Ahaar: Food
Arogya: Illness
Awas: Shelter/Housing
Bacchon: Children
Bhagidari: Partnership
Bharat: India
Dhabas: Local eating joints
Dhaloas: Place for garbage disposal/management
Dwar: Door
Gaon: Village
Jal: Water
Janani: Mother
Jansuvidha: People's convenience
Jeevan: Life
Jhuggi/Jhopdi: Shanty
Karyakram: Programme
Kosh: Fund
Mamta: Care
Mela: Fair
Mitra: Friend
Nidhi: Fund
Nirman: Development
Parivartan: Change
Pehchaan: Identification
Phulwari: Garden
Rashtriya: Literate
Sakshar: Literate
Sampark: Contact
Sarkar: Government
Shishu: Child
Shree Shakti: Women's Empowerment
Suraksha: Security/Protection
Swasthya: Health
Thela: Hand cart
Ujjawala: brightness
Vidyut: Electricity
Yojana: Scheme
Yuva: Youth

Notes:

**Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is a 12-digit individual identification number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India on behalf of the Government of India to satisfy a certain verification process. This number will serve as a proof of identity and address anywhere in India and will be of help in accessing services like banking, mobile phone connections and other government and non-government services in due course.

**Cognisable crime:** In the case of such crimes, officers of the police are empowered to act without the permission of the magistrate, that is, without obtaining a court order.

**Crime rate:** Crimes per 100,000 population.

**Crude death rate:** Number of deaths occurring during the year per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

**Drop-out:** Students who fail to attend classes for a fairly long period. Drop-out at the primary level may be calculated with respect to the cohort who enter class I and fail to pass schooling in class V.

**Formal (Organised) Sector:** Incorporated private enterprises employing 10 or more workers and all public sector enterprises belong to the formal sector.

**Formal Employment:** Persons who are not in informal employment and have access to social security benefits and security of tenure are considered to be in formal employment.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio:** The proportion of students enrolled in a particular level of education to the eligible age group of child population.

**Infant Mortality Rate:** Number of deaths under one year of age occurring during a given year, per 1,000 live births occurring among the population of the given geographical area during the same year.

**Informal (Un-organised) Sector:** It comprises all unorganised enterprises, defined as all unincorporated private enterprises (owned by
individuals or households) that employ less than ten workers.

**Informal Employment**: It includes all those employed persons, whether employed in unorganised enterprises or in the organised sector, who have no access to social security benefits and security of tenure.

**Labour Force Participation Rate**: Percentage of persons in the labour force to total population.

**Labour Force**: All employed and unemployed persons constitute the labour force.

**Life expectancy at birth**: Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he/she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of the present period. It reflects the overall mortality level of a population and summarises the mortality pattern that prevails across all age groups – children and adolescents, adults and the elderly in a population.

**Maternal Mortality rate**: Proportion of the maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period.

**Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya**: Literally means a school where talent is developed. This is a category of school supported by the government to search for and develop talent of poor and meritorious students.

**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**: A scheme of Government of India with the objective of universalising secondary education.

**Sakshar Bharat**: Literacy programme in India which literally means “all are literate in India”.

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**: Flagship scheme of Government of India with the objective of universalising elementary education.

**Sex ratio**: The ratio of females per thousand males in a population.

**Total Fertility Rate**: Number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

**Unemployed**: Persons who are not engaged in any economic activity but are willing to work.

**Unemployment Rate**: Percentage of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

**Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) of Employment**: The NSSO collects data on employment and unemployment using three broad measures or approaches namely (I) Usual status (II) Current Weekly Status and (III) Current Daily Status. The usual status is further categorized at two levels: Usual Principal Status (UPS) and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS). Usual status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey. Current weekly status of a person is the activity status obtained for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of the survey. Current Daily Status of a person is determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week.

**Work Participation Rate**: Percentage of persons in the workforce to total population.

**Workforce**: All employed persons constitute the workforce.

**Yuva Nirman**: Literally means ‘youth development’. The Government of NCT of Delhi has framed ‘Yuva Nirman Scheme’ under “The Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust” under which scholarships are provided on a merit-cum-means basis to the socially and economically backward students of the State Universities and affiliated institutes.