5047	12831	10446	2385
Kushi Nagar	Total	Total	141260	84180	57080	452455	297857	154598	280041	212617	67424
	Total	15-60	113716	67627	46089	370378	245562	124816	244109	186789	57320
	Rural	Total	138618	82083	56535	441455	289391	152064	275166	208543	66623
	Rural	15-60	111479	65830	45649	361235	238411	122824	239741	183099	56642
	Urban	Total	2642	2097	545	11000	8466	2534	4875	4074	801
	Urban	15-60	2237	1797	440	9143	7151	1992	4368	3690	678
Lalitpur	Total	Total	23112	8241	14871	123206	40043	83163	49363	27373	21990
	Total	15-60	18483	6148	12335	110052	35045	75007	45773	25377	20396
	Rural	Total	21631	7375	14256	111987	32885	79102	43082	22835	20247
	Rural	15-60	17188	5394	11794	100210	28693	71517	39946	21145	18801
	Urban	Total	1481	866	615	11219	7158	4061	6281	4538	1743
	Urban	15-60	1295	754	541	9842	6352	3490	5827	4232	1595
Lucknow	Total	Total	59900	40365	19535	330621	216460	114161	196776	143790	52986
	Total	15-60	49305	33663	15642	270382	180251	90131	172213	127513	44700
	Rural	Total	40030	25152	14878	145777	99839	45938	97979	76339	21640
	Rural	15-60	32107	20410	11697	121818	84796	37022	87028	68521	18507
	Urban	Total	19870	15213	4657	184844	116621	68223	98797	67451	31346
	Urban	15-60	17198	13253	3945	148564	95455	53109	85185	58992	26193
Mahamaya Nagar	Total	Total	27648	14681	12967	119172	84012	35160	70586	58777	11809
	Total	15-60	23064	12175	10889	104878	74772	30106	64285	54085	10200
	Rural	Total	23500	11779	11721	100375	69630	30745	60825	50600	10225
	Rural	15-60	19600	9741	9859	88669	62151	26518	55526	46643	8883
	Urban	Total	4148	2902	1246	18797	14382	4415	9761	8177	1584
	Urban	15-60	3464	2434	1030	16209	12621	3588	8759	7442	1317

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**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Mahoba	Total	Total	17998	8011	9987	92966	44305	48661	48626	31306	17320
	Total	15-60	14217	6175	8042	79941	37994	41947	43582	28124	15458
	Rural	Total	16530	7081	9449	81962	36603	45359	41785	25964	15821
	Rural	15-60	12994	5407	7587	70460	31338	39122	37516	23350	14166
	Urban	Total	1468	930	538	11004	7702	3302	6841	5342	1499
	Urban	15-60	1223	768	455	9481	6656	2825	6066	4774	1292
Mahraj ganj	Total	Total	118681	57176	61505	436279	259170	177109	254480	177746	76734
	Total	15-60	96191	45316	50875	367728	218422	149306	225217	157846	67371
	Rural	Total	116731	55755	60976	428618	253604	175014	249938	174338	75600
	Rural	15-60	94508	44089	50419	361206	213606	147600	221167	154769	66398
	Urban	Total	1950	1421	529	7661	5566	2095	4542	3408	1134
	Urban	15-60	1683	1227	456	6522	4816	1706	4050	3077	973
Mainpuri	Total	Total	26239	13183	13056	109819	69592	40227	55633	44029	11604
	Total	15-60	20252	10003	10249	92182	59106	33076	49819	39983	9836
	Rural	Total	23985	11504	12481	96499	59377	37122	47241	37275	9966
	Rural	15-60	18316	8549	9767	80845	50240	30605	42372	33924	8448
	Urban	Total	2254	1679	575	13320	10215	3105	8392	6754	1638
	Urban	15-60	1936	1454	482	11337	8866	2471	7447	6059	1388
Mathura	Total	Total	46511	20303	26208	199629	108522	91107	87897	65063	22834
	Total	15-60	37265	15824	21441	167666	90875	76791	77686	57956	19730
	Rural	Total	40658	15961	24697	160754	80765	79989	68787	50084	18703
	Rural	15-60	32318	12148	20170	135992	67818	68174	61274	44870	16404
	Urban	Total	5853	4342	1511	38875	27757	11118	19110	14979	4131
	Urban	15-60	4947	3676	1271	31674	23057	8617	16412	13086	3326
Mau	Total	Total	69204	37587	31617	231105	136820	94285	131300	92583	38717
	Total	15-60	56868	30567	26301	193824	114517	79307	118176	83589	34587
	Rural	Total	62367	34104	28263	202062	119608	82454	118688	84008	34680
	Rural	15-60	51286	27759	23527	169188	99861	69327	106955	75885	31070
	Urban	Total	6837	3483	3354	29043	17212	11831	12612	8575	4037
	Urban	15-60	5582	2808	2774	24636	14656	9980	11221	7704	3517
Meerut	Total	Total	29093	17128	11965	170636	106629	64007	71220	54262	16958
	Total	15-60	23394	13829	9565	141362	89446	51916	62380	48164	14216
	Rural	Total	19922	10784	9138	94361	55158	39203	39514	30827	8687
	Rural	15-60	15770	8554	7216	79205	46652	32553	34915	27565	7350
	Urban	Total	9171	6344	2827	76275	51471	24804	31706	23435	8271
	Urban	15-60	7624	5275	2349	62157	42794	19363	27465	20599	6866

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**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Mirzapur	Total	Total	69065	34724	34341	275840	157658	118182	160955	104784	56171
	Total	15-60	56329	28002	28327	236717	135035	101682	144684	94349	50335
	Rural	Total	63703	31042	32661	249371	140037	109334	146705	94442	52263
	Rural	15-60	51814	24890	26924	214999	120395	94604	132410	85290	47120
	Urban	Total	5362	3682	1680	26469	17621	8848	14250	10342	3908
	Urban	15-60	4515	3112	1403	21718	14640	7078	12274	9059	3215
Moradabad	Total	Total	52753	28509	24244	260090	175981	84109	130797	106073	24724
	Total	15-60	41140	21940	19200	218682	149694	68988	116063	95045	21018
	Rural	Total	42554	21598	20956	191861	126173	65688	96166	78205	17961
	Rural	15-60	32499	16125	16374	162386	107695	54691	85680	70284	15396
	Urban	Total	10199	6911	3288	68229	49808	18421	34631	27868	6763
	Urban	15-60	8641	5815	2826	56296	41999	14297	30383	24761	5622
Muzaffar Nagar	Total	Total	34058	17274	16784	172095	102082	70013	65644	51859	13785
	Total	15-60	26107	12889	13218	147214	87685	59529	59221	47184	12037
	Rural	Total	28361	13711	14650	138009	78001	60008	51021	40252	10769
	Rural	15-60	21394	9967	11427	118015	66768	51247	46017	36643	9374
	Urban	Total	5697	3563	2134	34086	24081	10005	14623	11607	3016
	Urban	15-60	4713	2922	1791	29199	20917	8282	13204	10541	2663
Pilibhit	Total	Total	27767	17238	10529	127423	95581	31842	88030	74528	13502
	Total	15-60	23046	14370	8676	110992	84403	26589	79639	67983	11656
	Rural	Total	24368	14493	9875	108086	80951	27135	75093	63521	11572
	Rural	15-60	20147	12016	8131	94097	71412	22685	67979	57974	10005
	Urban	Total	3399	2745	654	19337	14630	4707	12937	11007	1930
	Urban	15-60	2899	2354	545	16895	12991	3904	11660	10009	1651
Pratapgarh	Total	Total	131307	63999	67308	382281	220662	161619	233512	152763	80749
	Total	15-60	105626	50257	55369	317757	183016	134741	206598	135658	70940
	Rural	Total	129456	62773	66683	367534	211647	155887	225104	147133	77971
	Rural	15-60	104067	49203	54864	305719	175594	130125	199571	130858	68713
	Urban	Total	1851	1226	625	14747	9015	5732	8408	5630	2778
	Urban	15-60	1559	1054	505	12038	7422	4616	7027	4800	2227
Rae Bareli	Total	Total	130417	74330	56087	429424	272080	157344	298181	216128	82053
	Total	15-60	109058	62452	46606	367239	234980	132259	268728	196182	72546
	Rural	Total	126956	71970	54986	409375	258319	151056	285159	206638	78521
	Rural	15-60	106119	60403	45716	350014	222961	127053	257107	187569	69538
	Urban	Total	3461	2360	1101	20049	13761	6288	13022	9490	3532
	Urban	15-60	2939	2049	890	17225	12019	5206	11621	8613	3008

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work Classified by Age and Sex

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rampur	Total	Total	37154	18925	18229	135841	88644	47197	73465	57467	15998
	Total	15-60	28055	13907	14148	115824	76546	39278	65379	51716	13663
	Rural	Total	33183	16305	16878	115552	73548	42004	63000	49142	13858
	Rural	15-60	24771	11736	13035	98158	63246	34912	56050	44205	11845
	Urban	Total	3971	2620	1351	20289	15096	5193	10465	8325	2140
	Urban	15-60	3284	2171	1113	17666	13300	4366	9329	7511	1818
Saharanpur	Total	Total	27789	17341	10448	126854	92206	34648	67830	55513	12317
	Total	15-60	22576	13995	8581	108648	79740	28908	61059	50300	10759
	Rural	Total	22234	13190	9044	90876	65829	25047	49572	40918	8654
	Rural	15-60	17902	10480	7422	78679	57312	21367	44810	37120	7690
	Urban	Total	5555	4151	1404	35978	26377	9601	18258	14595	3663
	Urban	15-60	4674	3515	1159	29969	22428	7541	16249	13180	3069
Sant Kabir Nagar	Total	Total	65576	36116	29460	208440	128432	80008	130160	94082	36078
	Total	15-60	54263	29454	24809	175769	107889	67880	115623	83770	31853
	Rural	Total	62827	34229	28598	198199	121442	76757	124566	89684	34882
	Rural	15-60	51857	27812	24045	167164	101936	65228	110711	79844	30867
	Urban	Total	2749	1887	862	10241	6990	3251	5594	4398	1196
	Urban	15-60	2406	1642	764	8605	5953	2652	4912	3926	986
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	Total	Total	46434	22556	23878	137196	83131	54065	77737	54365	23372
	Total	15-60	38875	18391	20484	118801	71712	47089	70735	49423	21312
	Rural	Total	44091	21286	22805	125361	75071	50290	71643	49713	21930
	Rural	15-60	36891	17323	19568	108498	64650	43848	65225	45197	20028
	Urban	Total	2343	1270	1073	11835	8060	3775	6094	4652	1442
	Urban	15-60	1984	1068	916	10303	7062	3241	5510	4226	1284
Shahjahanpur	Total	Total	33138	20395	12743	159573	122198	37375	101770	87295	14475
	Total	15-60	26980	16551	10429	136062	106043	30019	91087	78927	12160
	Rural	Total	28732	17245	11487	130046	98679	31367	83866	72104	11762
	Rural	15-60	23219	13856	9363	110326	85157	25169	74774	64957	9817
	Urban	Total	4406	3150	1256	29527	23519	6008	17904	15191	2713
	Urban	15-60	3761	2695	1066	25736	20886	4850	16313	13970	2343
Shrawasti	Total	Total	34956	19094	15862	136037	82106	53931	80677	58675	22002
	Total	15-60	28229	15292	12937	114202	69255	44947	71575	52389	19186
	Rural	Total	34255	18474	15781	133732	80085	53647	78770	56899	21871
	Rural	15-60	27615	14741	12874	112192	67470	44722	69853	50778	19075
	Urban	Total	701	620	81	2305	2021	284	1907	1776	131
	Urban	15-60	614	551	63	2010	1785	225	1722	1611	111

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Marginal workers								
			Worked for less than 3 months			Worked for 3 to 6 months					
			Total			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Siddharth nagar	Total	Total	101386	50805	50581	329569	185217	144352	205393	139780	65613
	Total	15-60	81003	39628	41375	274227	153177	121050	179493	122523	56970
	Rural	Total	98555	48867	49688	315925	175439	140486	196368	132360	64008
	Rural	15-60	78611	37978	40633	262771	144833	117938	171343	115808	55535
	Urban	Total	2831	1938	893	13644	9778	3866	9025	7420	1605
	Urban	15-60	2392	1650	742	11456	8344	3112	8150	6715	1435
Sitapur	Total	Total	73704	45489	28215	325256	225634	99622	200400	157641	42759
	Total	15-60	59396	36968	22428	271473	191331	80142	176225	140346	35879
	Rural	Total	68609	41680	26929	293763	203671	90092	181905	143528	38377
	Rural	15-60	54998	33648	21350	245007	172581	72426	159946	127773	32173
	Urban	Total	5095	3809	1286	31493	21963	9530	18495	14113	4382
	Urban	15-60	4398	3320	1078	26466	18750	7716	16279	12573	3706
Sonbhadra	Total	Total	72490	34280	38210	260713	135814	124899	153947	94378	59569
	Total	15-60	58816	27359	31457	225134	116458	108676	138795	85054	53741
	Rural	Total	70151	32820	37331	249059	127821	121238	147863	89722	58141
	Rural	15-60	56772	26071	30701	215123	109493	105630	133236	80756	52480
	Urban	Total	2339	1460	879	11654	7993	3661	6084	4656	1428
	Urban	15-60	2044	1288	756	10011	6965	3046	5559	4298	1261
Sultanpur	Total	Total	134714	71019	63695	416951	250504	166447	262373	183177	79196
	Total	15-60	110067	57395	52672	349445	210290	139155	234460	164348	70112
	Rural	Total	132963	70025	62938	407165	243848	163317	256678	178937	77741
	Rural	15-60	108532	56529	52003	341131	204552	136579	229325	160508	68817
	Urban	Total	1751	994	757	9786	6656	3130	5695	4240	1455
	Urban	15-60	1535	866	669	8314	5738	2576	5135	3840	1295
Unnao	Total	Total	68807	34100	34707	294106	171717	122389	148928	110095	38833
	Total	15-60	53606	26371	27235	244907	144358	100549	131746	98203	33543
	Rural	Total	62335	29395	32940	259658	146122	113536	129379	94367	35012
	Rural	15-60	48107	22335	25772	215637	122270	93367	114396	84085	30311
	Urban	Total	6472	4705	1767	34448	25595	8853	19549	15728	3821
	Urban	15-60	5499	4036	1463	29270	22088	7182	17350	14118	3232
Varanasi	Total	Total	58727	29378	29349	241220	141028	100192	121652	85374	36278
	Total	15-60	48079	23738	24341	202307	118689	83618	109432	77202	32230
	Rural	Total	48697	22962	25735	164888	92886	72002	89650	62482	27168
	Rural	15-60	39962	18519	21443	140648	79173	61475	81533	56913	24620
	Urban	Total	10030	6416	3614	76332	48142	28190	32002	22892	9110
	Urban	15-60	8117	5219	2898	61659	39516	22143	27899	20289	7610

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

States / Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh	Total	Total	133997626	54633748	79363878	8572759	4257744	4315015
	Total	15-60	55649594	15512480	40137114	7568189	3732656	3835533
	Rural	Total	103366298	42640116	60726182	6063052	2970426	3092626
	Rural	15-60	40377522	11239560	29137962	5299821	2580765	2719056
	Urban	Total	30631328	11993632	18637696	2509707	1287318	1222389
	Urban	15-60	15272072	4272920	10999152	2268368	1151891	1116477
Agra	Total	Total	3028953	1245252	1783701	189214	100945	88269
	Total	15-60	1356051	383656	972395	170684	90567	80117
	Rural	Total	1654194	690705	963489	85922	48816	37106
	Rural	15-60	662368	179371	482997	76417	43473	32944
	Urban	Total	1374759	554547	820212	103292	52129	51163
	Urban	15-60	693683	204285	489398	94267	47094	47173
Aligarh	Total	Total	2499528	1022659	1476869	122663	67057	55606
	Total	15-60	1049624	289367	760257	108110	58921	49189
	Rural	Total	1641182	684059	957123	71285	40293	30992
	Rural	15-60	636144	175211	460933	62442	35426	27016
	Urban	Total	858346	338600	519746	51378	26764	24614
	Urban	15-60	413480	114156	299324	45668	23495	22173
Allahabad	Total	Total	3842484	1705697	2136787	345689	185667	160022
	Total	15-60	1610332	569065	1041267	308613	165958	142655
	Rural	Total	2861171	1291053	1570118	211257	113057	98200
	Rural	15-60	1070010	378603	691407	184902	99379	85523
	Urban	Total	981313	414644	566669	134432	72610	61822
	Urban	15-60	540322	190462	349860	123711	66579	57132
Ambedkar Nagar	Total	Total	1610490	665004	945486	137159	61453	75706
	Total	15-60	680323	209589	470734	121942	54014	67928
	Rural	Total	1414446	588546	825900	118607	52879	65728
	Rural	15-60	586311	183045	403266	105229	46349	58880
	Urban	Total	196044	76458	119586	18552	8574	9978
	Urban	15-60	94012	26544	67468	16713	7665	9048
Auraiya	Total	Total	937522	375497	562025	63164	31454	31710
	Total	15-60	409823	112079	297744	57789	28615	29174
	Rural	Total	770746	310074	460672	47096	23152	23944
	Rural	15-60	325777	88571	237206	42781	20922	21859
	Urban	Total	166776	65423	101353	16068	8302	7766
	Urban	15-60	84046	23508	60538	15008	7693	7315

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Azamgarh	Total	Total	3241881	1343114	1898767	240380	115983	124397
	Total	15-60	1363688	418972	944716	215324	103077	112247
	Rural	Total	2966814	1228635	1738179	221771	105477	116294
	Rural	15-60	1238300	378676	859624	198469	93625	104844
	Urban	Total	275067	114479	160588	18609	10506	8103
	Urban	15-60	125388	40296	85092	16855	9452	7403
Baghpat	Total	Total	886353	357466	528887	44419	26032	18387
	Total	15-60	384441	101118	283323	40112	23572	16540
	Rural	Total	690460	280882	409578	34314	20186	14128
	Rural	15-60	292984	78269	214715	31020	18336	12684
	Urban	Total	195893	76584	119309	10105	5846	4259
	Urban	15-60	91457	22849	68608	9092	5236	3856
Bahraich	Total	Total	2335571	948308	1387263	108960	48813	60147
	Total	15-60	848973	207071	641902	92334	40219	52115
	Rural	Total	2135098	869645	1265453	90593	39955	50638
	Rural	15-60	751439	179471	571968	75888	32384	43504
	Urban	Total	200473	78663	121810	18367	8858	9509
	Urban	15-60	97534	27600	69934	16446	7835	8611
Ballia	Total	Total	2220291	949842	1270449	196806	104555	92251
	Total	15-60	968229	326576	641653	172787	91915	80872
	Rural	Total	2007207	862265	1144942	174458	92458	82000
	Rural	15-60	862877	292452	570425	152503	80970	71533
	Urban	Total	213084	87577	125507	22348	12097	10251
	Urban	15-60	105352	34124	71228	20284	10945	9339
Balrampur	Total	Total	1388412	580389	808023	67449	31447	36002
	Total	15-60	476593	124826	351767	55909	25476	30433
	Rural	Total	1269210	534000	735210	58551	26737	31814
	Rural	15-60	419483	108873	310610	48004	21328	26676
	Urban	Total	119202	46389	72813	8898	4710	4188
	Urban	15-60	57110	15953	41157	7905	4148	3757
Banda	Total	Total	1097721	480562	617159	58759	30094	28665
	Total	15-60	367657	111490	256167	50747	25890	24857
	Rural	Total	907750	404434	503316	40068	20510	19558
	Rural	15-60	275164	84144	191020	33608	17163	16445
	Urban	Total	189971	76128	113843	18691	9584	9107
	Urban	15-60	92493	27346	65147	17139	8727	8412

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Bara Banki	Total	Total	2067849	835832	1232017	128611	54018	74593
	Total	15-60	766511	199071	567440	110095	45287	64808
	Rural	Total	1841041	746786	1094255	109461	45016	64445
	Rural	15-60	660491	170031	490460	93052	37436	55616
	Urban	Total	226808	89046	137762	19150	9002	10148
	Urban	15-60	106020	29040	76980	17043	7851	9192
Bareilly	Total	Total	3046388	1204659	1841729	178887	87861	91026
	Total	15-60	1260047	312571	947476	153924	74337	79587
	Rural	Total	1985597	791986	1193611	94994	45726	49268
	Rural	15-60	755551	176242	579309	80489	37947	42542
	Urban	Total	1060791	412673	648118	83893	42135	41758
	Urban	15-60	504496	136329	368167	73435	36390	37045
Basti	Total	Total	1680776	696630	984146	116657	53932	62725
	Total	15-60	678928	201517	477411	103658	47483	56175
	Rural	Total	1579703	655567	924136	107588	48850	58738
	Rural	15-60	623443	183322	440121	95291	42808	52483
	Urban	Total	101073	41063	60010	9069	5082	3987
	Urban	15-60	55485	18195	37290	8367	4675	3692
Bijnor	Total	Total	2594677	999718	1594959	139213	69096	70117
	Total	15-60	1137771	273777	863994	123132	60518	62614
	Rural	Total	1929865	747810	1182055	100633	48660	51973
	Rural	15-60	823564	195879	627685	89365	42748	46617
	Urban	Total	664812	251908	412904	38580	20436	18144
	Urban	15-60	314207	77898	236309	33767	17770	15997
Budaun	Total	Total	2574553	1028143	1546410	87953	45246	42707
	Total	15-60	957463	214441	743022	71888	36255	35633
	Rural	Total	2109749	850695	1259054	64670	32690	31980
	Rural	15-60	751415	165203	586212	52080	25700	26380
	Urban	Total	464804	177448	287356	23283	12556	10727
	Urban	15-60	206048	49238	156810	19808	10555	9253
Bulandshahr	Total	Total	2325911	947445	1378466	95328	54703	40625
	Total	15-60	953695	250640	703055	84553	48492	36061
	Rural	Total	1712269	710973	1001296	64372	37712	26660
	Rural	15-60	666714	179676	487038	57229	33671	23558
	Urban	Total	613642	236472	377170	30956	16991	13965
	Urban	15-60	286981	70964	216017	27324	14821	12503

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Chandauli	Total	Total	1300213	554934	745279	100646	50960	49686
	Total	15-60	528128	168897	359231	90119	45589	44530
	Rural	Total	1126209	483877	642332	82215	41103	41112
	Rural	15-60	442689	142364	300325	73629	36785	36844
	Urban	Total	174004	71057	102947	18431	9857	8574
	Urban	15-60	85439	26533	58906	16490	8804	7686
Chitrakoot	Total	Total	597533	272744	324789	24746	13023	11723
	Total	15-60	180073	60380	119693	21547	11380	10167
	Rural	Total	528628	245069	283559	20225	10552	9673
	Rural	15-60	147141	50654	96487	17374	9080	8294
	Urban	Total	68905	27675	41230	4521	2471	2050
	Urban	15-60	32932	9726	23206	4173	2300	1873
Deoria	Total	Total	2224700	898363	1326337	176759	88623	88136
	Total	15-60	976222	286386	689836	158023	78890	79133
	Rural	Total	1990563	804785	1185778	150327	75331	74996
	Rural	15-60	856520	249487	607033	133687	66720	66967
	Urban	Total	234137	93578	140559	26432	13292	13140
	Urban	15-60	119702	36899	82803	24336	12170	12166
Etah	Total	Total	1228496	507095	721401	69363	37314	32049
	Total	15-60	514751	145530	369221	61693	33262	28431
	Rural	Total	1035470	429071	606399	53931	28761	25170
	Rural	15-60	419182	117196	301986	47812	25620	22192
	Urban	Total	193026	78024	115002	15432	8553	6879
	Urban	15-60	95569	28334	67235	13881	7642	6239
Etawah	Total	Total	1075738	432143	643595	81396	41325	40071
	Total	15-60	478257	132870	345387	74339	37550	36789
	Rural	Total	815117	329494	485623	52721	26836	25885
	Rural	15-60	341751	92975	248776	48023	24376	23647
	Urban	Total	260621	102649	157972	28675	14489	14186
	Urban	15-60	136506	39895	96611	26316	13174	13142
Faizabad	Total	Total	1639787	661740	978047	126169	56598	69571
	Total	15-60	687659	196526	491133	111699	49579	62120
	Rural	Total	1405807	568263	837544	99335	42707	56628
	Rural	15-60	565251	158020	407231	87262	36986	50276
	Urban	Total	233980	93477	140503	26834	13891	12943
	Urban	15-60	122408	38506	83902	24437	12593	11844

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Farrukhabad	Total	Total	1292937	511695	781242	60269	30142	30127
	Total	15-60	547778	137318	410460	53871	26819	27052
	Rural	Total	1003930	399794	604136	39570	19216	20354
	Rural	15-60	402462	98066	304396	35346	17081	18265
	Urban	Total	289007	111901	177106	20699	10926	9773
	Urban	15-60	145316	39252	106064	18525	9738	8787
Fatehpur	Total	Total	1568804	670986	897818	105338	53142	52196
	Total	15-60	571746	171017	400729	92413	46393	46020
	Rural	Total	1345926	583124	762802	80769	40274	40495
	Rural	15-60	459247	138357	320890	70547	35022	35525
	Urban	Total	222878	87862	135016	24569	12868	11701
	Urban	15-60	112499	32660	79839	21866	11371	10495
Firozabad	Total	Total	1736635	710206	1026429	103918	57323	46595
	Total	15-60	752894	212266	540628	91548	50502	41046
	Rural	Total	1173435	479570	693865	58442	33974	24468
	Rural	15-60	494075	136501	357574	51630	30206	21424
	Urban	Total	563200	230636	332564	45476	23349	22127
	Urban	15-60	258819	75765	183054	39918	20296	19622
Gautam Buddha Nagar	Total	Total	1079006	446830	632176	57465	29571	27894
	Total	15-60	474122	132840	341282	51283	26185	25098
	Rural	Total	457133	196502	260631	25433	14616	10817
	Rural	15-60	187576	56945	130631	22349	12936	9413
	Urban	Total	621873	250328	371545	32032	14955	17077
	Urban	15-60	286546	75895	210651	28934	13249	15685
Ghaziabad	Total	Total	3161107	1257219	1903888	168942	86432	82510
	Total	15-60	1472082	392791	1079291	150404	75857	74547
	Rural	Total	1023021	419467	603554	49072	26945	22127
	Rural	15-60	423491	114342	309149	43116	23674	19442
	Urban	Total	2138086	837752	1300334	119870	59487	60383
	Urban	15-60	1048591	278449	770142	107288	52183	55105
Ghaziipur	Total	Total	2415666	1046375	1369291	204713	107782	96931
	Total	15-60	969588	326164	643424	178092	94065	84027
	Rural	Total	2217015	964681	1252334	182538	95939	86599
	Rural	15-60	871579	294876	576703	158143	83435	74708
	Urban	Total	198651	81694	116957	22175	11843	10332
	Urban	15-60	98009	31288	66721	19949	10630	9319

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Gonda	Total	Total	2263367	931298	1332069	144887	68101	76786
	Total	15-60	882719	245272	637447	125365	58342	67023
	Rural	Total	2104821	868648	1236173	128134	59419	68715
	Rural	15-60	800052	220378	579674	110202	50557	59645
	Urban	Total	158546	62650	95896	16753	8682	8071
	Urban	15-60	82667	24894	57773	15163	7785	7378
Gorakhpur	Total	Total	3089266	1260901	1828365	269403	134734	134669
	Total	15-60	1401002	424826	976176	238761	118920	119841
	Rural	Total	2506676	1026274	1480402	195826	97580	98246
	Rural	15-60	1082519	322573	759946	172062	85402	86660
	Urban	Total	582590	234627	347963	73577	37154	36423
	Urban	15-60	318483	102253	216230	66699	33518	33181
Hamirpur	Total	Total	660630	285010	375620	42065	21551	20514
	Total	15-60	249210	77940	171270	37549	19228	18321
	Rural	Total	518183	226509	291674	29032	14523	14509
	Rural	15-60	180069	56705	123364	25404	12708	12696
	Urban	Total	142447	58501	83946	13033	7028	6005
	Urban	15-60	69141	21235	47906	12145	6520	5625
Hardoi	Total	Total	2773899	1099490	1674409	155342	73408	81934
	Total	15-60	1114073	280058	834015	132328	61965	70363
	Rural	Total	2393945	952401	1441544	122249	56071	66178
	Rural	15-60	928779	229617	699162	103118	46849	56269
	Urban	Total	379954	147089	232865	33093	17337	15756
	Urban	15-60	185294	50441	134853	29210	15116	14094
Jalaun	Total	Total	1069210	435123	634087	72768	38589	34179
	Total	15-60	463642	132164	331478	65594	34699	30895
	Rural	Total	776650	320627	456023	45299	23846	21453
	Rural	15-60	313770	89367	224403	40611	21334	19277
	Urban	Total	292560	114496	178064	27469	14743	12726
	Urban	15-60	149872	42797	107075	24983	13365	11618
Jaunpur	Total	Total	3056829	1286308	1770521	207618	106591	101027
	Total	15-60	1259812	401172	858640	182290	93683	88607
	Rural	Total	2804774	1185279	1619495	184277	94023	90254
	Rural	15-60	1132475	361753	770722	160961	82199	78762
	Urban	Total	252055	101029	151026	23341	12568	10773
	Urban	15-60	127337	39419	87918	21329	11484	9845

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Jhansi	Total	Total	1183689	492079	691610	94760	47257	47503
	Total	15-60	507867	150501	357366	86443	42954	43489
	Rural	Total	636676	279151	357525	35682	17573	18109
	Rural	15-60	222791	69389	153402	31819	15702	16117
	Urban	Total	547013	212928	334085	59078	29684	29394
	Urban	15-60	285076	81112	203964	54624	27252	27372
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Total	Total	1241132	504412	736720	58888	31150	27738
	Total	15-60	499524	130693	368831	52339	27512	24827
	Rural	Total	917560	380354	537206	41157	21664	19493
	Rural	15-60	349211	92712	256499	36607	19215	17392
	Urban	Total	323572	124058	199514	17731	9486	8245
	Urban	15-60	150313	37981	112332	15732	8297	7435
Kannauj	Total	Total	1131940	450842	681098	62122	29094	33028
	Total	15-60	470904	123002	347902	55815	25872	29943
	Rural	Total	940427	373195	567232	48743	22168	26575
	Rural	15-60	383916	98117	285799	43804	19751	24053
	Urban	Total	191513	77647	113866	13379	6926	6453
	Urban	15-60	86988	24885	62103	12011	6121	5890
Kanpur Dehat	Total	Total	1167320	469264	698056	78247	37536	40711
	Total	15-60	499205	137732	361473	71012	33925	37087
	Rural	Total	1047202	422847	624355	66356	31986	34370
	Rural	15-60	440725	122115	318610	60077	28882	31195
	Urban	Total	120118	46417	73701	11891	5550	6341
	Urban	15-60	58480	15617	42863	10935	5043	5892
Kanpur Nagar	Total	Total	3009036	1159935	1849101	286431	143505	142926
	Total	15-60	1559275	433638	1125637	261775	129801	131974
	Rural	Total	1002754	393279	609475	64480	32000	32480
	Rural	15-60	432152	111893	320259	57251	28360	28891
	Urban	Total	2006282	766656	1239626	221951	111505	110446
	Urban	15-60	1127123	321745	805378	204524	101441	103083
Kanshiram Nagar	Total	Total	963954	388952	575002	36815	19018	17797
	Total	15-60	363496	86861	276635	31867	16235	15632
	Rural	Total	759442	308014	451428	22373	11472	10901
	Rural	15-60	270284	62082	208202	19085	9590	9495
	Urban	Total	204512	80938	123574	14442	7546	6896
	Urban	15-60	93212	24779	68433	12782	6645	6137

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kaushambi	Total	Total	960510	435841	524669	57803	30441	27362
	Total	15-60	304586	104829	199757	48789	25722	23067
	Rural	Total	877042	400951	476091	52155	27039	25116
	Rural	15-60	268457	93499	174958	43740	22677	21063
	Urban	Total	83468	34890	48578	5648	3402	2246
	Urban	15-60	36129	11330	24799	5049	3045	2004
Kheri	Total	Total	2756525	1064704	1691821	130805	60016	70789
	Total	15-60	1118416	258930	859486	113291	51381	61910
	Rural	Total	2434230	941493	1492737	107183	47528	59655
	Rural	15-60	958362	216462	741900	91993	40224	51769
	Urban	Total	322295	123211	199084	23622	12488	11134
	Urban	15-60	160054	42468	117586	21298	11157	10141
Kushinagar	Total	Total	2447571	1013198	1434373	176751	83425	93326
	Total	15-60	998407	301356	697051	150488	70581	79907
	Rural	Total	2324939	963953	1360986	168762	79125	89637
	Rural	15-60	938702	283032	655670	143383	66779	76604
	Urban	Total	122632	49245	73387	7989	4300	3689
	Urban	15-60	59705	18324	41381	7105	3802	3303
Lalitpur	Total	Total	718241	314228	404013	31177	14925	16252
	Total	15-60	221442	63109	158333	27433	12992	14441
	Rural	Total	600025	268219	331806	19232	9129	10103
	Rural	15-60	163321	47131	116190	16458	7720	8738
	Urban	Total	118216	46009	72207	11945	5796	6149
	Urban	15-60	58121	15978	42143	10975	5272	5703
Lucknow	Total	Total	3047032	1168077	1878955	318195	147758	170437
	Total	15-60	1515262	414695	1100567	285347	130705	154642
	Rural	Total	1028682	407591	621091	85493	38497	46996
	Rural	15-60	428273	115290	312983	74298	33157	41141
	Urban	Total	2018350	760486	1257864	232702	109261	123441
	Urban	15-60	1086989	299405	787584	211049	97548	113501
Mahamaya Nagar	Total	Total	1080593	438001	642592	54588	31330	23258
	Total	15-60	456242	121561	334681	48624	28009	20615
	Rural	Total	843979	345711	498268	40767	23496	17271
	Rural	15-60	343190	91767	251423	36183	20958	15225
	Urban	Total	236614	92290	144324	13821	7834	5987
	Urban	15-60	113052	29794	83258	12441	7051	5390

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Mahoba	Total	Total	526282	229205	297077	29829	14272	15557
	Total	15-60	184796	56910	127886	26080	12320	13760
	Rural	Total	396864	176838	220026	17001	8202	8799
	Rural	15-60	124363	39122	85241	14534	6931	7603
	Urban	Total	129418	52367	77051	12828	6070	6758
	Urban	15-60	60433	17788	42645	11546	5389	6157
Mahrajganj	Total	Total	1690450	722289	968161	114650	54166	60484
	Total	15-60	627225	194232	432993	97376	45566	51810
	Rural	Total	1593522	684475	909047	105472	49885	55587
	Rural	15-60	578563	179998	398565	89165	41771	47394
	Urban	Total	96928	37814	59114	9178	4281	4897
	Urban	15-60	48662	14234	34428	8211	3795	4416
Mainpuri	Total	Total	1307689	527310	780379	69409	37218	32191
	Total	15-60	568241	157215	411026	62897	33705	29192
	Rural	Total	1096566	443377	653189	51687	28015	23672
	Rural	15-60	462395	126597	335798	46813	25416	21397
	Urban	Total	211123	83933	127190	17722	9203	8519
	Urban	15-60	105846	30618	75228	16084	8289	7795
Mathura	Total	Total	1706245	731983	974262	96544	55716	40828
	Total	15-60	663298	199822	463476	85079	49108	35971
	Rural	Total	1175720	519425	656295	59285	34872	24413
	Rural	15-60	411375	128614	282761	51741	30598	21143
	Urban	Total	530525	212558	317967	37259	20844	16415
	Urban	15-60	251923	71208	180715	33338	18510	14828
Mau	Total	Total	1509221	639296	869925	120252	58612	61640
	Total	15-60	615677	196967	418710	108583	52559	56024
	Rural	Total	1173762	498314	675448	99625	47971	51654
	Rural	15-60	475117	152611	322506	89989	43007	46982
	Urban	Total	335459	140982	194477	20627	10641	9986
	Urban	15-60	140560	44356	96204	18594	9552	9042
Meerut	Total	Total	2353150	926933	1426217	127277	68466	58811
	Total	15-60	1085106	281876	803230	115149	61592	53557
	Rural	Total	1141141	459724	681417	53644	31221	22423
	Rural	15-60	481837	125096	356741	47870	27871	19999
	Urban	Total	1212009	467209	744800	73633	37245	36388
	Urban	15-60	603269	156780	446489	67279	33721	33558

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Mirzapur	Total	Total	1614974	699241	915733	103931	51629	52302
	Total	15-60	620534	199329	421205	93148	46353	46795
	Rural	Total	1379981	603236	776745	84825	41241	43584
	Rural	15-60	505857	163406	342451	75768	36880	38888
	Urban	Total	234993	96005	138988	19106	10388	8718
	Urban	15-60	114677	35923	78754	17380	9473	7907
Moradabad	Total	Total	3354195	1309747	2044448	151137	79524	71613
	Total	15-60	1378479	327267	1051212	130927	68080	62847
	Rural	Total	2247849	893470	1354379	86360	44796	41564
	Rural	15-60	854163	198332	655831	73029	37544	35485
	Urban	Total	1106346	416277	690069	64777	34728	30049
	Urban	15-60	524316	128935	395381	57898	30536	27362
Muzaffarnagar	Total	Total	2851868	1111865	1740003	108131	61143	46988
	Total	15-60	1220324	281972	938352	96318	54016	42302
	Rural	Total	2008744	792942	1215802	68890	38910	29980
	Rural	15-60	823341	189957	633384	61190	34490	26700
	Urban	Total	843124	318923	524201	39241	22233	17008
	Urban	15-60	396983	92015	304968	35128	19526	15602
Pilibhit	Total	Total	1412402	537063	875339	71350	33720	37630
	Total	15-60	609162	140860	468302	62422	28962	33460
	Rural	Total	1165905	442595	723310	50569	22669	27900
	Rural	15-60	484785	107212	377573	44050	19303	24747
	Urban	Total	246497	94468	152029	20781	11051	9730
	Urban	15-60	124377	33648	90729	18372	9659	8713
Pratapgarh	Total	Total	2142540	901516	1241024	186547	92118	94429
	Total	15-60	908106	289949	618157	166209	81675	84534
	Rural	Total	2020511	851819	1168692	171082	84129	86953
	Rural	15-60	844868	269314	575554	152294	74489	77805
	Urban	Total	122029	49697	72332	15465	7989	7476
	Urban	15-60	63238	20635	42603	13915	7186	6729
Rae Bareli	Total	Total	2200849	885149	1315700	187179	84331	102848
	Total	15-60	919730	258592	661138	166660	74502	92158
	Rural	Total	1988497	802465	1186032	161452	71722	89730
	Rural	15-60	804055	224037	580018	142612	62760	79852
	Urban	Total	212352	82684	129668	25727	12609	13118
	Urban	15-60	115675	34555	81120	24048	11742	12306

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal
Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rampur	Total	Total	1598558	614196	984362	75226	35354	39872
	Total	15-60	654643	145529	509114	63609	28964	34645
	Rural	Total	1192214	466072	726142	51792	23092	28700
	Rural	15-60	458307	100093	358214	42903	18328	24575
	Urban	Total	406344	148124	258220	23434	12262	11172
	Urban	15-60	196336	45436	150900	20706	10636	10070
Saharanpur	Total	Total	2429038	922970	1506068	103839	54094	49745
	Total	15-60	1093805	252407	841398	92810	47739	45071
	Rural	Total	1681477	639889	1041588	61902	31602	30300
	Rural	15-60	724323	159087	565236	55145	27775	27370
	Urban	Total	747561	283081	464480	41937	22492	19445
	Urban	15-60	369482	93320	276162	37665	19964	17701
Sant Kabir Nagar	Total	Total	1175714	486174	689540	72113	34187	37926
	Total	15-60	459859	132142	327717	62506	29280	33226
	Rural	Total	1085517	449833	635684	65137	30649	34488
	Rural	15-60	418420	120247	298173	56362	26208	30154
	Urban	Total	90197	36341	53856	6976	3538	3438
	Urban	15-60	41439	11895	29544	6144	3072	3072
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	Total	Total	1107605	463944	643661	72059	34866	37193
	Total	15-60	458565	137839	320726	64630	31074	33556
	Rural	Total	944940	397981	546959	59957	28998	30959
	Rural	15-60	384657	116136	268521	53856	25897	27959
	Urban	Total	162665	65963	96702	12102	5868	6234
	Urban	15-60	73908	21703	52205	10774	5177	5597
Shahjahanpur	Total	Total	2114324	823090	1291234	109337	50796	58541
	Total	15-60	858198	195805	662393	94174	42815	51359
	Rural	Total	1693336	662730	1030606	70860	30871	39989
	Rural	15-60	648615	140759	507856	59551	25116	34435
	Urban	Total	420988	160360	260628	38477	19925	18552
	Urban	15-60	209583	55046	154537	34623	17699	16924
Shrawasti	Total	Total	713606	299916	413690	41295	18567	22728
	Total	15-60	248578	64197	184381	34223	14923	19300
	Rural	Total	684896	288739	396157	39508	17447	22061
	Rural	15-60	234745	60360	174385	32622	13899	18723
	Urban	Total	28710	11177	17533	1787	1120	667
	Urban	15-60	13833	3837	9996	1601	1024	577

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

**Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and Those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for Work
Classified by Age and Sex**

Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Non-workers					
			Total			Seeking/available for work		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Siddharthnagar	Total	Total	1680399	711462	968937	94706	42759	51947
	Total	15-60	571634	159506	412128	81366	36178	45188
	Rural	Total	1566315	665153	901162	86625	38339	48286
	Rural	15-60	520352	144216	376136	74127	32240	41887
	Urban	Total	114084	46309	67775	8081	4420	3661
	Urban	15-60	51282	15290	35992	7239	3938	3301
Sitapur	Total	Total	3061390	1204012	1857378	176426	77249	99177
	Total	15-60	1222345	300483	921862	153660	66328	87332
	Rural	Total	2690613	1059235	1631378	143049	61047	82002
	Rural	15-60	1042148	249849	792299	124177	52255	71922
	Urban	Total	370777	144777	226000	33377	16202	17175
	Urban	15-60	180197	50634	129563	29483	14073	15410
Sonbhadra	Total	Total	1132160	507733	624427	63613	32237	31376
	Total	15-60	385778	130350	255428	56558	28672	27886
	Rural	Total	907600	416691	490909	42306	19484	22822
	Rural	15-60	262111	91518	170593	36571	16698	19873
	Urban	Total	224560	91042	133518	21307	12753	8554
	Urban	15-60	123667	38832	84835	19987	11974	8013
Sultanpur	Total	Total	2554485	1044748	1509737	208004	95416	112588
	Total	15-60	1064366	314270	750096	185788	84327	101461
	Rural	Total	2412975	988422	1424553	193468	88394	105074
	Rural	15-60	990078	291434	698644	172382	77916	94466
	Urban	Total	141510	56326	85184	14536	7022	7514
	Urban	15-60	74288	22836	51452	13406	6411	6995
Unnao	Total	Total	1983623	779073	1204550	126383	61250	65133
	Total	15-60	809086	208365	600721	110889	53376	57513
	Rural	Total	1616218	640345	975873	93205	44387	48818
	Rural	15-60	624738	159462	465276	80973	38297	42676
	Urban	Total	367405	138728	228677	33178	16863	16315
	Urban	15-60	184348	48903	135445	29916	15079	14837
Varanasi	Total	Total	2456133	1000623	1455510	183822	91034	92788
	Total	15-60	1113526	329446	784080	165386	81349	84037
	Rural	Total	1384372	580038	804334	97933	46916	51017
	Rural	15-60	568262	171399	396863	87354	41426	45928
	Urban	Total	1071761	420585	651176	85889	44118	41771
	Urban	15-60	545264	158047	387217	78032	39923	38109

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Annexure-IX

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No of Households	Total Population Person	Total Population Male	Total Population Female	Literates Population Person	Literates Population Male	Literates Population Female
Mal	Total	31429	170962	89553	81409	93602	56645	36957
	Rural	31429	170962	89553	81409	93602	56645	36957
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	31402	179673	94343	85330	101314	60754	40560
	Rural	31402	179673	94343	85330	101314	60754	40560
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	42496	239938	126133	113805	135853	80936	54917
	Rural	42496	239938	126133	113805	135853	80936	54917
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	24845	137251	71641	65610	86603	49586	37017
	Rural	24845	137251	71641	65610	86603	49586	37017
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	26735	152277	80242	72035	87584	51511	36073
	Rural	26735	152277	80242	72035	87584	51511	36073
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	45181	246857	129640	117217	157067	91455	65612
	Rural	40923	224045	117745	106300	142101	82992	59109
	Urban	4258	22812	11895	10917	14966	8463	6503
Gosaiganj	Total	37610	198184	102864	95320	108607	64338	44269
	Rural	37610	198184	102864	95320	108607	64338	44269
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	47753	248512	131231	117281	145193	86894	58299
	Rural	47753	248512	131231	117281	145193	86894	58299
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Worker Population Person	Total Worker Population Male	Total Worker Population Female	Main Working Population Person	Main Working Population Male	Main Working Population Female
Mal	Total	54867	43762	11105	35703	29745	5958
	Rural	54867	43762	11105	35703	29745	5958
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	61962	47496	14466	38725	32453	6272
	Rural	61962	47496	14466	38725	32453	6272
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	82378	63158	19220	55455	46753	8702
	Rural	82378	63158	19220	55455	46753	8702
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	42576	34756	7820	30614	26342	4272
	Rural	42576	34756	7820	30614	26342	4272
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table continued....

Kakori	Total	50894	40107	10787	34235	29075	5160
	Rural	50894	40107	10787	34235	29075	5160
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	81521	65210	16311	48302	40918	7384
	Rural	74661	59508	15153	43988	37239	6749
	Urban	6860	5702	1158	4314	3679	635
Gosaiganj	Total	69061	52379	16682	44507	36195	8312
	Rural	69061	52379	16682	44507	36195	8312
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	85761	64995	20766	53126	43368	9758
	Rural	85761	64995	20766	53126	43368	9758
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main Cultivator Population Person	Main Cultivator Population Male	Main Cultivator Population Female	Main Agricultural Labourers Population Person	Main Agricultural Labourers Population Male	Main Agricultural Labourers Population Female
Mal	Total	15618	13283	2335	11763	9944	1819
	Rural	15618	13283	2335	11763	9944	1819
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	12652	11064	1588	10411	8658	1753
	Rural	12652	11064	1588	10411	8658	1753
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	24624	21628	2996	12987	10489	2498
	Rural	24624	21628	2996	12987	10489	2498
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	7207	6401	806	4165	3513	652
	Rural	7207	6401	806	4165	3513	652
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	13439	11855	1584	8067	6601	1466
	Rural	13439	11855	1584	8067	6601	1466
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	12201	10757	1444	8772	6925	1847
	Rural	12095	10666	1429	8202	6479	1723
	Urban	106	91	15	570	446	124
Gosaiganj	Total	18746	15406	3340	12032	9001	3031
	Rural	18746	15406	3340	12032	9001	3031
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	18575	15805	2770	16582	12776	3806
	Rural	18575	15805	2770	16582	12776	3806
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main Household Industries Population Person	Main Household Industries Population Male	Main Household Industries Population Female	Main Other Workers Population Person	Main Other Workers Population Male	Main Other Workers Population Female
		Mal	Total	1698	1261	437	6624
	Rural	1698	1261	437	6624	5257	1367
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	4369	3155	1214	11293	9576	1717
	Rural	4369	3155	1214	11293	9576	1717
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	2712	2012	700	15132	12624	2508
	Rural	2712	2012	700	15132	12624	2508
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	1607	1303	304	17635	15125	2510
	Rural	1607	1303	304	17635	15125	2510
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	2287	1767	520	10442	8852	1590
	Rural	2287	1767	520	10442	8852	1590
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	2426	1951	475	24903	21285	3618
	Rural	2257	1812	445	21434	18282	3152
	Urban	169	139	30	3469	3003	466
Gosaiganj	Total	1830	1394	436	11899	10394	1505
	Rural	1830	1394	436	11899	10394	1505
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	2313	1649	664	15656	13138	2518
	Rural	2313	1649	664	15656	13138	2518
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Worker Population Person	Marginal Worker Population Male	Marginal Worker Population Female	Marginal Cultivator Population Person	Marginal Cultivator Population Male	Marginal Cultivator Population Female
		Mal	Total	19164	14017	5147	3985
	Rural	19164	14017	5147	3985	2929	1056
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	23237	15043	8194	4161	2416	1745
	Rural	23237	15043	8194	4161	2416	1745
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	26923	16405	10518	5664	3149	2515
	Rural	26923	16405	10518	5664	3149	2515
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table continued....

Chinhat	Total	11962	8414	3548	1630	1106	524
	Rural	11962	8414	3548	1630	1106	524
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	16659	11032	5627	3291	1766	1525
	Rural	16659	11032	5627	3291	1766	1525
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	33219	24292	8927	5529	3658	1871
	Rural	30673	22269	8404	5471	3610	1861
	Urban	2546	2023	523	58	48	10
Gosaiganj	Total	24554	16184	8370	4553	2739	1814
	Rural	24554	16184	8370	4553	2739	1814
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalaganj	Total	32635	21627	11008	4169	2647	1522
	Rural	32635	21627	11008	4169	2647	1522
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Person	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Male	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Female	Marginal Household Industries Population Person	Marginal Household Industries Population Male	Marginal Household Industries Population Female
Mal	Total	10567	8201	2366	1097	597	500
	Rural	10567	8201	2366	1097	597	500
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	9956	6747	3209	2887	1414	1473
	Rural	9956	6747	3209	2887	1414	1473
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	13548	8470	5078	1981	1105	876
	Rural	13548	8470	5078	1981	1105	876
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	3197	2333	864	681	436	245
	Rural	3197	2333	864	681	436	245
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	7388	5241	2147	1758	1079	679
	Rural	7388	5241	2147	1758	1079	679
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	12032	9000	3032	2525	1488	1037
	Rural	11405	8554	2851	2409	1401	1008
	Urban	627	446	181	116	87	29
Gosaiganj	Total	12385	8328	4057	1344	756	588
	Rural	12385	8328	4057	1344	756	588
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalaganj	Total	19178	12489	6689	1416	925	491
	Rural	19178	12489	6689	1416	925	491
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Other Workers Population Person	Marginal Other Workers Population Male	Marginal Other Workers Population Female	Marginal Worker Population Person	Marginal Worker Population Male	Marginal Worker Population Female
Mal	Total	3515	2290	1225	15563	11771	3792
	Rural	3515	2290	1225	15563	11771	3792
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	6233	4466	1767	18796	12311	6485
	Rural	6233	4466	1767	18796	12311	6485
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	5730	3681	2049	19777	12472	7305
	Rural	5730	3681	2049	19777	12472	7305
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	6454	4539	1915	9622	6630	2992
	Rural	6454	4539	1915	9622	6630	2992
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	4222	2946	1276	13166	8938	4228
	Rural	4222	2946	1276	13166	8938	4228
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	13133	10146	2987	26173	19462	6711
	Rural	11388	8704	2684	24075	17707	6368
	Urban	1745	1442	303	2098	1755	343
Gosaiganj	Total	6272	4361	1911	19385	12911	6474
	Rural	6272	4361	1911	19385	12911	6474
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	7872	5566	2306	25393	17099	8294
	Rural	7872	5566	2306	25393	17099	8294
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Cultivator Population Person	Marginal Cultivator Population Male	Marginal Cultivator Population Female	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Person	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Male	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Female
Mal	Total	3267	2550	717	8568	6818	1750
	Rural	3267	2550	717	8568	6818	1750
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	3385	1976	1409	8170	5615	2555
	Rural	3385	1976	1409	8170	5615	2555
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	3904	2350	1554	9757	6422	3335
	Rural	3904	2350	1554	9757	6422	3335
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table continued...

Chinhhat	Total	1321	893	428	2533	1836	697
	Rural	1321	893	428	2533	1836	697
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	2339	1236	1103	5874	4351	1523
	Rural	2339	1236	1103	5874	4351	1523
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	4471	3046	1425	9420	7352	2068
	Rural	4417	3001	1416	8937	6940	1997
	Urban	54	45	9	483	412	71
Gosaiganj	Total	3392	2041	1351	9934	6788	3146
	Rural	3392	2041	1351	9934	6788	3146
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	3339	2168	1171	14500	9691	4809
	Rural	3339	2168	1171	14500	9691	4809
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Household Industries Population Person	Marginal Household Industries Population Male	Marginal Household Industries Population Female	Marginal Other Workers Population Person	Marginal Other Workers Population Male	Marginal Other Workers Population Female
Mal	Total	865	507	358	2863	1896	967
	Rural	865	507	358	2863	1896	967
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	2302	1179	1123	4939	3541	1398
	Rural	2302	1179	1123	4939	3541	1398
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	1480	795	685	4636	2905	1731
	Rural	1480	795	685	4636	2905	1731
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhhat	Total	508	326	182	5260	3575	1685
	Rural	508	326	182	5260	3575	1685
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	1439	889	550	3514	2462	1052
	Rural	1439	889	550	3514	2462	1052
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	1749	1040	709	10533	8024	2509
	Rural	1656	964	692	9065	6802	2263
	Urban	93	76	17	1468	1222	246
Gosaiganj	Total	1045	607	438	5014	3475	1539
	Rural	1045	607	438	5014	3475	1539
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	934	611	323	6620	4629	1991
	Rural	934	611	323	6620	4629	1991
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Worker Population Person	Marginal Worker Population Male	Marginal Worker Population Female	Marginal Cultivator Population Person	Marginal Cultivator Population Male	Marginal Cultivator Population Female
Mal	Total	3601	2246	1355	718	379	339
	Rural	3601	2246	1355	718	379	339
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	4441	2732	1709	776	440	336
	Rural	4441	2732	1709	776	440	336
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka- Talab	Total	7146	3933	3213	1760	799	961
	Rural	7146	3933	3213	1760	799	961
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	2340	1784	556	309	213	96
	Rural	2340	1784	556	309	213	96
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	3493	2094	1399	952	530	422
	Rural	3493	2094	1399	952	530	422
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	7046	4830	2216	1058	612	446
	Rural	6598	4562	2036	1054	609	445
	Urban	448	268	180	4	3	1
Gosaiganj	Total	5169	3273	1896	1161	698	463
	Rural	5169	3273	1896	1161	698	463
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	7242	4528	2714	830	479	351
	Rural	7242	4528	2714	830	479	351
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Person	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Male	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Female	Marginal Household Industries Population Person	Marginal Household Industries Population Male	Marginal Household Industries Population Female
Mal	Total	1999	1383	616	232	90	142
	Rural	1999	1383	616	232	90	142
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	1786	1132	654	585	235	350
	Rural	1786	1132	654	585	235	350
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka- Talab	Total	3791	2048	1743	501	310	191
	Rural	3791	2048	1743	501	310	191
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	664	497	167	173	110	63
	Rural	664	497	167	173	110	63
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table continued....

Kakori	Total	1514	890	624	319	190	129
	Rural	1514	890	624	319	190	129
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	2612	1648	964	776	448	328
	Rural	2468	1614	854	753	437	316
	Urban	144	34	110	23	11	12
Gosaiganj	Total	2451	1540	911	299	149	150
	Rural	2451	1540	911	299	149	150
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	4678	2798	1880	482	314	168
	Rural	4678	2798	1880	482	314	168
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Lucknow

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Other Workers Population Person	Marginal Other Workers Population Male	Marginal Other Workers Population Female	Non Working Population Person	Non Working Population Male	Non Working Population Female
Mal	Total	652	394	258	116095	45791	70304
	Rural	652	394	258	116095	45791	70304
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malihabad	Total	1294	925	369	117711	46847	70864
	Rural	1294	925	369	117711	46847	70864
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Total	1094	776	318	157560	62975	94585
	Rural	1094	776	318	157560	62975	94585
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinhat	Total	1194	964	230	94675	36885	57790
	Rural	1194	964	230	94675	36885	57790
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakori	Total	708	484	224	101383	40135	61248
	Rural	708	484	224	101383	40135	61248
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarojaninagar	Total	2600	2122	478	165336	64430	100906
	Rural	2323	1902	421	149384	58237	91147
	Urban	277	220	57	15952	6193	9759
Gosaiganj	Total	1258	886	372	129123	50485	78638
	Rural	1258	886	372	129123	50485	78638
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohanlalganj	Total	1252	937	315	162751	66236	96515
	Rural	1252	937	315	162751	66236	96515
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Annexure-X

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No of Households	Total Population Person	Total Population Male	Total Population Female	Literates Population Person	Literates Population Male	Literates Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	38775	238857	125899	112958	81966	54340	27626
	Rural	38775	238857	125899	112958	81966	54340	27626
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	33397	198480	106476	92004	67677	45333	22344
	Rural	33397	198480	106476	92004	67677	45333	22344
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	37357	220348	118028	102320	76889	51162	25727
	Rural	37357	220348	118028	102320	76889	51162	25727
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	36287	204268	108717	95551	85939	56262	29677
	Rural	36287	204268	108717	95551	85939	56262	29677
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	36515	216759	114561	102198	89908	57740	32168
	Rural	36515	216759	114561	102198	89908	57740	32168
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Worker Population Person	Total Worker Population Male	Total Worker Population Female	Main Working Population Person	Main Working Population Male	Main Working Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	84956	61525	23431	46365	39191	7174
	Rural	84956	61525	23431	46365	39191	7174
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	71550	52845	18705	43004	36219	6785
	Rural	71550	52845	18705	43004	36219	6785
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	85855	60095	25760	44071	35713	8358
	Rural	85855	60095	25760	44071	35713	8358
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	75283	54990	20293	44958	36356	8602
	Rural	75283	54990	20293	44958	36356	8602
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	76172	55487	20685	47431	38904	8527
	Rural	76172	55487	20685	47431	38904	8527
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main Cultivator Population Person	Main Cultivator Population Male	Main Cultivator Population Female	Main Agricultural Labourers Population Person	Main Agricultural Labourers Population Male	Main Agricultural Labourers Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	28465	24900	3565	12123	9952	2171
	Rural	28465	24900	3565	12123	9952	2171
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	22733	20633	2100	12641	10496	2145
	Rural	22733	20633	2100	12641	10496	2145
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table continued....

Sirsiya	Total	24164	21141	3023	13600	9998	3602
	Rural	24164	21141	3023	13600	9998	3602
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	24477	21587	2890	14039	10478	3561
	Rural	24477	21587	2890	14039	10478	3561
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	25813	22717	3096	14544	11389	3155
	Rural	25813	22717	3096	14544	11389	3155
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main Household Industries Population Person	Main Household Industries Population Male	Main Household Industries Population Female	Main Other Workers Population Person	Main Other Workers Population Male	Main Other Workers Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	1299	924	375	4478	3415	1063
	Rural	1299	924	375	4478	3415	1063
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	1770	834	936	5860	4256	1604
	Rural	1770	834	936	5860	4256	1604
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	1412	1060	352	4895	3514	1381
	Rural	1412	1060	352	4895	3514	1381
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	1726	1154	572	4716	3137	1579
	Rural	1726	1154	572	4716	3137	1579
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	2201	1402	799	4873	3396	1477
	Rural	2201	1402	799	4873	3396	1477
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Worker Population Person	Marginal Worker Population Male	Marginal Worker Population Female	Marginal Cultivator Population Person	Marginal Cultivator Population Male	Marginal Cultivator Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	38591	22334	16257	9233	5157	4076
	Rural	38591	22334	16257	9233	5157	4076
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	28546	16626	11920	5539	3046	2493
	Rural	28546	16626	11920	5539	3046	2493
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	41784	24382	17402	9079	5299	3780
	Rural	41784	24382	17402	9079	5299	3780
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	30325	18634	11691	6483	4105	2378
	Rural	30325	18634	11691	6483	4105	2378
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	28741	16583	12158	7080	3717	3363
	Rural	28741	16583	12158	7080	3717	3363
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Person	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Male	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Female	Marginal Household Industries Population Person	Marginal Household Industries Population Male	Marginal Household Industries Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	22552	14115	8437	1949	725	1224
	Rural	22552	14115	8437	1949	725	1224
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	16517	10014	6503	1700	699	1001
	Rural	16517	10014	6503	1700	699	1001
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	24650	14842	9808	2387	902	1485
	Rural	24650	14842	9808	2387	902	1485
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	17508	11436	6072	2212	953	1259
	Rural	17508	11436	6072	2212	953	1259
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	15498	9901	5597	1262	566	696
	Rural	15498	9901	5597	1262	566	696
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Other Workers Population Person	Marginal Other Workers Population Male	Marginal Other Workers Population Female	Marginal Worker Population Person	Marginal Worker Population Male	Marginal Worker Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	4857	2337	2520	31431	18077	13354
	Rural	4857	2337	2520	31431	18077	13354
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	4790	2867	1923	22208	13495	8713
	Rural	4790	2867	1923	22208	13495	8713
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	5668	3339	2329	32353	19557	12796
	Rural	5668	3339	2329	32353	19557	12796
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	4122	2140	1982	25035	15577	9458
	Rural	4122	2140	1982	25035	15577	9458
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	4901	2399	2502	22705	13379	9326
	Rural	4901	2399	2502	22705	13379	9326
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Cultivator Population Person	Marginal Cultivator Population Male	Marginal Cultivator Population Female	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Person	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Male	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	7700	4268	3432	18088	11213	6875
	Rural	7700	4268	3432	18088	11213	6875
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table continued....

Hariharpur Rani	Total	4222	2415	1807	12732	8224	4508
	Rural	4222	2415	1807	12732	8224	4508
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	6382	3946	2436	19677	12190	7487
	Rural	6382	3946	2436	19677	12190	7487
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	5435	3455	1980	14754	9656	5098
	Rural	5435	3455	1980	14754	9656	5098
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	5629	3088	2541	12022	7801	4221
	Rural	5629	3088	2541	12022	7801	4221
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Household Industries Population Person	Marginal Household Industries Population Male	Marginal Household Industries Population Female	Marginal Other Workers Population Person	Marginal Other Workers Population Male	Marginal Other Workers Population Person Female
Jamunaha	Total	1339	550	789	4304	2046	2258
	Rural	1339	550	789	4304	2046	2258
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	1336	519	817	3918	2337	1581
	Rural	1336	519	817	3918	2337	1581
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	1852	695	1157	4442	2726	1716
	Rural	1852	695	1157	4442	2726	1716
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	1413	580	833	3433	1886	1547
	Rural	1413	580	833	3433	1886	1547
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	980	431	549	4074	2059	2015
	Rural	980	431	549	4074	2059	2015
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Worker Population Person	Marginal Worker Population Male	Marginal Worker Population Female	Marginal Cultivator Population Person	Marginal Cultivator Population Male	Marginal Cultivator Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	7160	4257	2903	1533	889	644
	Rural	7160	4257	2903	1533	889	644
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	6338	3131	3207	1317	631	686
	Rural	6338	3131	3207	1317	631	686
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	9431	4825	4606	2697	1353	1344
	Rural	9431	4825	4606	2697	1353	1344
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	5290	3057	2233	1048	650	398
	Rural	5290	3057	2233	1048	650	398
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table continued....

Ekona	Total	6036	3204	2832	1451	629	822
	Rural	6036	3204	2832	1451	629	822
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Person	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Male	Marginal Agriculture Labourers Population Female	Marginal Household Industries Population Person	Marginal Household Industries Population Male	Marginal Household Industries Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	4464	2902	1562	610	175	435
	Rural	4464	2902	1562	610	175	435
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	3785	1790	1995	364	180	184
	Rural	3785	1790	1995	364	180	184
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	4973	2652	2321	535	207	328
	Rural	4973	2652	2321	535	207	328
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	2754	1780	974	799	373	426
	Rural	2754	1780	974	799	373	426
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	3476	2100	1376	282	135	147
	Rural	3476	2100	1376	282	135	147
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

Block wise Primary Census Abstract: Shrawasti

Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal Other Workers Population Person	Marginal Other Workers Population Male	Marginal Other Workers Population Female	Non Working Population Person	Non Working Population Male	Non Working Population Female
Jamunaha	Total	553	291	262	153901	64374	89527
	Rural	553	291	262	153901	64374	89527
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hariharpur Rani	Total	872	530	342	126930	53631	73299
	Rural	872	530	342	126930	53631	73299
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirsiya	Total	1226	613	613	134493	57933	76560
	Rural	1226	613	613	134493	57933	76560
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilaula	Total	689	254	435	128985	53727	75258
	Rural	689	254	435	128985	53727	75258
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekona	Total	827	340	487	140587	59074	81513
	Rural	827	340	487	140587	59074	81513
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census-2011, Population Enumeration Data

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